MEMORANDA

ON

THE INDIAN STATES

1934

(*Corrected up to the 1st January 1934.*)



Published by Authority.

DELHI. MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS
1934

List of Agents from whom Government of India Publications are available.

ENGLAND.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA, INDIA HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2.

PALESTINE.

Steimatzky, Jerusalem.

INDIA.

(a) PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOTS.

MADRAS :—Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.

BOMBAY :—Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay.

SIND :—Library attached to the Office of the Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH :—Superintendent of Government Press, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad.

PUNJAB :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.

BURMA :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Provinces, Nagpur.

ASSAM :—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.

BIHAR AND ORISSA :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa, P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE :—Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar.

(b) PRIVATE BOOK-SELLERS.

Aero Stores, Karachi City.*
Albert Library, Dacca.
Association Press, Calcutta.
Banerjee & Bros., Ranchi, Messrs. G.
Bantiya & Co., Ltd., Kucheri Road, Ajmer.
Bengal Flying Club, Dum Dum Cantt.*
Bhawnani & Sons, New Delhi.
Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon, Bombay.
Book Company, Calcutta.
Booklover's Resort, Taikad, Trivandrum, South India.
Burma Book Club, Ltd., Rangoon.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
Calcutta Book Agency, 15-1, Shama Charan Dey Street, Calcutta.
Chatterjee & Co., 3, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.
Chukervertty, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., 13, College Square, Calcutta.
City Book Co., Madras.
City Book House, Meston Road, Cawnpore.
Commercial Book Co., Lahore.
Das Gupta & Co. 54/3, College Street, Calcutta.
Deccan Bookstall, Poona, 4.
Delhi and U. P. Flying Club, Ltd., Delhi.*
English Book Depot, Ferozepore.
English Book Depot, Taj Road, Agra, and Saddar Bazar, Jhansi.
English Bookstall, Karachi.
Fakir Chand Marwah, Peshawar Cantonment.
Fono Book Agency, New Delhi and Simla.
Gaya Prasad & Sons, Agra.
Gopalakrishna Kone, Pudumandapam, Madras, Messrs. E. M.
Grantha Mandir, Cuttack.
Higginbothams, Madras.
Hindu Library, 137-F, Balaram De Street, Calcutta.
Hyderabad Book Depot, Chaderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Imperial Book Depot and Press, near Jama Masjid (Machhliwalan), Delhi.
Indian Army Book Depot, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Indian Army Book Depot, Jullundur City and Daryaganj, Delhi.
Indian Book Shop, Benares City.
Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.
Insurance Publicity Co., Ltd., Lahore.
International Book Service, Poona 4.
Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate, Delhi, Messrs J. M.
James Murray & Co., 12, Govt. Place, Calcutta (for Meteorological publications only).
Kali Charan & Co., Municipal Market, Calcutta.
Kamala Book Depot, 15, College Square, Calcutta.
Kamala Book Stores, Bankipore, Patna.
Karnataka Publishing House, Bangalore City.
Keale & Co., Karachi.
Kothari, Raipura Road, Baroda, Messrs. M. C.
Krishnaswami & Co., Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly Fort, Messrs S.
Lahiri & Co., Calcutta, Messrs. S. K.
Law Publishing Co., Mylapore, Madras.
Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd., Bombay (for Meteorological publications only).
Local Self-Govt. Institute, Bombay.
London Book Co. (India), Arbab Road, Peshawar, Murree, Nowshera, Rawalpindi.
Malhotra & Co., Quetta, Messrs. U. P.
Mohanlal Dossabhai Shah, Rajkot.
Nandkishore & Bros., Chowk, Benares City.
Nateson & Bros., Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly. S. India, Messrs. L. S.
Nateson & Co., Publishers, George Town, Madras, Messrs. G. A.
Newman & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Messrs. W.
North India Christian Tract and Book Society, 18, Clive Road, Allahabad.
Oriental Book Supplying Agency, 15, Shukrawar, Poona City.
Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi, Lahore, Simla, Meerut and Calcutta.
Pandia & Co., Bombay, Messrs. J. M.
Parikh & Co., Baroda, Messrs. B.
Pioneer Book Supply Co., 20, Shib Narayan Das Lane, Calcutta.
Popular Book Depot, Grant Road, Bombay.
Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.
Punjab Sanskrit Book Depot, Saidmitha Street, Lahore.
Raghunath Prasad & Sons, Patna City.
Ram Chandra Govind & Sons, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Ram Chandra & Sons, Ambala, Kasauli.
Ram Krishna Bros., Opposite Bishrambag, Poona City.
Ram Narain Lal, Katra, Allahabad.
Rama Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.
Ramesh Book Depot, Stationery Mart, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
Ray & Sons, 43, K. & L. Edwardes Road, Rawalpindi, Murree and Peshawar, Messrs. J.
Ray Chowdhury & Co., 68-5, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.
Rochouse & Sons, Madras.
Rose & Co., Karachi.
Roy Chowdhury & Co., 11, College Square, Calcutta, Messrs. N. M.
Sampson William & Co., 127-B, The Mall, Cawnpore.
Sarcar & Sons, 15, College Square, Calcutta, Messrs. M. C.
Sarkar & Co., 2, Shama Charan De Street, Calcutta, Messrs. P. C.
Scientific Publishing Co., 9, Taltola Lane, Calcutta.
Seshachalam & Co., Masulipatam, Messrs. M.
Shivji & Co., P.O. Chauliaganj, Cuttack.
Shri Shankar Karnataka Pustaka Bhandara, Malamuddi, Dharwar.
S. P. Bookstall, 21, Budhwar, Poona.
Srivilliputtur Co-operative Trading Union, Ltd., Srivilliputtur (S. I. R.).
Standard Book Depot, Lahore, Dalhousie and Delhi.
Standard Bookstall, Karachi.
Standard Bookstall, Quetta and Lahore.
Standard Law Book Society, 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
Standard Literature Company, Ltd., Calcutta
Students' Emporium, Patna.
Students' Popular Depot, Kachari Road, Lahore
Surat and District Trading Society, Surat.
Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay, Messrs. D. B.
Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Ltd., Calcutta and Simla.
Tripathi & Co., Booksellers, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Messrs. N. M.
University Book Agency, Kachari Road, Lahore.
Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Literature Palace, Ammuddaula Park, Lucknow.
Varadachary & Co., Madras, Messrs. P.
Vijapur & Co., Vizagapatam
Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay, Messrs. A. H.
Young Man and Co., Ajmer.

* Agents for publications on Aviation only

CONTENTS.

INDEX.

States, etc.	PAGES.

L

M

N

O

MEMORANDA

ON

THE INDIAN STATES

1934

List of Principal Political Appointments in India

(The name in italics is that of the headquarters of the officer in each Agency)

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Baluchistan—Agent to the Governor General in—(*Quetta*)

KALAT—Political Agent, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of the Chagai District,—(*Mastung*)

LORALAI—Political Agent,—(*Loralai*)

QUETTA PISHIN—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Quetta*)

SIBI—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Sibi*)

ZHOB—Political Agent,—(*Fort Sandeman*)

Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim,—(*Gangtok*)

Central India—Agent to the Governor General in—(*Indore*)

BHOPAL—Political Agent,—(*Bhopal*)

BUNDELKHAND—Political Agent —(*Nowgong*)

MALWA—Political Agent,—(*Indore*)

Deccan States and Kolhapur—Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur —(*Kolhapur*)

Eastern States—Agent to the Governor General —(*Ranchi*)

Gujarat States and Baroda—Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda,—(*Baroda*)

Gwalior—Resident at—(*Gwalior*)

Hyderabad—Resident at—(*Hyderabad Deccan*)

Kashmir—Resident in—(*Srinagar*)

GILGIT—Political Agent,—(*Gilgit*)

Madras States—Agent to the Governor-General,—(*Trivandrum*).

Mysore—Resident in—and Chief Commissioner of Coorg,—(*Bangalore*).

North-West Frontier Province—Governor and Agent to the Governor-General, —(*Peshawar*).

Dir, Swat and Chitral—Political Agent,—(*Malakand*).

Khyber—Political Agent,—(*Peshawar*).

Kurram—Political Agent,—(*Parachinar*).

Waziristan—Resident in—(*Dera Ismail Khan*).

North Waziristan—Political Agent,—(*Miranshah*).

South Waziristan—Political Agent,—(*Tank*)

Punjab States—Agent to the Governor-General,—(*Lahore*).

Rajputana—Agent to the Governor-General in, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara,—(*Abu*).

Eastern States of Rajputana—Political Agent,—(*Bharatpur*).

Haraoti and Tonk—Political Agent,—(*Deoli*).

Jaipur and Western States of Rajputana—Resident,—(*Jaipur*).

Mewar—Resident in, and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States,—(*Udaipur*).

Sikkim—Political Officer in—(*Gangtok*).

Tibet—

Gyantse—British Trade Agent at—(*Gyantse*).

Yatung—British Trade Agent at—(*Yatung*).

Western India—Agent to the Governor-General in the States of—(*Rajkot*).

Eastern Kathiawar States—Political Agent,—(*Wadhwan*).

Sabar Kantha—Political Agent.—(*Palanpur*).

Western Kathiawar States—Political Agent,—(*Rajkot Civil Station*).

IN ASSAM.

Khasi States—Political Officer for the—(Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills—*Shillong*).

Manipur—Political Agent and Superintendent,—(*Manipur*).

IN BENGAL.

Cooch Behar—Political Agent for—(Commissioner, Rajshahi—*Jalpaiguri*).

Tripura—Political Agent for—(Magistrate of Tippera—*Comilla*).

IN BURMA

Shan States, Northern—Superintendent of the—(*Lashio*)
Shan States, Southern—Superintendent and Political Officer,—(*Taunggyi*)

IN THE PUNJAB

Frontier Tribes, Dera Ghazi Khan—Political Agent,—(Deputy Commissioner, *D. G. Khan*)
Frontier Tribes, Multan—Political Agent,—(Commissioner, *Multan*)
Dujana, **Kalsia**, **Pataudi** } Political Agent for—(Commissioner, *Ambala*)
Simla Hill States—Superintendent,—(Deputy Commissioner, *Simla*)
Tibet—Gartok—British Trade Agent at—(*Gartok*)

IN THE UNITED PROVINCES

Rampur—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Rohilkhand—*Bareilly*)
Tehri—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Kumaon—*Naini Tal*)
Benares—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Benares—*Benares*)

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Kalat . .	His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, Khan of — (Brahui) (*Sunni—Muhammadan*).	1904 . .	September 1933	73,278 Including	342,101 Kharan.	*12,57,000
2	Las Bela .	Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Jam of — (*Muhammadan*).	December 1895	March 1921 .	7,132	63,008	3,02,000

KALAT.

The Khanate of Kalat, which formerly was a semi-independent State under the suzerainty of Kabul, is now an Indian State included in the Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, such as the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province, although portions of the State, *viz.*, Quetta, Bolan, Nushki and Nasirabad tahsils have been handed over to Government for subsidies and quit rents. The Kalat State is divided into purely tribal areas paying no revenue to the State and Niabats which are regularly administered through a Wazir-i-Azam. The province of Mekran is administered by an Assistant to the Wazir, styled Naib 'Wazir-i-Azam'. The Naib Wazir-i-Azam, an officer lent to the State by the Baluchistan Administration, is responsible to the Wazir-i-Azam for the internal administration of the Province.

2. According to the Mastung Treaty of 1876, all disputes among the Brahuis themselves and between them and the Khan or his revenue paying subjects are referred to the Political Agent, Kalat.

3. Nawab Bahadur Mir Sir Muhammad Azam Jan, G.C.I.E., who succeeded in December 1931, died on the 10th September 1933 and his second son, Mir Ahmed Yar Khan, was elected to the Khanate.

4. The present Khan who was born in 1904 married in October 1933, the daughter of Sardar Ali Jan, Muhammadzai of Kabul. He has three brothers: Mir Muhammad Akram Jan, aged 35 years, Mir Muhammad Rahim Jan, aged 30 years and Mir Abdul Karim Khan, aged 26 years.

5. In 1913 the Khan agreed to the institution of a State Treasury with its headquarters at Mastung and Subsidiary sub-treasuries at various Niabats of the State and in Mekran; and in 1917 he agreed to the establishment of an Audit Office with headquarters at Mastung which works under the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, and audits the Wazarat accounts of Kalat, Mekran, and Las Bela, to whom the cost is debited *pro rata*. The income shown is inclusive of Rs. 2,81,500 which are paid to the Khan in the form of subsidy and quit rents by the British Government.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police Forces	Salute in Guns: Permanent	Salute in Guns: Personal	Salute in Guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs												
*13 63 000				*278	*34	*78				19		
3 01 000					11	119						

* Excluding Kharan

The country which only a few years ago was absolutely devoid of any regular means of communications has now got a metalled road between Kalat and Quetta as well as fair weather roads linking the capital with Karachi, Pasni, and the levy posts on the Persian Frontier

6 During the summer the Chief s residence is at Kalat, where the ancient fortress of the Khans, known as the Miri is famous for its picturesque strength It has, however remained unoccupied since the death of Khan Mahmud Khan in 1931 In winter the Khan lives at Dhadar, sixteen miles from Sibi

7 The Khan of Kalat is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

8 *Kharan* —Kharan, which was formerly entered as a State, is a division of Kalat under a Chief who takes his place in the Kalat Confederacy among the Chiefs of Sarawan The Fort of Kharan, with its village of about 100 mat huts around it, lies 78½ miles south-west of Nushki and is the headquarters of the Nausherwani Chief

9 The Nausherwanis, though but extremely few in number, are the dominant tribe and all other minor Baluch tribes in the country, as the Rakshanis and the Mashkel Rekis, are subject to them and pay them revenue

10 The Nausherwanis claim to be descended from the ancient Kianian dynasty, but they cannot trace their origin further back than three generations beyond Ibrahim Khan, who took service with Sultan Shah Hussain of Persia in A D 1697 Ibrahim's grandfather's name was Nausherwan and it is from this ancestor that the tribe doubtless takes its designation Migrating eastwards the tribe first came to Garmsel and a few of them are still to be found on the Helmand

11 In 1886 Sir Nauroz Khan, K C I E , succeeded his father Azad Khan in the Chiefship The former, who was born in 1856 died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan was murdered on the 19th April 1911 by his own sepoys at the instigation of his relative Amir Khan Mir Habibullah Khan, the eldest son of the late Chief, was appointed Sardar in the place of his father. The delimitation

of the Perso-Baluch border has set at rest Nausherwani claims in Eastern Persia, while the recent delimitation of the Kharan-Chagai border and its acceptance by the late Sardar Yakub Khan has settled the limits of their possessions on the North. Towards Makran-Kharan, the Kharan boundary has now also been defined and the encroachments the Nausherwanis were disposed to indulge in in this direction have now ceased. Their Panjgur possessions (the village of Khudabadan and parts of Tasp and Siri Khuran) are no longer under dispute.

12. During his lifetime Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan drew the Rs. 6,000 a year which was given to his grandfather Azad Khan in 1884, when the latter finally acknowledged himself a subject of Kalat by taking his seat in Durbar among the Sarawan Brahui Chiefs. He also received a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 a year in return for the protection of that portion of the Indo-European Telegraph line which passes through his territory. The same subsidies have been continued to the present Chief.

13. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nawab Habibullah Khan was born in 1897. His Shahgassi Adviser Mouladad is an old man, who has held the appointment of Shahgassi to the State since the closing years of Sardar Azad Khan.

14. Kharan is divided into 15 Niabats of which 5 are major and 10 minor. Each Niabat is under the charge of a Naib of its own who holds his appointment from the Chief.

15. Sardar Mir Habibullah Khan is married to a daughter of Mir Sultan Jan Nausherwani, to whom a son was born on the 1st December 1914 and named Mir Azad Khan.

16. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on the Sardar on the 1st January 1919, and that of Nawab on the 5th June 1920.

LAS BELA.

1. Las Bela is under the suzerainty of Kalat. Its capital Bela lies 115 miles north-west of Karachi.

2. The ruling family claims descent from Abdul Munaf of the Kureshi tribe of Arabia.

3. Jam Mir Khan, the grandfather of Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded his father about the year 1840, was constantly at feud with the Khan of Kalat, and in the end was obliged to leave his State and take refuge at Karachi. At the request of the Khan he was kept in the fort at Hyderabad and thence sent to Poona, his son Jam Ali Khan being allowed to remain behind at Hyderabad. In 1874, the latter escaped to Las Bela, where he came to terms with the Khan of Kalat and undertook the charge of affairs. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarrelled with his son, who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi until the death of his father in 1888. The succession was disputed, but eventually Jam Ali Khan was recognized as the rightful heir and appointed to the Jamship of Las Bela in January 1889. Jam Ali Khan rendered loyal and valuable services in the Zhob and Kej expeditions under the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, in recognition of which he was made a C.I.E. and K.C.I.E., and was granted a salute of nine guns.

4 Early in 1892 Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela, where his remains were interred and a tomb erected A large garden surrounds the tomb and is maintained by the State and Government at considerable expense

5 Jam Mir Kamal Khan the father of the present Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, was born in 1872 and was recognised as Jam on the death of his father Jam Ali Khan on the 14th January 1896

The affairs of the State necessitated the interference of Government and in compliance with the Jam s own request a Wazir was appointed to assist in carrying on the State affairs This official continues up to the present day and is appointed by Government

Jam Kamal Khan was granted the title of C I E and enjoyed a personal salute of 9 guns

6 Owing to old age and ill health Jam Kamal Khan abdicated in favour of his eldest son Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan in March 1921 He did not however long survive the abdication and died on 26th June 1921 Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan was formally installed by the Agent to the Governor General at a public durbar held at Bela on the 27th January 1922

7 The present Jam was born in December 1895 He married in 1910 the daughter of the late Mir Nadir Shah Gichki of Tump by whom he has one son born in 1920 This wife died in December 1920 In July 1922 he married the daughter of Dad Muhammad Jamot who is the niece of Mir Jangi Khan of Kathar a notable of the State and related to the Jam on his mother s side He is also married to the daughter of Mir Sumar Khan Jokhia and to the sister of the Mengal Sardar Khan Sahib Rasul Bakhsh The last three are alive

8 The revenue of the State is small compared with its area owing to the general barren nature of the country and the large number of muafis which were granted many years ago also to the lack of assistance given to the cultivators

9 The land is mostly *Khushkaba*

10 Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have passed through the State when invading India This is said to be evidenced by old ruins found in the country

11 The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

12 Great improvements in the administration of the State were effected during the years 1915 16 and 1916 17 A small but useful reserve of about Rs 4½ lacs has been invested in Government paper A fair weather road linking up the capital of the State with Karachi has been completed This road still needs much improvement, and steady work is being done on it, each year

Another fair weather road linking up the capital of the State with Quetta through the Mengal country and *via* Kalat and Mastung was completed in 1923 24

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and salute of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bhutan	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Jigme Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Bhutan).	[illegible]	August 1926	18,000	300,000 (by rough estimate).	Not known perhaps about Rs. 4,00,000.

BHUTAN.

1. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between 89th and 92nd degrees of east longitude and for 90 miles north and south mostly between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude.

2. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa. About the middle of the 17th century some Tibetan soldiers were sent from Kham, the eastern province of Tibet, by orders of the Lhasa Government to look at the country. A fight ensued, the Tek-pas gave way and retreated to the plains with the exception of a few who remained in a menial capacity with the Bhutanese. The Kham-ba soldiers settled in the country and formed a colony without organisation or Government.

3. A travelling Lama, Shap-trung Lha-pa, who subsequently visited the country acquired such influence that he was eventually made ruler under the title of Dharma Raja. Afterwards he was driven out of the country by another Lama, who was not bound by vow of celibacy, called Dup-ngon, who became the Dharma Raja. Dup-ngon on his accession to the Dharma Rajaship separated from his family and took vows of celibacy. His descendants who are still distinguished as the clan of Chö-je, the chief family of Lamas in Bhutan, are exempted from all taxation and payment of revenue and are entitled to special marks or distinction in Bhutan. Dup-ngon before his death stated that, if his body were preserved, he would appear again. His body is to the present day kept in the fort of Punakha in a silver tomb. His incarnation reappeared at Lhasa three years after his death and was duly installed as the Dharma Raja. This Dharma Raja, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter and appointed a minister to weild the former. This minister by degrees became the temporal Ruler of Bhutan with the title of Deb Raja. The Dharma Rajas are no longer addressed as such. They are addressed as Shabdung Rimpoche. Apparently, this change took place on the election of the late Sir Ugyen Wangchuk as hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan in 1907. The last Shabdung Rimpoche died in November 1931. No new incarnation of him has yet appeared.

4. Early in the 18th century the Bhutanese invaded Sikkim and held the country for five or six years and eventually annexing the Dumsong Fort and the tract of country which is now the Kalimpong Sub-Division of the Darjeeling District.

5. The British Government first came into contact with Bhutan in 1773, when an expedition was sent to relieve the Raja of Cooch Behar from Bhu-

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs												
Not known			Nil		Not known		Nil			15		

tanese encroachments By a treaty of peace concluded in 1774 the Bhutanese agreed to pay a tribute of 5 Tangan horses to the British Government for the possession of the Chitchacotta province, to deliver up the Raja of Cooch Behar and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the ryots in any way

6 From this time till 1826, when the British occupied Assam, there was little intercourse with Bhutan After the occupation of Assam in consequence of a series of aggressions on British territory by the Bhutanese, the British Government decided to annex the Duars, or passes at the foot of the Bhutan hills The seven Assam Duars, comprising about 1 600 square miles of country, were annexed in 1841 and a sum of Rs 10 000 was paid annually to Bhutan as compensation

7 Further trouble arose in 1863 and as a result Military operations followed and resulted in the defeat of the Bhutanese and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1865, under which the Bhutan Darbar formally ceded the eighteen Duars of Bengal and Assam, the British Government paying in return an annual subsidy, commencing at Rs 25,000 and rising to Rs 50,000 subject to good behaviour on the part of Bhutan

8 In 1892, the delimitation of the old boundary between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion The relations of Government with Bhutan up to the present time have remained friendly

9 The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was appointed Political Agent for Bhutan in January 1896

10 The subsidy was formerly paid at Buxa to the representative of the Bhutan Durbar by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri but in 1904 it was paid at Phari in Tibet under the supervision of Colonel Younghusband, C I E (now Sir Francis Younghusband K C I E), the British Commissioner, Tibet Frontier Matters instead of at Buxa Since then it has been paid by the Political Officer in Sikkim One Bhutanese resides as Agent at Buxa and another at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district To both these Agents allowances are paid by the British Government

11 The late Deb Raja, Pang San gye Dor-je Yam pe Lo pen, a nominee of the Tongsa Penlop, died in December 1902 and was succeeded in 1904 by Cho le Tul ku, another nominee of the Tongsa Penlop

12 During the latter part of 1903, the Tongsa Penlop was invited by the Government of Bengal to meet the Commissioner of Rajshahi When correspondence was proceeding with him on the subject, the management of the political affairs of the Bhutan State was transferred to Colonel (now Sir

Francis Younghusband), under the direct control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. A friendly meeting took place at Phari, in Tibet, between Colonel Younghusband and the Thim-bu Jong-pen, who was sent by the Tongsa Penlop, and the co-operation of the Bhutan Darbar was secured in making a survey of a direct route to the Chumbi Valley through Bhutan from India.

13. In 1904, Ugyen Wangchuk, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British Mission to Lhasa. To mark the appreciation of the British Government of the friendly attitude of the Bhutanese, the King-Emperor was pleased to make the Tongsa Penlop, a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was, in consequence, deputed to Punakha in March 1905 to present to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, the Insignia of the Order. Mr. White's Mission was accorded a most hospitable welcome. After the close of the Tibet Mission the political relations between the Government of India and the Bhutan Darbar were placed in the hands of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

14. In December 1905, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk visited Calcutta as the special representative of the Dharma and the Deb Rajas and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 27th December 1905. His Excellency paid him a return visit on the 28th December 1905. A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honour. On the 2nd January 1906, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness paid him a return visit on the 5th January 1906.

15. In 1907, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was elected hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan and was installed on the *gadi* on the 17th December 1907. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was present. The Tongsa Penlop has not, however, obtained absolute power as the Paro Penlop and other leading feudal Chiefs still retain considerable powers. A salute of 15 guns was granted to the Maharaja in July 1911, as an hereditary distinction.

16. From December 1909 to February 1910 the late Political Officer, Sir Charles Bell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., made an extended tour through Western Bhutan and negotiated the Treaty, by which the external relations of Bhutan are placed under the control of the British Government and the subsidy is increased from half a lakh of rupees annually to one lakh. Sir Charles Bell's Mission was received with the utmost cordiality by all classes of the population from the Maharaja downwards.

17. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

18. His late Highness Maharaja Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., visited Delhi in December 1911 and tendered his homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Majesty the King-Emperor invested him with the Insignia of the K.C.S.I. during the Coronation Durbar held in December 1911. He was made a G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1921. Major F. M. Bailey, C.I.E., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed in July 1922 to present His Highness with the Insignia of the Order.

19. His late Highness Maharaja Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., died on the 21st August 1926 and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Jigme Wangchuk, as Maharaja of Bhutan. The present Maharaja was born in 1906.

The installation of Maharaja Jigme Wangchuk took place at Punakha on the 14th March 1927 and was attended by Lieutenant Colonel F M Bailey, Political Officer in Sikkim The Political Officer presented His Highness with the Insignia of the C I E, which had been conferred on him The title of K C I E (hony) was conferred on His Highness on 3rd June 1930 He was presented with the insignia of the order in February 1931 by Lieut-Col J L R Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim at Bumthang

20 The Maharaja has the following relations —

(a) One younger brother, Kesang Tenzing (Naku), born 1917

(b) One younger sister, Kunchog Wangmo, born 1914

(c) One half sister Aji Pedon mother of Tsering Paljor, the present Paro Penlop (who is thus His Highness' nephew though a few years older than His Highness)

21 His Highness was married in 1923 and a son and heir was born on the 2nd May 1928

22 The trade of Bhutan with British India is as yet small and it is probable that a considerable quantity of such trade as there is escapes registration The total registered trade from 1911 12 is as follows —

			Rs
1911 12			49,74,560
1912 13			26,42,463
1913 14			38 47 435
1914 15			40 19 015
1915-16			27 27 818
	Imports into Bhutan	Exports to British India	Total
1916-17	10 48 863	13 35 093	23 83 956
1917 18	14 78 116	19 57,285	34 35 401
1918 19	6 78 801	9 12 339	15 91 140
1919 20	3 39 896	5 24 500	8 64 396
1920-21	7 63 951	11,78 139	19 42 090
1921 22	4 [illegible] 960	8 54 [illegible]	12 81 320
1922 23	8 71 969	14 26 315	22 98 284
1923-24	4 16 058	9 66 346	13 82 404
1924 25	2 18 188	[illegible]	9 73 [illegible]

23 The highest British authority by whom the Maharaja has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor General The form of the commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows —" My friend—I remain Your sincere friend " The crest used is gold

24 The attitude of the Bhutan Darbar when the European war broke out was one of loyal devotion towards the British Government His late Highness the Maharaja gave a sum of Rs 1 00 000 to the Indian War Relief Fund and also placed the whole resources of his State at the service of Government

25 Education on European lines has been introduced in the State since 1914 A few boys passed Matriculation Examination in 1924 and they are being trained technically in different lines for work in the State

26 His Highness keeps an Agent at Kalimpong Deb-Zimpon Raja Sonam Tobgye Dorji, who is also Assistant to the Political Officer, Sikkim, for Bhutanese affairs He is married to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bhopal.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Sikandar Saulat Nawab Haji Sir Mohammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., Nawab of —(*Afghan*).	9th September 1894.	17th May 1926.	6,924	729,955	80,00,000†
2	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Maratha Puar*).	1st January 1888.	13th October 1899.	449	83,321	4,91,000
3	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Maratha Puar*).	10th August 1877.	18th January 1892.	419	70,513	6,02,000
4	Khilchipur.	* Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh of — (*Khichi Rajput*).	20th August 1897.	19th January 1908.	273	45,583	2,92,000
5	Kurwai.	Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	1st December 1901.	2nd October 1906.	142	22,076	2,42,000
6	Makrai.	Raja Todar Shah, Hathiyarai, Raja of — (*Raj-Gond.*)	20th March 1908.	17th April 1929.	155	15,519	130,000
7	Muhammadgarh.	Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Quli Khan, Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	26th December 1890.	1st February 1910.	29	2,658	18,000
8	Narsingarh.	His Highness Raja Vikram Singh, Raja of — (*Umat Rajput*).	21st September 1909.	23rd April 1924.	734	113,873	9,51,000
9	Pathari.	Nawab Mohammad Abdul Rahim Khan, O.B.E., Nawab of —(*Pathan*).	1872	31st July 1913	30	2,940	61,000
10	Rajgarh.	His Highness Raja Rawat Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (*Umat Rajput*)	17th January 1892.	10th January 1916.	962	134,891	10,79,000

* Both Raja and Rao Bahadur are hereditary titles.
† This figure includes the revenue of Jagirdars.

BHOPAL.

1. Bhopal is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Mohammad, an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan who came to Delhi during the first years of Bahadur Shah's reign (1708) in search of employment. In 1709 he obtained a lease of the Bairasia Pargana in Malwa. He was nominated Superintendent of the district of Bairasia, and took advantage of the revolutions which followed the death of the Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A.D. and was

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments * To Government	Payments * To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police Forces	Salute in guns: Permanent	Salute in guns: Personal	Salute in guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
1 34 000	1 61,290 5 0					36	141	934†	1 3[illegible]	19		21
4 56 000	14 *31 4 7				46 (Lancers)	105 Infantry 22 Artillery			1,6	15		
6 07 000	14,237-4 7				51	117 Infantry, 23 Artillery			122	15		
? 89 000	11 134 3 6	*866 12 0	8	82		82			67	9		
2 38,000		*0							90			
1 4 000									34			
17 000					8	*5			*0			
9,31 000		(a) 58 577 0 11	39	103		100			212	11		
50 000					5	30			35			
10 62,000		(b) 61 718 13 5	40	177		80			275	11		

* To Kotah
† Excluding Motor Machine Gun Sections—Not yet organized.
(a) To Indore
(b) To Gwalior

succeeded by his legitimate minor son, Sultan Mohammad Khan, but the latter was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Mohammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam Yar Mohammad Khan had four sons by the eldest of whom Faiz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded

2 At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwara

3. Yasin Mohammad succeeded his brother Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan.

4. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonsle, Raja of Nagpur. At this time Wazir Mohammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Shariff Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion against the power of the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

5. Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Scindia and Raghuji Bhonsle; but Wazir Mohammad made a gallant defence during a siege of eight months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

6. Wazir Mohammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Mohammad, who was married to Kudsia Begum, daughter of Ghaus Muhammad.

7. At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal which Nazar Mohammad gladly accepted. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed. Nazar Muhammad agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

8. Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed by his brother-in-law Faujdar Khan. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begum, who was married to Jehangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jehangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, Shah Jahan Begum, as the lawful successor to the masnad of Bhopal.

9. Shah Jahan Begum voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's life-time, and accordingly Sikandar Begum was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. Sikander Begum was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutiny of 1857, she received in 1860 a grant of the pergana of Bairasia and in 1861 she was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

10. In 1862 the Government of India granted a Sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

11. Sikandar Begum died in 1868 and Shah Jahan Begum then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begum was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir.

12. In 1877 the Order of the Imperial Crown was conferred on Her Highness Shah Jahan Begum.

13. On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begum and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present nazars at interviews with the Viceroy.

14. Nawab Shah Jahan Begum died in June 1901 and Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum was immediately recognised by the Government of India as Ruler of Bhopal in succession to her mother.

15 Sultan Jahan Begum married in 1874 Mian Ahmad Ali Khan, known as Sultan Dulha, who died in January 1902

16 Her Highness was made a G C I E, in June 1904 and a G C S I in January 1910 For services in connection with the War Her Highness was made a G B E, on the 1st January 1918

17 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia of G C I E, during his visit to Indore in November 1905 Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore in November 1905, and was also among the Princes assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907

18 His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India conferred on Her Highness the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 at which Her Highness was present His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) visited Bhopal in December 1912 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Bhopal on the 4th February 1922 and was received by Her Highness the Begum at the Railway Station with full ceremonials His Royal Highness was also the guest of the late Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan in his house at Kachnaria for big game shooting His Royal Highness left Bhopal on the 7th February 1922 His Excellency the Viceroy visited Bhopal in February 1923 and in March 1927

19 The Begum's eldest son, the late Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan was born in 1876 and received the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 14th June 1912 On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the War he was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army and was appointed Colonel of the 9th Bhopal Infantry (now the 4/16th Punjab Regiment) He was made a K C S I, in June 1920 He died on the 3rd September 1924 He left two sons of whom the elder Muhammad Habibullah Khan, was born in December 1903 and the second Muhammad Rafiqullah Khan, in 1909 Muhammad Habibullah Khan died in 1930

20 Her second son the late Nawab Obaidullah Khan was appointed as an Honorary Aide de Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1906 and received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army in January 1909, that of Major on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 and that of Lieut Colonel on the 24th October 1921 He was made a C S I, in June 1912 On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War, he was re appointed as an Honorary Aide de Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy He died on the 24th March 1924 He left two sons Captain Nawabzada Saiduzzafar Khan and Captain Nawabzada Rashiduzzafar Khan, the elder of whom was born in 1907

21 In the summer of 1911 Her Highness the Begum accompanied by her two younger sons, paid a visit to England and attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George V, and, after making an extended tour in Europe, returned to India *via* Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt

22 In September 1925, Her Highness the Begum accompanied by her surviving son Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan, his wife, and three daughters and by the sons of the late Nawab Obaidullah Khan proceeded to England They returned to India in June 1926

23 In 1926 the Government of India, as the result of a representation from Her Highness the Begum, decided that her surviving son, Nawabzada

Hamidullah Khan, should be recognised as her heir to the exclusion of the sons of her elder deceased sons. On the 17th May 1926 Her Highness the Begum voluntarily abdicated and Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan accordingly became the ruler. His accession was formally recognised by a Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 29th June 1926. His Highness has received an assurance from the Government of India that he will be succeeded by an heir of his body, that a son takes precedence of all daughters, that among sons the eldest succeeds, and that among daughters too the eldest succeeds.

21. The present ruler was born on the 9th September 1894. He received his earlier education at Bhopal and subsequently joined the M.A.O. College, Aligarh. After taking his B.A. degree he was appointed Chief Secretary to Her Highness the Begum. He married in 1905 the daughter of Shahzada Humayun, a great grandson of Shah Shuja, a Shahzada Khel who was exiled from Afghanistan, and became domiciled in India. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the Great War the Nawab was made a C.S.I., in January 1921 and on the 17th March 1922 he was made a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. He was gazetted an Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy on the 4th July 1922 and was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army in March 1927. As a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal proceeded to England in September 1928 to place certain matters before the Indian States Committee. He returned in November 1928. His Highness has three daughters, of whom the eldest Nawabzadi Gauhar-i-Taj Abida Sultan Begum was born on the 28th August 1913. She was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan of Kurwai State on the 18th June 1926. The present ruler was made a G.C.I.E., in June 1929 and a G.C.S.I., in June 1932.

DEWAS (SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES).

1. The founders of the States were two brothers of the Puar (Parmer) Rajput tribe, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao (cousins of Udaji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D., with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under the general distribution of the country that was then made, the Parganas of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alote, Gadgucha, Ringnode and Bagode, and shares in several other Parganas. The Puars, who by intermarriage with Mahrattas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Mahrattas. The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior Branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister.

2. In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches became separate in all respects.

3. The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818. The Princes of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power and authority. The two branches each pay to the British Government Rs. 16,800 Hali (equal to Rs. 14,237-4-7 British) annually for the maintenance of a military contingent.

4. In 1862 the Rulers of Dewas received sanads granting them the right of adoption.

SENIOR BRANCH

1 Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II who died in October 1899 and Bapu Sahib the elder son of his elder brother with the title of Tukoji Rao III was educated and the Mayo College, Ajmer He has married of Kolhapur and has a son Yuvaraj Shri Vikram Sinha Rao Nana Sahib Maharaj, who was born on 4th April 1910 and was married to the daughter of the Chief of Jath in December 1926 His Highness subsequently contracted a second marriage by which he has one son named Shrimant Bhojsinha Puar Maharaj and six daughters

2 *The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency* the Viceroy

3 The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was made a K C S I

4 On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction

JUNIOR BRANCH

1 The present Maharaja of Dewas Junior Branch is His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Puar He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Sahib Puar by adoption and was educated at the Daly College, Indore

2 The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy

3 The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 His Highness received the Kaisar i Hind medal of the first class on the 14th June 1912 and was made a K C S I on the 1st January 1917

4 On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction

KHILCHIPUR

1 The Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544 The head of the family accorded allegiance to the Maratha rulers, and became tributary to Maharaja Scindia in the year 1793 In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Darbar decided the succession of Sher Singh

2 The present Ruler, Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, succeeded as a minor in January 1908 He was educated at the Daly College and after going through a course of administrative training in the Central Provinces was invested with ruling powers on the 23rd February 1918 In 1916 he married a daughter of the Raja of Sailana and has a son and heir born on the 6th March 1918, Kunwar Yashodhar Singh, who is being educated at the Daly College Indore

3 The title of "Rao Bahadur" was [illegible] the Ch[illegible]ilchipur in April 1873 as a *hereditary* [illegible] Governm[illegible] India The title of "Raja" was similarly conf[illegible] 1923

4. The State pays a tribute of Bundi Rs. 13,500, equivalent to Rs. 11,131-3-6 in British currency. Originally payable to the Gwalior Darbar it was assigned by them to the British Government. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

5. Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. In July 1918 the present Ruler was formally received by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford) at Bhopal. He visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on the 2nd February 1922. Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh also visited Indore in July 1928 to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

6. The Chief has been granted by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, hereditary power to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

KURWAI.

1. The State was founded by an Afghan named Muhammad Diler Khan of the Feroz Khel Clan. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia, and afterwards, about 1726 A.D., that of the Raja of Basoda. On the death of the Chief of Kurwai, he seized the State.

2. Kurwai, during the decline of the Moghul Empire, obtained power and dominion equal if not superior in extent to that of Bhopal; but suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Marathas and Pindaris. In 1818 the Chief applied to the British authorities for protection against the oppression of the Maharaja Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts, and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory.

3. Owing to its heavy indebtedness the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896; his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897. Yakub Ali Khan died in October 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born in December 1901. The Nawab was educated at the Daly College, Indore, till it was converted into the Training School for Indian Cadets in August 1918 when he joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the entrance examination of April 1919 and at the same time passed the Diploma Examination of the Chiefs' Colleges. He left for England in August 1919. He was at Sandhurst for 2 years, and on passing out, obtained the King's Commission in September 1921, when he returned to India, and was attached to the Worcestershire Regiment. He resigned his Commission in 1922. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922. During the minority of the Nawab the State was managed by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent in

Bhopal Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan was formally invested with ruling powers on 9th April 1923 On the 18th June 1926, the Nawab married the eldest daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal

4 The State pays Rs 218 15 3 Government currency, a year as *tanka* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera

MAKRAI

1 This petty State struggled with varied fortune against the Peshwa, Scindia and the Pindaris, and was eventually taken under British protection In 1858 the Chief was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad (in which district the State lies) as Political Agent The State was subsequently placed within the charge of the Political Agent Central Provinces States Since 1st April 1933 it has been transferred to the Central India Agency

2 Raja Hathiya Rai Chhatrasal Shah who succeeded to the *gadi* on the 16th October, 1911 on the death of his father Raja Hathiya Rai Lachu Shah, died childless on the 30th October, 1918
Drigpal Shah, his cousin, a minor and the
the *gadi* He was born on the 24th Septem
Rajkumar College, Raipur

3 *During* his minority the State was managed by Rani Bhup Kunwar as Regent with a Council of nine members Raja Drigpal Shah Hathiya Rai was *invested with full* powers as Ruling Chief by His *Excellency the* Governor of the Central Provinces at a Durbar held at Pachmarhi on the 20th *October*, 1925 The Chief died of pneumonia on *the 17th April 1929* without leaving any issue Lal Todar Shah a relative of the Chief has been *recognised by* Government as successor to the *gadi* *A son was born to the* minor Chief on 4th August, 1931, by name Devi Shah He was invested with *the* powers of a Ruling Chief by the Political Agent *of the Central Provinces* at a Durbar held at Makrai on the 23rd April 1932 but the State is under *financial control* for the present Mr *Motiram Majmir a Tahsildar of the* Central Provinces, is Diwan of the State

MUHAMMADGARH

1 The *State* was originally part of *Kurwai*, *and was given as a portion* to a younger son of the Chief in 1753 It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government

2 The administration of the State was made over to Nawab Siddiq Quli Khan on the 15th November 1912 The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present as a spectator, at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922 He is of unsound mind and the State is now under the management of the Political Agent in Bhopal

3 The Nawab has two daughters from the Senior Begum and two sons from the *Junior Begum* the elder of whom Sadiq Quli Khan, the heir apparent, was born on the 27th December 1926

NARSINGARH.

1. In the fourteenth century the Umats, a branch of the Parmara clan of Rajputs, made their way into Malwa under Sarangsen who subsequently acquired land between the Sind and the Parbati rivers, and obtained the title of Rawat. During the reign of Udaji his younger brother, Dudaji, held the office of Diwan and in 1681 a division of territory was effected between the then Rawat, Mohan Singh and his Diwan, Parasram, third in descent from Dudaji. Parasram thus became the founder of a separate State known as "Narsingarh".

2. In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, who was fifth in descent from Parasram and had become imbecile. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. Sobhag Singh meanwhile recovered his sanity and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsingarh. After his death in 1827, Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partap Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession nazarana, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

3. Partap Singh died without issue in April 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died in November 1895.

4. The next Ruler was Arjun Singh, a cousin of the former Chief. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and also received training for a year in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In May 1907 he married a daughter of the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1909, and was granted the title K.C.I.E., on the 3rd June 1916.

5. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler and his heirs by the Government of India in May 1872, and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time in 1911, when His Excellency invited His late Highness to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, at which he was present. In consequence of continued illness the late Raja constituted a Council of Regency to administer the State, the Rani of Narsingarh being Regent and the Political Agent in Bhopal President. His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh died on the 22nd April 1924, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Vikram Singh, who was born on the 21st September 1909. During his minority, the State continued to be administered by the Council of Regency, with Her Highness Rani Shiv Kunwar, as Regent. His Highness Raja Vikram Singh was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He also spent a year in Bangalore where he received administrative training under the Mysore Government. In July 1928 he paid a visit to England, Scotland and France. He married in June 1929 a daughter of the Heir-Apparent of the Cutch State. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th October 1929. On his assumption of powers the Council of Regency was replaced by a State Council composed of 3 members one of whom is a Jagirdar of the State with His Highness the Raja as President and the Dewan as Vice-President. In 1933 His Highness paid a second visit to Europe which lasted for more than six months.

6. Her Highness the Rani Regent was appointed Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1924.

7. His Highness' eldest sister was married to the heir-apparent of His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer on the 23rd June 1926, his second

sister was married on January 31, 1932, to the heir apparent of the Ra
Rana of Jubbal, Simla Hill States and the youngest was married on Febru
ary 18, 1929, to Maharaj Sumer Singh of Indergarh (Kotah State)

8 Narsingarh pays a tribute of Rs 85,000 Hali to the Maharaja Holkar

9 The Chief receives a *tanka* of Hali Rs 1,200 from the Maharaja Scindia and another of Rs 5,102 from Dewas (Rs 4,101 Bhopale from the Senior Branch and Rs 1 001 Hali from the Junior Branch)

10 In 1921 the Ruler of Narsingarh was granted, subject to certain con ditions, hereditary enhanced criminal powers to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by the subjects of the State or others

PATHARI

1 The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the found er of the Bhopal family He formerly held certain villages in the district of Rahatgarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Scindia but the estate was subsequently restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government Nawab Abdul Karim Khan died on the 30th July 1913 and was succeeded by his son Abdul Rahim Khan the present Nawab He was appointed O B E in June 1919 He has seven sons the eldest of whom Mian Shareh Muhammad Khan was born in 1896 The estate pays no tribute to any State The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present as a spectator at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922

RAJGARH

1 The Rulers of Rajgarh are Umats a Branch of the Parmara clan of Rajputs Their ruling career starts with Umarsi from Umarkot in Sind In the 14th century the Umats under Sarangsen made their way into Malwa and ubsequently he acquired land between the Sind and Parbati rivers and btained the title of Rawat In the 17th century during the reign of Udaji, is younger brother Dudaji held the office of Dewan In 1681 a division of rritory was effected between Rawat Mohan Singh and Dewan Paras Ram

2 On the Mahratta conquest of Malwa in the 18th century the Umats re compelled to submit in common with other States and the Rawat became butary to the Maharaja Scindia

3 In 1818 the Raja of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh who succeeded to the h after the assassination of his brother On the establishment of the ish authority in Central India the mediation of the British Government exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to Maharaja Scindia Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat the Puars of Dewas under which the Raja receives an annual sum of ali Rs 5 102 from Dewas (Rs 4,101 Bhopali from the Senior Branch Rs 1,001 Hali from the Junior Branch)

In 1831 Rawat Nawal Singh died and was succeeded by his son Moti He attended the Durbar held by Lord William Bentinck at Saugor

in 1832. In 1871, Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Muhammadan religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan. He received the title of "Nawab" from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh, who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son Balbahadur Singh. Balbahadur Singh died in January 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle Bane Singh, on whose death in January 1916 the *gadi* passed to his son, Bir Indra Singh, born in 1892 and educated at the Daly College, Indore. In 1916 the Raja married the daughter of a Jagirdar of Sand Khankra (Palitana State in Kathiawar), and in 1920 he also married the daughter of the Thakur of Garha. His Highness the Raja was married at Allahabad on the 1st March 1926 to the youngest daughter of Rana General Padam Jang Bahadur, son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal. Her Highness Rani Gohelji, the Senior Rani of Rajgarh, died on the 5th April 1929. On the 28th August 1929 His Highness married the daughter of the Thakur of Dhatraoda in the Indore State.

5. On 1st January 1886 the hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Chief and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. The Raja pays a tribute of 85,172 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Scindia and also Kotah rupees 1,050 to the Jhalawar Chief. He receives from the Maharaja Scindia Hali rupees 3,187 annually.

7. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 and also at the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in January 1903 and in December 1911.

8. For services in connection with the War His Highness was made a K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1918. His Highness the Raja visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on 2nd February 1922.

9. On the 27th February 1920 a sanad was granted by the Government of India conferring upon His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., full powers in criminal cases as enjoyed by his father the late Raja Bane Singh. The Chief and his successors have been granted powers by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

10. His Highness the Raja has a son and heir born on the 18th December 1932.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Baraundha (Pathar-Kachhar).	Raja Ram Pratap Singh, Raja of — (*Rajput—Raghuvansi*).	11th January 1908.	8th April 1933	218	16,148	45,000
2	Bhaisaunda .	Chaubey Govind Prasad, Jagirdar of — (*Brahman*).	1st December 1884.	4th November 1916.	32	4,267	17,000
3	Jaso . .	Diwan Ram Pratap Singh, Diwan of — (*Bundela-Rajput*).	7th March 1910.	30th November 1918.	72	7,823	42,000
4	Kamta Rajaula.	Rao Radha Kishan, Rao of — (*Kayastha*).	August 1891	28th October 1928.	13	1,114	8,000
5	Kothi . .	* Raja Bahadur Sitaraman Pratap Bahadur Singh, Raja of — (*Baghel-Rajput*).	8th July 1892.	8th August 1914.	169	21,424	70,000
6	Maihar .	Raja Brijnath Singh, Raja of — (*Kachhwaha-Rajput*).	22nd February 1896.	16th December 1911.	407	68,991	4,10,000
7	Nagod (Unchhera).	Raja Mahendra Singh, Raja of — (*Parihar-Rajput*).	5th February 1916.	26th February 1926.	501·4	74,495	2,41,000
8	Pahra (Chaubepur).	Chaubey Laxmi Prasad, Jagirdar of — (*Brahman*).	29th January 1907.	28th October 1930.	27	3,494	18,000
9	Paldeo . (Nayagaon)	Chaubey Shiva Prasad, Jagirdar of — (*Brahman*).	1st March 1908.	3rd October 1923.	53·14	8,457	40,000
10	Sohawal .	Raja Jagendra Bahadur Singh, Raja of — (*Baghel-Rajput*).	9th July 1899.	16th February 1930.	257	42,192	1,25,000
11	Taraon . (Pathraundi).	Chaubey Brij Gopal, Jagirdar of — (*Brahman*).	21st September 1864.	1st February 1895.	16·5	3,373	21,000

* Hereditary title is Raja Bahadur.

BARAUNDHA (PATHAR KACHHAR).

1. The ruling family belongs to the Raghuvansi division of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gourichand, a chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549 A.D. A former Chief, Raghubar Dayal Singh, received the title of "Raja Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage in January 1877 and also a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. The salute was made hereditary in the following year. The present Ruler, Raja Ram Pratap Singh, was born in January 1908 and succeeded his adoptive father Raja Gayaprasad Singh on the 8th April 1933. A son named Kunwar Anand Pratap Singh was born to him on the 2nd August 1928. At the request of the Raja the State administration is carried on under the supervision of the Political Agent.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received at a private Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police Forces	Salutes in Guns: Permanent	Salutes in Guns: Personal	Salutes in Guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
44 000									35	9		
10 0 0		111			3	36			0			
40 000					1				24			
7 ,00						10			7			
48 000					10	20			16			
3 2, 000							9	52	104	9		
2 36 000					9	5			247	9		
16 000		143 3 9			6	66			11			
36 500	242	1 192-14			1	14			51			
1 24 000					8	27			80			
19 000		693 1 0							28			

BHAISAUNDA

For history see ' Paldeo ' on page 27

The estate was held from 1885 to 1916 by Rao Bahadur Chaubey Chhatarsal Prasad who, dying childless was succeeded by his next brother Chaubey Bharat Prasad on the 8th January 1916 On the latter's death on the 4th November *1916*, *the* estate passed to the third brother, Chaubey Govind Prasad the present Jagirdar He was born in 1884 and was associated in the management of the estate during the life-time of his two elder brothers The Jagirdar has two sons of whom the elder was born on the 18th October 1913 and the younger on the 17th April 1926

JASO

1 The family belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs In 1807, Jaso was considered subordinate to Ajaigarh but after a protracted enquiry a separate sanad was granted to the Jagirdar in 1816

2. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Ram Pratap Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in November 1918. He was granted full administrative powers on 10th March 1930.

3. The title of Dewan has been recognised by the Government of India as a territorial designation of the Jagirdar who will now be addressed as Dewan Ram Pratap Singh, Dewan of Jaso.

4. He was married in 1928 to the sister of the Raja of Isanagar in Oudh, but the Jagirdarin died in 1931.

KAMTA RAJAULA.

1. The Jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Rao Gopal Lal Kayasth family vakil of the Kalinjar Chaubes. (See history of Paldeo Jagir.)

2. The present Rao is Rao Radhakrishna who succeeded his father the late Rao Ram Prasad on the 28th October 1928. He was granted full administrative powers on the 29th January 1929.

3. The designation of Rao has been recognised by the Government of India as a territorial title of the Chief of Kamta Rajaula.

4. He has two sons; the eldest Rajiva Nandan Prasad was born on 13th January 1920.

KOTHI.

1. The ruling family are Rajput Baghels and were formerly subordinate to Panna; but received a separate sanad in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1878.

2. The present Chief Raja Bahadur Sitaraman Pratap Bahadur Singh succeeded his father in August 1914. He has two sons, the elder born in 1912 and the younger in 1916. He has three sons. The eldest Rajkumar Kaushalendra Pratap Singh born on the 19th December 1912, married in 1932 a sister of the Raja of Mahson in Basti District, and has a son K. Govind Pratap Singh born on the 24th February 1933.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India: but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

MAIHAR.

1. The State was originally a dependency of Panna but after the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed as Ruler of Maihar in 1806 on executing a deed of allegiance to the British Government.

2. Thakur Raghubir Singh succeeded his father in 1852, and was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of "Raja" was conferred upon him and his heirs in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes. On the 1st January 1877 the Chief was granted a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction, this was converted into a permanent salute in the following year. Raja Raghubir Singh died in March 1908 and

was succeeded by his eldest son Jadubir Singh, who was born in August 1864 Jadubir Singh died in July 1910 and was succeeded by his brother, Randhir Singh, who was murdered in Maihar on 15th December 1911 Raja Randhir Singh left three sons, the eldest of whom, Brijnath Singh, is the present Raja Raja Brijnath Singh was educated at the Daly College and was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Dhrol, a State in Kathiawar in the Bombay Presidency, in February 1915 and in 1920 to the daughter of the Thakur of Semlia in the Sailana State The late Raja Randhir Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi but his attendance was excused for financial reasons He has two sons the eldest Rajkumar Govind Singh Ji born on 21st March 1924 and the younger on the 4th November 1933

3 The Raja is *entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy*

4 In March 1921 the Raja was granted a Sanad (see Bundelkhand No XXXVI) enhancing his powers to dispose of criminal cases

NAGOD (UNCHHERA)

1 The ruling family belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, and is said to have been settled in Nagod previous to the arrival of the Baghels in Rewa The Rajas of Nagod were originally tributaries of the Ruler of Panna, but *received a sanad from the British Government in 1809*

2 The present Raja's grandfather Raghavendra Singh rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijeraghogarh

3 The present Raja Mahendra Singh was born on the 5th February 1916 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 26th February 1926 on the death of his brother, Raja Narharindra Singh The Raja has been educated at the Daly College Indore and privately at Nagod *He is now receiving his education and administrative training at Bangalore under a European Tutor and Guardian During his minority the State is being administered by a* State Council under the supervision of the Political Agent The minor Raja was married to a daughter of His Highness the Raja of Dharampur in May 1932

Before the birth of the present Raja his father Raja Jadavendra Singh, had formally adopted from a Parihar family of Kathon (Nagod State) a boy named Bhargavendra Singh who was subsequently educated at the Mayo College Ajmer He is now the President of the State Council

4 The Raja is *entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency* the Viceroy

PAHRA (CHAUBEPUR)

For ancestry and family history see "Paldeo" The present Jagirdar Chaube Laxmi Prasad succeeded to the Jagir on the 28th October 1930, and was invested with ruling powers on the 24th January 1931

PALDEO (NAYAGAON)

1 Paldeo is the first among the Chaube Jagirs The *ancestors of the* Chaube Jagirdars were Chaube Brahmans and Killadars *or governors of the*

fortress of Kalinjar, under the Panna Darbar against whose authority they successfully rebelled.

2. In 1806, Dariao Singh, the then Killadar, was confirmed in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government; but his conduct was so unsatisfactory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent, that in 1812 they were made to exchange Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate sanad was given to each of the seven members of the family, two shares being included in the sanad of Chhatarsal on his own account and that of his mother Ari, and one also to the family vakil whose descendants hold the Kamta Jagir.

3. It is a rule of succession among the Chaube Jagirdars that when heirs fail to any of them, his Jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

4. The Jagirdar Chaube Shiva Prasad succeeded to the *gadi* on the 3rd October 1923. He was invested with full administrative powers on the 6th March 1929.

SOHAWAL.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State Sohawal formerly formed a part. About the middle of the sixteenth century when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son Fateh Singh threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards Sohawal became subordinate to Panna in Bundelkhand; but, on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate sanad was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

2. The title of "Raja" was conferred as a personal distinction on the grandfather of the present Chief in 1879 and on the father of the present Chief on 9th November 1901. The title was made hereditary from 12th December 1911 as a Coronation Durbar honour. Raja Jagendra Bahadur Singh was born on the 9th July 1899 and succeeded his late father Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur singh on the 16th February 1930. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and married the sister of the Raja of Shivgarh (Rae Bareli District). He was invested with ruling powers in May 1930.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

TARAON (PATHRAUNDI).

1. For history see "Paldeo" on page 27.

2. The present Jagirdar Chaube Brij Gopal having been pronounced insane, the Jagir was placed under management in August 1911. The Jagirdar has two sons, of whom the elder was born in 1905.

3. The elder son's name is Chaubey Ganga Prasad. He was educated at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Nagod, and was invested with judicial and administrative powers in November 1925. A son was born to him in 1927.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Ajaigarh .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh, Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	13th November 1866.	7th June 1919	802	85,948	4,62,000
2	Alipura .	Raja Harpal Singh, Rao of — (*Parihar Rajput*).	12th August 1882.	26th March 1922.	72	15,321	81,000
3	Banka Pahari	Diwan Baldeo Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	3rd October 1883.	4th June 1915	5	1,310	6,000
4	Baoni . . (Kadaura)	His Highness Azam-ul-Umara Iftikhar-ud-Daulah Imad-ul-Mulk, Sahib-i-Jah Mihin Sardar Nawab Mohammad Mushtaq-ul-Hassan Khan, Safdar Jang, Nawab of — (*Pathan*)	7th February 1896.	28th October 1911.	121	19,130	1,00,000
5	Beri . .	Rao Lokendra Singh, Rao of — (*Punwar Rajput*).	20th August 1891.	8th June 1904	32	4,299	27,000
6	Bihat . .	Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, Rao of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	16th May 1902.	25th January 1908.	16	4,564	25,000
7	Bijawar .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	25th November 1877.	26th June 1900.	973	115,852	3,11,000
8	Bijna . .	Diwan Himmat Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	8th November 1894.	23rd April 1909.	8	1,567	10,000
9	Charkhari .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	29th December 1903.	6th October 1920.	880	120,351	6,90,000
10	Chhatarpur .	His Highness Maharaja Bhawani Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Punwar Rajput*).	16th August 1921.	5th April 1932.	1,130	161,261	5,93,000
11	Datia . .	Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	21st June 1886.	5th August 1907.	912	158,834	13,77,000
12	Dhurwai .	Diwan Jugal . Parshad Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*) with two other Head Pathidars.	6th August 1896.	10th November 1910.	15	2,030	15,000
13	Garrauli .	Diwan Bahadur Chandra Bhan Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	2nd April 1883.	11th October 1884.	39	4,966	40,000
14	Gaurihar .	Pandit Avadhendra Pratap Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Brahman Jujhotia*).	1902 . .	31st January 1933.	71	9,656	49,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavlary	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
4,43 0 0	1 613 12 0				10	21*			..	11		
78 000			6	52		150			54			
6 000									12			
1 00 000					4	.0			69	11		
27 000									29			
* 6 000	1 400								0			
*3 18 000		22,093			17	102			34	11		
10 000				..		10			6			
6 .3 000	8,.83 9 6		4.	191		78			407	11		
6 00 000			11	164	10 cyclists				67.	11		
13 00 000		10 000	37	1 274				236	247	15		
1? 000									19			
39 000					..	2.			30			
47 000					1				27			

* To be verified.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average Annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
			...8	8th January 1934.	18	3,653	18,000
15	Jigni . .	Rao Bhupendra Vijay Singh, Rao of —(*Bundela Rajput*).	191 October	1st December 1917.	45	6,192	30,000
16	Lugasi .	Diwan Bhopal Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	31st October 1916.	8th March 1909.	1,218	2,353	11,000
17	Naigawan-Rebai.	Kunwar Vishwanath Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Ahir*).	5th November 1878. April	3rd March 1930.	2,080	314,655	10,50,000
18	Orchha . (Tikamgarh)	His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Vir Singh Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	14th 1899. January	20th June 1902.	2,506	212,130	11,84,000
19	Panna . .	His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	31st January 1893 August	17th June 1896.	178	33,307	3,41,060
20	Samthar .	His Highness Maharaja †Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (*Bargujar*).	26th September 1864 1898.	11th September 1898.	35	6,032	90,000
21	Sarila . .	Raja Mahipal Singh, Raja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	11th September ...ly 1870	7th February 1880.	36	5,594	29,000
22	Tori-Fatehpur.	Rao Bahadur Diwan Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	8th Ju...				

† Personal title. The hereditary title is "Raja".

General.

1. Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Gaharwar tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the origin of the Bundelas. Jesonda, the seventh in descent from the general ancestor of the Gaharwar, in consequence of great sacrificial rites performed at Bindbasni, gave the title of "Bundela" to his issue. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas about A.D. 1200. Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the parent State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's army. His son, Subkaran, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, and another Orchha Chief, Dilpat, fell at Jajau.

2. Most of the eastern or sanad States were formed by Chhatarsal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

3. Orchha, Datia, and Samthar, the western States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by sanad.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salutes in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States Forces			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs	Rs.										
14 000									28			...
*37 000									40			
9 000	...					1			10			
10 00 000					49	295			147	15		
10 63 000	9 9[illegible]				15	108		100	196	11		
3 50 000					200	206			73	11		
85 000						41			3			
[illegible] 000						80			20			...

* To be verified

AJAIGARH

1 In 1765 Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle The Chief of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda His descendant, Raja Bakhat Singh, was reduced to indigence by the conquests of Ali Bahadur On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of Rs 3,000 a month In 1807, he received a sanad restoring to him a portion of his possession The pension was discontinued in August 1808 A second sanad, granted in 1812, confirmed him in possession of the State as it exists to-day

2 The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Sir Ranjor Singh, K C I E , on the 7th June 1919 The hereditary title of Sawai was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877

3 His Highness has a son named Raja Bahadur Punya Pratap Singh born in August 1884

4 A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1925

ALIPURA.

1. The lands composing this Estate were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

2. The present Jagirdar is Raja Harpal Singh who succeeded his father Raja Chhatrapati, C.S.I., in March 1922. He has three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Kumar Raghuraj Singh, was born on the 3rd March 1901. He passed the post diploma examination from the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has two sons, the elder Kunwar Yadvendra Singh, was born on the 31st August 1925. In 1923, the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as "Rao of Alipura." In 1931 the personal title of Raja was conferred on the present Chief.

BANKA PAHARI.

1. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Baldeo Singh, succeeded his father, Diwan Mehrban Singh on the latter's death on the 4th June 1915.

2. He has 4 sons. The eldest Kunwar Bir Singh Deo was born on the 2nd October 1912.

(*Vide* also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative.)

BAONI.

1. Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

2. The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-Umrao of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

3. The late Nawab, His Highness Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan Bahadur, succeeded to the masnad on the 2nd August 1894. On the 1st January 1903, the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was partially placed in the Nawab's hands.

4. Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan died on the 27th October 1911 and was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Mushtaq-ul-Hassan who after completing his education at the Daly College at Indore was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th February 1918. The full criminal powers were granted by the Government of India in 1921. He was married to the daughter of the Nawab of Kunjpura in the Karnal District of the Punjab in March 1917, who died in 1930. Subsequently in 1931 His Highness married a daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla (Punjab). A daughter was born in September 1932. The revised complementary titles of the Nawab which have been recognised as hereditary by the Government of India are "A'zam-ul-Umara," "Iftikhar-ud-Daulah," "I'mad-ul-Mulk," "Sahib-i-Jah," "Mihin Sardar," "Safdar-Jung".

5. Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Daulatpur Durbar. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Jhansi in October 1901. The late Nawab attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

6. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

BERI

1 The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj (a son of Chhatrasal) in the female line On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, only Umri being left in the possession of the ancestors of the Chief In lieu of these villages other villages were given to Jugal Prasad In consideration of the services of a former Jagirdar, Vishwanath Singh, during the mutiny of 1857 the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh was remitted The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 with the Maharaja of Bijawar

2 Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904, *leaving two sons The succession of his eldest son Rao Lokendra* Singh was recognised by the Government of India The minor Jagirdar was married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Bijawar on 12th July 1910 A son named Yadvendra Singh was born to him on the 27th June 1918 On the 25th May 1915 the Jagirdar was invested with full powers of administration in his Jagir In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as "Rao of Beri" *Owing to maladminis*tration and heavy financial encumbrances the Jagir was taken under Agency supervision *in 1930*

BIHAT

1 The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hirde Shah, son of Chhatrasal on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual sanads were granted

2 Th[illegible]gh Ju Deo, was born on 16th May [illegible] 1908 and was granted full adminis-[illegible]

3 In May 1918 he married the daughter of Kunwar Shobha Singh, maternal uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Panna

4 The Rao has no son

5 In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as "Rao of Bihat"

6 The Jagir pays a tribute of Rs 1 400 a year to the British Government for the village of Lohargaon

BIJAWAR

1 The ruling family is descended from Birsing Deo a grand son of Chhatrasal In 1811, a sanad was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required [illegible]e The title of "Maharaja Bahadur" was [illegible]6 and that of "Sawai" on the 1st January [illegible]

2 The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur K C I E is the second son of His late Highness the Maharaja of Orchha He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh whom he succeeded in June 1900 The administration of the State was made over to the Maharaja in January 1903 under certain conditions The Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers on the 17th October 1904 *The Maharaja* paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Orchha *in October 1902 His* Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness *the Prince of*

Wales at Indore in November 1905. In December 1911, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which His Highness was present, Maharaja Sawant Singh received the K.C.I.E. His Highness married a second wife on the 10th March 1913, the daughter of Dewan Gajraj Singh, a Jagirdar of the Datia State belonging to the family of Rao Pahar Singh of Karaiya, brother-in-law of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur of Datia.

4. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

BIJNA.

1. This Jagir is divided into two shares.

2. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Himmat Singh, who was born on the 18th November 1894, succeeded his grandfather, Diwan Makund Singh on the 23rd April 1909. He was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. He has two sons born on the 6th April 1919 and 15th December 1926, respectively, and also two daughters. (*Vide* also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative.) The Jagirdarin died in November 1931. Subsequently the Jagirdar married a daughter of Meharban Singh, a Panwar Thakur of Katili in the Datia State.

CHARKHARI.

1. The State dates from 1765 when Khuman Singh, a great-grandson of Chhatrasal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government. and a sanad was granted to him in 1804.

2. Raja Ratan Singh received, as a reward for his services in 1857, a Jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a *Khilat*, and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. On the 1st January 1877 the hereditary title of "Sipahdar-ul-Mulk" was conferred on the Chief.

3. Maharaja Sir Malkhan Singh, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was adopted by Raja Jai Singh's widow and the Government of India recognised his succession in 1880. The State was kept under the supervision of a British officer during the Chief's minority. Maharaja Malkhan Singh died without issue on the 15th June 1908, and was succeeded by his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo. The latter received the title of K.C.I.E., at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. In commemoration of this memorable Durbar His Highness remitted *nazarana* which was hitherto paid to the State by Jagirdars and Maufidars on succession. Maharaja Jujhar Singh died without issue on the 4th June 1914, and was succeeded by his younger brother Diwan Ganga Singh. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, who was adopted from the Jigni family, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 6th October 1920, and was granted full administrative powers on the 6th December 1924. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency.

4. A sanad conferring hereditary extended Judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

5. On 13th May 1923 His Highness was married to the daughter of Thakur Hamir Singh Ji of Virpur in Kathiawar, but the Maharani died on the 21st October 1923. On 27th January 1928, His Highness married the daughter

His Highness the Maharawal of Banswara In 1931 His Highness contracted a third marriage with the fourth daughter of General Mohan Shamsher Jung Bahadur of Nepal

CHHATARPUR

1 The founder of this State was Sone Shah Ju Ponwar, retainer of Maharaja Hindupat of Panna, who became independent in 1785

2 The British Government established Sone Shah in the Raj of Chhatarpur A sanad was granted in 1806

3 In 1869 the State gave land for an addition to the Nowgong Cantonment for which it receives yearly Rs 3 249 10 3 Similarly compensation is paid to the Muafidar of Bilehri through Chhatarpur amounting to Rs 2 838 9 0 for land acquired for the Nowgong Cantonment in 1845 and 1869

4 The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Bhawani Singh Bahadur was born on 16th August 1921 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 5th April, 1932 His Highness is a minor and is being educated at the Daly College Indore On account of the minority of His Highness the Maharaja the administration of the State is conducted by a Council Her Highness the Dowager Maharani is the Regent and the Dewan is the President of the Council

5 His Highness was betrothed to a daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala in May 1928

6 The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on the late Ruler in 1919

7 A Sanad, conferring hereditary extended Judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921

DATIA

1 Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received Datia and Baroni from his father in 1626 The first treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1804 After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1817 a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Chief to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur K C S I who was born in 1845, succeeded his adoptive father Bijai Bahadur in 1857 The hereditary titles of "Maharaja" and "Lokendra" were conferred on 4th August 1865 and 1st January 1877 respectively On the 1st January 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907, and was succeeded by his son the present Ruler Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur He first married a daughter of the Dhandera Jagirdar of Manpura in Gwalior State who is now dead He subsequently married a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Sayla (Gujrat) and also a daughter of the Thakur of Suara in Datia State His Highness' eldest son, Raja Bahadur Balbhadra Singh was born in 1907 and is married to a daughter of the late Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur and has a son born on the 29th December 1928 His Highness's second son by the second (now senior) Maharani was born in October 1926

2. In 1879 the Maharaja entered into agreement with the Government of India to stop the manufacture of salt in the State except at certain specified works whose output was not to exceed 16,480 maunds a year; to prevent export from the State of any salt manufactured therein; and to prohibit the export of intoxicating drugs by routes barred by the inland customs line. In consideration of the loss the Darbar would sustain by this agreement it was arranged that the State should receive Rs. 10,000 a year.

3. In 1882 the Darbar ceded land for the Betwa Canal receiving payment for the area required.

4. In 1904 the late Maharaja agreed to cease coining Raja Shahi rupees.

5. His Highness, accompanied by his Guardian, Captain J. W. H. Tyndall, and Medical Officer, Captain W. E. Brierly, went on a shooting trip to Uganda in British East Africa in November 1912 and returned therefrom at the end of April 1913. His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in March 1933.

6. For services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1918. In September 1926 His Highness was appointed Honorary Major in the British Army and was created a G.C.I.E., on 3rd June 1932.

DHURWAI.

1. The Jagir is divided into three shares.

2. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Jugal Parshad Singh, was born in 1896; succeeded his father Dewan Ranjor Singh in November 1910; was educated in the Cantonment High School, Nowgong, from 1912 to 1916; married in the latter year a niece of Dewan Sheo Raj Singh, brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar. This lady died on 31st October, 1921, and he re-married on 11th May 1923, the daughter of a Thakur of Ubora in the Orchha State. A son and heir was born to the Jagirdar on the 3rd April 1926. The Jagirdar was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. Owing to dissensions amongst Hissedars, the impoverished condition of the Jagir and the Jagirdar's inability to control the Hissedars, the powers granted in 1918 were modified in 1921, the revenue administration of the Jagir and the general supervision being placed in the hands of the Political Agent, whilst the Jagirdar continues to exercise judicial powers.

GARAULI.

1. The family claims descent from Gopal Singh, who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. Gopal Singh eventually submitted on condition of full pardon and a provision in land. A sanad was given to Gopal Singh on the 24th February 1812, in the original copy of which the hereditary title of the Chief is given as "Diwan Bahadur".

2. Diwan Bahadur Chandra Bhan Singh, the present Chief, was born on the 2nd April 1883, and succeeded his grandfather Dewan Bahadur Parichat on the 19th October 1884, receiving administrative powers in 1910. He married the daughter of the Jagirdar of Semaria, in Panna State, and

has two sons, Kunwar Raghuraj Singh, born in 1910 and Kunwar Pratap Singh, born in 1919

3 The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911

GAURIHAR

1 This family is descended from Raja Ram, who was Governor of a fort in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Maharajas of Ajaigarh During the anarchy of the times, Raja Ram rebelled against his master At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand Raja Ram was at the head of a band of professed plunderers and for long disturbed the peace of the country The resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned a reward of Rs 30 000 for his capture But before the proclamation was issued, he was induced to surrender on promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs A sanad was granted in November 1807

2 For his services during the mutiny Sawai Rajdar Budra Singh, former Jagirdar, received the title of Rao Bahadur with a *Khilat* of Rs 10 000

3 The Ex Jagirdar Pratipal Singh attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 He was permanently deprived of his ruling powers in 1932 and required to live outside the Jagir on an allowance His eldest son K Virdhendra Pratap Singh was permitted to succeed to the *gadi* on the 31st January 1933 He has three sons The eldest and heir K Pratap Singh born on the 16th October 1923 is being educated at the Daly College Indore

HASHT BHAYA JAGIRS

1 These Jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo one of the Rajas of Orchha who possessed the Jagir of Baragaon The name of the Hasht bhaya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his Jagir of Baragaon into eight shares—Kari Pasari Taraoli Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, and Banka Pahari among his eight sons The Jagir of Kari became at an early date merged in the other shares Taraoli reverted to Orchha, and Pasari was incorporated in the Jhansi District and is now British territory Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar, so that of the original eight shares into which the Jagir of Baragaon was divided there remain now only four holdings *viz* Banka Pahari Bijna Dhurwai and Tori Fatehpur

2 In 1821 it was decided that these Jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government but that the Jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Maharaja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family

JIGNI

1 The Jigni family claims descent from Rao Padam Singh one of the sons of Chhatrasal At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand Pirthi Singh, grandson of Padam Singh was in possession of fourteen villages These were confiscated, but after two years, six of the villages were restored to him by a sanad granted in 1810

2 Pirthi Singh was succeeded by Bhopal Singh, who died heirless

3. The adoption of Lachman Singh was recognised by the Government of India. He died in April 1892.

4. The late Jagirdar Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, died on the 7th December 1931, and on the 8th January 1934 his widow adopted as the Rao of Jigni Kunwar Bhupendra Vijay Singh, the grandson of His Highness the Maharaja of Ajaigarh

5. The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship.

6. Late Jagirdar Bhan Pratap Singh had a son by name Arimardan Singh born in December 1903. Arimardan Singh was adopted into Charkhari, and is now Maharaja of that State.

7. The late Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, with the Maharaja of Charkhari.

LUGASI

1. This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.

2. As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the personal title of "Rao Bahadur", a Jagir of Rs. 2,000 and a *khilat* worth Rs. 10,000.

3. The Jagirdar, Dewan Chhatrapati Singh, died on the 30th November 1917, and was succeeded by his infant son Bhupal Singh, born on the 31st October 1916. The minor Jagirdar is receiving his education at the Daly College, Indore.

NAIGAWAN REBAI.

1. The family is descended from Lachman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a sanad for five villages. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir was held merely on a life tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the then Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded and, on the Jagirdar's death in 1867, the succession of his widow Larai Dulaiya was sanctioned. In 1893 the adoption of Vishwanath Singh, a son of the Jagirdar's step grand-daughter, was sanctioned. Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya who relinquished her powers in March 1909 and died on the 6th August 1909. The Jagirdar enjoys the title of "Kunwar". He has no son.

2. The present Jagirdar was born in 1878 and granted administrative powers in 1909. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

ORCHHA (TIKAMGARH).

1. Orchha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Mahrattas, however, severed from Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

2. In 1501, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha and Bir Singh Deo (1605—1626), fourth in succession from him, was the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626—1635), rebelled and was dis-

possessed of his kingdom, the Orchha State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641 when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo

. 2—1765 and received from
the title of "Mahendra"

4 When the British entered Bundelkhand, a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramjit Mahindra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh on the 23rd December 1812

5 Maharaja Hamir Singh rendered loyal services during the mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which a tribute of Rs 3,000 which was paid for the Jagir of Taraoli was remitted, and the *istimrari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs 200 was at the same time remitted

6 The titles of "Maharaja Mahendra Bahadur" Sawai and "Saramad i Rajaha-i Bundelkhand" are hereditary the last two were granted by the British Government on the 24th May 1882 and 29th June 1886 respectively

7 The late Maharaja His Highness Mahendra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877 and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy The Viceroy paid a visit to Orchha in October 1902 His Highness was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903 and at the Durbar held at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1905 He was created a G C I E, on the 23rd May 1900 and a G C S I on the 1st January 1906 The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion Kunwars Vir Singh and Karan Singh grandsons of His Highness were selected to act as pages to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy respectively

8 The present Ruler His Highness Saramad i Rajaha i Bundelkhand Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Vir Singh Dev Bahadur is the eldest son of the late Raja Bahadur who died in the life time of the late Maharaja in December 1920 The present Maharaja was educated at the Daly College Indore Raj Kumar College Rajkot and Mayo College Ajmer He also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces He first married a sister of the Thakur Sahib of Wadwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919 who is now dead He subsequently married a grand daughter of His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Gondal He subsequently married a grand daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal His Highness has one son and heir Raja Bahadur Devendra Singh born on the 6th November 1919 by his first wife and a daughter by the second The Heir Apparent was selected to act as a page to His Excellency the Viceroy at the investiture held at Delhi on the 4th December 1932

PANNA

1 The Rulers of Panna are descended from the Orchha house During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh Champat Rai a grandson of Udot Singh brother of Madhukar Shah Raja of Orchha became the recognized leader of the Bundelas His son Chhatrasal acquired much territory east of the Dhasan river and founded Panna On his death his possessions were divided the town of Panna falling to his son Hirde Shah who thus became the first Raja of Panna A sanad was conferred upon Raja Kishore

Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah, in 1807 on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance.

2. Panna is the senior sanad State in Bundelkhand.

3. As a reward for services during the mutiny of 1857, Nirpat Singh, a former Ruler, received a *khilat* of Rs. 20,000.

4. The hereditary title of "Bahadur" was conceded to the Maharaja on 2nd October 1866. In 1875 the title of "Mahendra" which was granted in 1869 as a personal distinction was made hereditary in recognition of the loyalty of the Maharaja to the British Crown.

5. His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., the present Ruler, was born on January 31st, 1893; and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 20th June 1902. He was educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1913. During his minority the State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent until the 4th February 1915, on which date the Maharaja was invested with full ruling powers. He was married on the 2nd December 1912 to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and has two sons, the elder Raja Bahadur Narendra Singh, born on the 29th May 1915, and the younger Maharaj-Kumar Pushpendra Singh born on the 25th October 1916. Her Highness the Maharani received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Ist class on the 3rd June 1916, and died in 1927. In 1928 His Highness married the sister of the present Maharaja of Jaipur. A daughter was born to the present Maharani on the 30th January 1929.

6. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

7. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921, and a sanad removing the restrictions on the judicial powers of the State was granted in 1933. He was made a K.C.I.E., on the 2nd January 1922 and a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1932.

SAMTHAR.

1. In about 1735, Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to None Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kiladar of Samthar fort: a Jagir of five villages being later on granted to his son Devi Singh. The present State developed from this Jagir. Samthar is the only Gujar State in Bundelkhand.

2. When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817 when a treaty was concluded with him.

3. In 1879 an agreement was made with the Raja by which he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply, free of cost, of 500 maunds. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Raja, who now receives Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply, and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn.

4. In 1882 the Darbar ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal and was paid compensation.

5 The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja* Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur On the 3rd June 1915 the Maharaja was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire

6 The Maharaja has one son, named Radha Charan Singh, born in May 1914 and one daughter born in April 1901

7 The Maharaja was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903 His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 His Highness was awarded the gold Kaisar i Hind medal on the 1st January 1907 The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911

SARILA

1 The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, a grandson of Raja Chhatrasal

2 At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand the Chief was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila yielding a revenue of Rs 9,000 a year In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government an allowance of Rs 1 000 per mensem was granted him, and finally certain villages were conferred upon him by sanad in 1807 and the pension was resumed

3 The present Chief, Raja Mahipal Singh, was born posthumously and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898 After completing his education at the Daly College, he was married in February 1919 to the daughter of the Thakur of Basela in the Hamirpur District and was invested with ruling powers on the 5th November in the same year His powers of jurisdiction were enhanced as a personal distinction by a sanad issued in 1927 He has two sons the elder Narendra Singh being born on the 2nd January 1927

4 The Chief was present at the Round Table Conference held in London in 1931 While in London he had the honour of being invited by His Majesty the King Emperor twice and had also the honour of meeting His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York

5 Raja Mahipal Singh was nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy to serve as a member of the Consultative Committee of the 2nd Round Table Conference subsequently he went as a State Delegate to the 3rd Round Table Conference held in London

TORI FATEHPUR

1 The present Jagirdar Diwan Arjun Singh was adopted from the Bijna family He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong

2 The management of the Jagir was entrusted to the Jagirdar in October 1895, and he was granted the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907 He has a son named Raghuraj Singh who was born on 28th January 189[illegible] The Jagirdar has two grandsons the eldest Chandra Bhan Singh was born on the 2nd February 1914

(*Vide* also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative)

* Family title is "Raja" The title of 'Maharaja' was conferred on 1st January 1893 as a personal distinction

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Indore . .	His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shri Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Maratha).	6th September 1908.	26th February 1926.	9,902	*1,325,089	1,24,21,000
2	Rewa . .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Baghel-Rajput*).	13th March 1903.	31st October 1918.	13,000	1,587,445	60,00,000

* The fall is due to fall in receipts during the last three years owing to the economic depression.

INDORE.

The relations of the State with the British Government are defined by various documents of which the most important is the Treaty of Mandsaur. By this treaty the British Government undertook to protect the State, to mediate its difference with other States and to place with the Maharaja an accredited minister of the Government. The Maharaja Holkar on his part engaged to abstain from direct communication with other States; to limit his Military establishment; to entertain no Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government; and to afford every facility towards the purchase and transport of supplies for the Auxiliary Force to be maintained for his protection and to place a Vakil with His Excellency the Viceroy.

2. The Maharaja has been granted a Sanad guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

3. His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar was born on the 6th September 1908. He resided in England for education from 1920 to 1923, being for some time at Charterhouse. In February 1924 he married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur). His Highness again went to Oxford for his further education in 1926, where he passed his Responsions the same year and his Moderations in 1927, and he continued to work for his finals. His Highness returned to India in November 1929 and received Administrative training for about six months under Mr. C. U. Wills, C.I.E., a retired Commissioner of the Central Provinces. His Highness assumed full ruling powers on the 9th May 1930. His Highness went to Europe in November 1930, whence he returned to India in January 1932. While in England he was appointed a member of the Round Table Conference. His Highness takes a keen interest in all games and sports.

4. In February 1922 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Indore and was His Highness the *ex*-Maharaja's Guest.

5. In October 1922 Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading visited Indore and were His Highness' Guests.

6. In July 1928 His Excellency Lord Irwin paid a visit to Indore. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Goschen also visited Indore in July 1929.

7. In December 1932 Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to Indore and were the guests of His Highness the Maharaja.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces.			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Transport corps				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.	Rs.										
1,28 89 000			88[illegible]	1 200			213 Infantry 676	2[illegible]8	1,[illegible] 8	19		21
[illegible]2 80 000			499	614	39	700		143 Transport corps.	1 000	17		

Note —The figures in columns 12 17 represent sanctioned scale the actual strength is less

8 A daughter was born to His Highness the Maharaja on the 20th October 1933 The Maharaj Kumari is named Ushadevi

REWA

1 The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujrat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296 A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its capture by Akbar in 1597 when Rewa became the chief town It was soon made over to the Rewa by the Emperor Akbar

2 Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813

3 For his services in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh the present Prince's grand father, who was informed that in his dealings with the zamindars he would be expected to adopt a course in conformity with the practice of the British Government

4 The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1868

5 The present Ruler, H H Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G C I E , K C S I , succeeded his father, Lieut Colonel Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G C S I on the 31st October 1918 and according to local history is the 34th of his line He married a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 20th June 1919 His Highness contracted a second marriage in February 1925 with the daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja Sir Madan Singh, K C S I K C I E , Ruler of Kishangarh The present Ruler has a son named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singh Bahadur born on 15th March 1923

6 The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 31st October 1922 by His Excellency the Viceroy His Highness was made a K C S I , on the 1st January 1927, and G C I E , on the 1st January 1931

7 The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911

8 The Maharaja s sister is married to the heir apparent of Bikaner

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs
1	Jaora	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, K.C.I.E., Nawab of — (Pathan).	17th January 1883.	6th March 1895.	601·52	100,166	12,96,000
2	*Piploda*	*Rawat Mangal Singh, Rawat of — (Doria Rajput).*	7th September 1893.	5th November 1919.	72·72	11,428	1,37,000
3	Ratlam	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of — (Rathor Rajput).	13th January 1880.	29th January 1893.	693	107,321	10,00,000
4	Sailana	His Highness Raja Dileep Singh, Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	18th March 1891.	14th July 1919.	297	35,223	3,00,000
5	Sitamau	His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	2nd January 1880.	11th May 1900	202	28,422	2,70,000

JAORA.

1. Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

2. Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government but as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

3. In 1823, the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 4 guns. In 1842 this arrangement was commuted for a yearly contribution of Hali Rs. 1,85,810. The contribution was reduced to Hali Rs. 1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

4. In 1862, the Government of India granted a sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhamadan law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. In 1865, the Nawab received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles " Ihtisham-ud-Daula " and " Firoz Jang " as personal distinctions.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police Forces	Salute in Guns: Permanent	Salute in Guns: Personal	Salute in Guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs.										
11 53 000	1 37 127				51	120 Infantry and 19 Artillery			311	13		
1 18 000		14 000			25	40			55			
9 8[illegible] 000	4[illegible] 000	600	30	87				91	206	13		15
*3 00 000	21 000	6 000			24	48			130	11		
*2 74 000		*7 500			15				123	11		

* To be verified

5 Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in April 1865 and the succession of his son Muhammad Ismail Khan was recognised Muhammad Ismail Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab In 1874 Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State In January 1883 a son, named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to Muhammad Ismail Khan and was recognised by Government as his successor Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, who was made Honorary Majo [illegible] March 1895 and his son, Muhammad Ift [illegible] the British Government in the name of the [illegible] "Fakhrud-Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan [illegible] a custom in the Jaora family for each Chief to assume a distinctive title on his accession subject to the approval of the Government of India The title selected by the present Nawab was "Fakhr ud Daula " "Saulat Jang " In accordance with precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab The claim of the Indore Darbar to depute an Agent and present a *khilat* was rejected by the Government of India and the representative of the Indore Darbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only During the minority of Iftikhar Ali Khan the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan C S I, who was appointed Minister during the life time of Nawab Ismail Khan

6 His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan who was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor, and who served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, was invested with ruling powers in

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs
1	Jaora .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, K.C.I.E., Nawab of — (Pathan).	17th January 1883.	6th March 1895.	601·52	100,166	12,96,000
2	Piploda .	Rawat Mangal Singh, Rawat of — (*Doria Rajput*).	7th September 1893.	5th November 1919.	72·72	11,428	1,37,000
3	Ratlam .	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of (Rathor Rajput).	13th January 1880.	29th January 1893.	693	107,321	10,00,000
4	Sailana .	His Highness Raja Dileep Singh, Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	18th March 1891.	14th July 1919.	297	35,223	3,00,000
5	Sitamau .	His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	2nd January 1880.	11th May 1900	202	28,422	2,70,000

JAORA.

1. Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

2. Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government but as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

3. In 1823, the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 4 guns. In 1842 this arrangement was commuted for a yearly contribution of Hali Rs. 1,85,810. The contribution was reduced to Hali Rs. 1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

4. In 1862, the Government of India granted a sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhamadan law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. In 1865, the Nawab received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles "Ihtisham-ud-Daula" and "Firoz Jang" as personal distinctions.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES						Total of Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS		
	To Government	To other States	REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES FORCES			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs										
11,43 000	1 37 127				51	120 Infantry and 19 Artillery			311	13		
1,18 000		14 000			25	40			35			
9 82,000	4? 000	500	30	87				91	206	13		1?
*3,00 000	21 000	6 800			24	48			130	11		
*2,14 000		27 ,00			15				123	11		

* To be verified

5 Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in April 1865 and the succession of his son Muhammad Ismail Khan was recognised Muhammad Ismail Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab In 1874 Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State In January 1883, a son, named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to Muhammad Ismail Khan and was recognised by *Government* as his successor Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, who was made Honorary Major in the Army in 1881, died in March 1895, and his son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, under the title of 'Fakhrud-Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang" It is a custom in

n his accession

selected by the

In accordance

by the Nawab

The claim of the Indore Darbar to depute an Agent and present a *khilat* was rejected by the Government of India, and the representative of the Indore Darbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only During the minority of Iftikhar Ali Khan, the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan C S I, *who was* appointed Minister during the life time of Nawab Ismail Khan

6 His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan who was *educated at the Daly* College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor, and *who served in* the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, was *invested with ruling powers in*

his State in April 1906 subject to certain conditions which were withdrawn in 1910. The Nawab's son and heir Sahibzada Muhammad Zulfiquar Ali Khan, who was born on 6th September 1910, died on the 23rd November 1914. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. He was made a K.C.I.E., and promoted to the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 12th December 1911. His Highness was further promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th October 1921.

7. On the 4th July 1916, twin sons were born to His Highness the Nawab by his second wife. The elder twin has been named Osman Ali Khan and the younger Murtaza Ali Khan. Osman Ali Khan has been recognised as the heir-apparent. Sahibzada Mumtaz Ali Khan passed the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1929, and was attached to the 9th Lancers as a second Lieutenant; he subsequently resigned his commission.

PIPLODA.

1. In 1820, the settlement of this Estate was made by Sir John Malcolm with Pirthi Singh. By it a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora according to Article xii of the Mandsaur Treaty. The Thakur receives annually Rs. 138 as Tanka on six villages from the Senior Branch of Dewas, and Rs. 115 on five villages in Gargucha from the Junior Branch. He further receives a sum of Rs. 1,000 as *dami* from Tal and Mandawal.

2. On the representation of the Thakur, the Government of India decided that the Jaora Darbar had no right to collect the sayer revenues in the Estate, and that the Thakur should himself collect these dues, paying a half share to Jaora through the Political Agent. The Rawat has abolished all sayer in his State from the 1st May 1933, and agreed under an amicable settlement (between himself and His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Jaora) to pay annually Rs. 1,500 to the Jaora Darbar as compensation for their half share of sayer collections, payment to be made direct in equal instalments. Thakur Pirthi Singh, with whom the original settlement of 1820 was made, was succeeded in turn by his son Umaid Singh, and his grand-son, Unkar Singh. Dule Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son Kesri Singh. Kesri Singh died on the 4th November 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thakur Mangal Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

A son was born to Thakur Mangal Singh on the 25th April 1913, named Ratan Singh. A second son named Kunwar Durganarain Singh was born on the 7th February 1922. The Jaora Piploda status case was decided by the Government of India in 1924 whereby Piploda was declared to be a State independent of Jaora and the Chief has been permitted to use his hereditary title of "Rawat".

RATLAM.

1. Under the engagement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Partab Singh, Raja of Ratlam, and Daulat Rao Scindia the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute Salim Shahi Rs. 84,000, while the latter undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with the Maha-

raja Scindia in part payment for the Gwalior Contingent It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860

2 The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa and in consequence received voluntary alliance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs Parbat Singh died in 1824, and was succeeded by Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been fruitlessly disputed by Raja Parbat Singh's senior Rani Balwant Singh's rule lasted until August 1857 He rendered good services during the Mutiny, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khilat* of Rs 3,000 and the thanks of the Government

3 Bhairon Singh died in January 1864, leaving a son Ranjit Singh, aged two years who was recognised by the Government of India as heir to the State Mir Shahamat Ali, C S I, an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Raja and the Thakur of Sarwan

4 Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880 He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1887

5 The Raja of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887

6 Raja Ranjit Singh died in January 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh

7 Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901 03 In 191 Major in the Army In April 1915 he proceeded on active service to France He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel on the 3rd June 1916

8 Raja Sajjan Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 His Highness was created a K C S I on the 25th June 1909 He was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911

9 On the 1st January 1918 for service in connection with the War His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 13 guns and the rank of Honorary Colonel in the Army, and also received the "*Croix d' officer of the* Legion d' Honneur" from the French Government

10 In April 1920 in recognition of the enlightened administration of the State the Government of India granted to His Highness unrestricted criminal jurisdiction over his own subjects Subsequently in 1930 His Highness was granted hereditarily full criminal powers over all persons committing offences within the State territories with the exception of Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants

11 On the 1st January 1921 His Highness was granted a permanent local salute of 15 guns, and also the title of Maharaja, and on the 17th March 1922, His Highness was appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India He was also appointed Aide de Camp to His Royal Highness In June 1930 His Highness was appointed to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire

12 On the 20th August 1922 His Highness the Maharaja contracted a marriage at Bombay with a daughter of the well known Soda Rajput family

of Jamnagar, to whom a daughter was born on 16th June 1923. A son and heir to His Highness was born on the 9th November 1927. His Highness has a second son born on the 2nd October 1932.

13. His Highness was selected Adviser to the Army in India Polo Team and Member of the Selection Committee. He went with the Team to America *viâ* England and stayed abroad for about six months.

14. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured Ratlam with a visit in 1921. Lord Irwin and Lord Goschen also visited Ratlam. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to Ratlam on the 11th December 1932.

SAILANA.

1. This State originally formed a part of Ratlam but became an independent entity from the time of Pratab Singh, the second son of Chhatra Sal, the capital being originally at Raoti. Jai Singh who succeeded Pratab Singh founded the town of Sailana in 1730 by which name the State has since been known. The first Ruler of Sailana to come in contact with the British Government was Raja Lachhman Singh. An Agreement was mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Raja Lachhman Singh and Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindhia, whereby Sailana agreed to pay Rs. 42,000 Salim Shahi to Scindhia and the former undertook, in return, not to send troops into Sailana or interfere in any way in the internal administration. This payment is now made to the British Government under the Treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of the 12th December 1860, having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the cost of the Gwalior Contingent.

2. Raja Lachman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son Takhat Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The State was administered by the British Government till the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency council received *khilats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859.

3. In 1884, the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted.

4. Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his adoptive father in October 1895. The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed, as a special case, at Rs. 48,000, being half of the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khilat*. His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., died on the 13th July 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Raja Dileep Singh, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His Highness is the General Secretary of the All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha, the President of the Council of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and of the Kurukshetra Society. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His late Highness in 1911. A son was born to His Highness Raja Dileep Singh on 15th October 1918, named Digwijaya Singh, and a second son on 20th February 1921 named Laxman Singh.

5. Unrestricted Criminal Jurisdiction over his subjects was conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

SITAMAU

1 This State was founded by Raja Kesho Das, grandson of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam, who, in 1695, received a Sanad from Aurangzeb. A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs 60,000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Scindia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Salim Shahi R 5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at *Gwalior*. Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *Khilat* valued at Rs 2,000

2 Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867. His eldest son *having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani* Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government. Bhawani Singh died in May 1885 and was succeeded by Bahadur Singh, elder son of Thakur Takhat Singh of Chikhla his second cousin. On this occasion the Maharaja Scindia claimed to receive *nazarana*, but it was held that Sitamau being a mediatised State of the first class, was liable to the *payment of nazarana* to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules on the occasion of Bahadur Singh's succession. In *consideration however, of the poverty of the State, a nazarana of* half a year's net income was taken, and a *khilat* of the value of Rs 8,875 was bestowed on the Raja, on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the *nazarana*

3 Raja Bahadur Singh died in April 1899 and, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sadul Singh, the Thakur of Chikhla, who died *of cholera in May 1900 after a short rule of a few months*

4 With Raja Sadul Singh's death the line of the ruling family became extinct. The Government of India were pleased to continue the State and, after consideration of the claims of several applicants to the *gadi*, selected Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachhi Baroda, as having by birth the strongest claim and being by reason of his age and qualifications well suited to rule. In consideration of the poverty of the State and its being seriously affected by famine and in view of the heavy tribute which it pays to the Maharaja Scindia, the Government of India were pleased to remit half the amount of *nazarana due*

5 Raja Ram Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness *the* Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His Highness in 1911. He was made a K C I E, on the 12th December 1911 in honour of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which he was present. His Highness has three sons of whom the first, Rajkumar Raghubir Singh, was born on the 22nd February 1908, the second Govind Singh on the 10th August 1911, and the third Raghunath Singh on the 6th December 1912

6 Hereditary extended judicial powers were conferred upon the *Ruler of* the State in 1921

...ENTRAL INDIA—SOUTHERN STATES AND MALWA AGENCY.

...f	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.
...ajpur	His Highness Raja Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of—(Rathor Rajput).	12th September 1881.	14th February 1891.	836	101,963	5,60,000
...rwani .	His Highness Rana Devi Singh, Rana of—(Sisodia Rajput)	19th July 1922.	21st April 1930.	1,178	141,110	10,31,000
...har .	His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar, Maharaja of — (Puar Maratha).	24th November 1920.	31st July 1926	1,800	243,521	17,60,000
... Jhabua .	His Highness Raja Udai Singh, Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	6th May 1875	22nd January 1895.	1,336	145,522	4,34,271
... Jobat .	Rana Bhim Singh, Rana of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	10th November 1915.	25th May 1917.	131	20,130	1,16,000
6 Kathiwara .	Thakur Rana Onkar Singh, Thakur of — (*Jadaon Rajput*).	5th December 1891.	7th June 1903	70	6,095	50,000
7 Mathwar .	Rana Laxman Singh, Rana of — (*Puwar Rajput*).	14th March 1921.	20th April 1933.	120	2,897	12,000
8 Ratanmal .	Thakur Dasrath Singh, Thakur of — (*Puwar Rajput*).	15th October 1892.	7th April 1899.	32	2,183	41,000

ALI RAJPUR.

1. The early history of the State is very uncertain; but it appears to have been founded by Anand Deo Rathor about 1440. When the British power was established in Malwa, this State was under the control of an adventurer named Musafir Makrani. This man was recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, posthumous son of Partab Singh, who had died prior to the British settlement of Malwa. An engagement was mediated in 1818 between Musafir Makrani and the Dhar Darbar under which customs duties in Ali Rajpur were made over to Dhar in lieu of payment of tribute. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and with a view to promote commerce with Gujerat, it was arranged, through the mediation of the British Government, that the State should pay to the British Government for Dhar the sum of Rs. 10,000 Hali currency. The tribute having been thus alienated from Dhar, all supremacy of that State over Ali Rajpur ceased.

2. In March 1862, Jaswant Singh died leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted a[s] to whether this partition should be admitted, and it was at last decided b[y] Government that the will should be set aside and that Gangdeo, the elde[st] son, should be recognised as heir. In 1881 owing to lax administration of t[he] Dewan, and more particularly because of his interference with the heredita[ry] customs of the Bhil Patels and Tarvis, the Bhil population was in a v[ery] discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh, who had objected to the nomination

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
[illegible]8,000	9 74[illegible]				23		34	33	144	11		
9 16,000	3 389				2[illegible]	7			[illegible]	11		
16 84,323	6 601			*36	48	22	66	176	331	1[illegible]		
[illegible] 39 [illegible]90			24	28					1[illegible]	11		
1 17 000									47			
47 000									8			
1[illegible] 000									14			
3[illegible] 000	—								18			

* To be verified

the Government of India of Bijai Singh as Raja took advantage of this discontent and induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders together with many Makranis, to rise against the Darbar The towns of Nanpur, Bhabra, and Chaktala were looted and Ali Rajpur itself was threatened but with the assistance of the Malwa Bhil Corps the disturbance was put down and the leaders were shot or captured

3 Bijai Singh died in August 1890 before he was invested with powers His cousin, Pratap Singh, the present Ruler, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him He was educated at the Daly College at Indore The Raja was entrusted with full administrative powers in July 1909

4 The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy but is not entitled to be visited by His Excellency His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 The salute of the present Ruler Raja Pratap Singh, C I E , was raised to 11 guns on the 1st January 1921

5 The Ruler was granted the hereditary title of "Raja" on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present He was made a C I E on the 3rd June 1915

6 His Highness Raja Pratap Singh married first (1900) a daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Kathiwara and secondly (1902) a daughter of the

Maharawal Chandra Singh, uncle of the present Raja of Chhota Udepu
ne Rewa Kantha Agency. He has a son and heir, Fateh Singh, born o
22nd August 1904, and a daughter born on the 11th November 190.
kumar Fateh Singh was married with the daughter of His Highness the
ja of Baria on 7th May 1922. He has a son and heir, Yuwaraj Kumar
rendra Singh, born on the 17th March 1923, another son born on the 5th
ly 1928 and also three daughters.

BARWANI.

1. The Ranas of this State are Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family who separated from the parent stock about the 14th Century. Their country was originally of considerable extent, but was devastated by the Mahrattas and at the time of Sir John Malcolm's Settlement of Malwa, only a strip of the Satpura range with the low lands on either side remained with them. They were not, however, tributaries to any of the Malwa Chiefs.

2. Rana Indrajit Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Rana Ranjit-singh who was invested with ruling powers in 1910. He ruled from 1910 to 1930. After his death on the 21st April 1930 he was succeeded by his son Rana Devi Singh who was born on the 19th July 1922. He is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore.

3. The administration of the State is being carried on by a Minority Administration Council under the supervision of the British Government with Dewan Bahadur H. N. Gosalia, M.A., LL.B., as Dewan and President of the State Council, Barwani. Barwani has a considerable forest area.

4. The Rana is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but not to be visited by him. The Rana has a salute of 11 guns.

5. Rana Devi Singh has a younger brother named Udai Singh. He was born on the 24th November 1923 and is now receiving education with the Rana at the Daly College, Indore.

DHAR.

1. This State takes its name from the historic city of Dhar which is i
capital. Its present Puar Rulers claim their descent from the Parm
Rajputs. Anand Rao Puar is generally considered as the founder of t
principality, which, with the right to receive tributes from certain Raj
Chiefs, was assigned to him by the Peshwa Baji Rao the first (circa 1725-3

In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at
hands of the neighbouring States, and was preserved from destruction
by the courage and talent of Maina Bai. By the treaty of 1819 the S
was taken under the protection of the British Government and se
districts which had been lost were recovered and restored to it. The
was confiscated in 1857, but was subsequently restored to its Ruler A
Rao Puar III, who was entrusted with the actual administration in 18

2. Dhar is one of the Treaty States in the Central India Agency.

3. The area of the State is 1800 square miles and its population acc
to the Census of 1931 is 2,43,521.

4 The average annual income and expenditure of the State are Rs 17,60 000 and Rs 16 65 000, respectively

5 The State does not pay tribute to the British Government or to any other State On the other hand it receives tanka from thirteen Feudatories and nine Bhumias The State also receives an annual payment of Rs 10 000 from Ahrajpur through the British Government

6 The Ruler of Dhar has full civil and criminal jurisdiction within his territories, and is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy and to a permanent salute of 15 guns

The Ruler has also the right of adoption

7 His Highness Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar K C S I K C V O K B E on whom the title of Maharaja was conferred as an hereditary distinction left no son the Dowager Maharani Laxmi Bai Saheba adopted her nephew and named him Anand Rao Puar IV

8 The young Maharaja was born in 1920 and is receiving education at the Daly College Indore under the guidance of a European tutor

9 His Highness the Maharaja being a minor the administration of the State is being carried on by a Council composed of seven members including the Dewan of the State who is the President

---

JHABUA

1 Jhabua, prior to the settlement of Malwa, was tributary to Maharaja Holkar The family are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur, and have been established in this part of Central India for about three centuries

2 There are some seventeen families of rank (Umraos) in the State who still pay direct to the Holkar State a tribute of Rs 6 659 British currency (equivalent to Salim Shahi Rs 13 318) and Rs 2 014 Salim Shahi now equivalent to Rs 1 007 British currency is also paid by the Darbar on account of those Jagirs which have escheated to Jhabua

3 In 1871, an exchange of land was effected between Jhabua and Indore as to the parganas of Thandla and Petlawad in which formerly joint jurisdiction was exercised Under this arrangement Thandla remained with Jhabua and Pitlawad with Indore As compensation for the share of customs duty formerly accruing to Indore in these territories Jhabua pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi Rs 1 278 A further sum of Rs 1 400 is also paid to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages

4 The present Ruler Raja Udai Singh was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family a tributary of Jhabua He was granted full powers of his State in 1898 The Raja married the sister of the Raja of Sunth in May 1907 the daughter of the Thakur of Dhariawad in February 1912, and the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in March 1912 He has no male issue

5 His Highness is entitled to be received in separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy but is not entitled to a return visit The Raja was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905

6. The powers of the Raja were curtailed in 1900. They were restored to him in 1918 on certain conditions but were again curtailed in 1928 and subsequently restored in 1931.

JOBAT.

1. Rana Indrajit Singh abdicated the Chiefship in 1916, and in May 1917 His Excellency the Viceroy selected Bhim Singh, the second son of the Thakur of Borjhar, to succeed to the State.

2. The minor Rana Bhim Singh was born on the 10th November 1915. In July 1923 the Rana joined the Daly College, Indore. The State is being managed by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Political Agent.

6. The powers of the Raja were curtailed in 1900. They we
him in 1918 on certain conditions but were again curtailed in 19
quently restored in 1931.

JOBAT.

1. Rana Indrajit Singh abdicated the Chiefship in 1916, an
His Excellency the Viceroy selected Bhim Singh, the seco
Thakur of Borjhar, to succeed to the State.

2. The minor Rana Bhim Singh was born on the 10th N
In July 1923 the Rana joined the Daly College, Indore. The
managed by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Po

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						[illegible]	Salute in guns		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
[illegible] 0 (including Feudatory Jagirs)			156	[illegible]34		His Highness [illegible] about 60 [illegible] guns [illegible] only 12 are counted			11[illegible]8	19		
[illegible]34 0 0	14 59[illegible]								9			
3 91 000					—				1[illegible]9			
6 6[illegible] 000	4 6[illegible]4				3	[illegible]3			300	9		
[illegible]0	2[illegible]841								[illegible]58			
93 000						243			16	11		19
[illegible]44 000	11 [illegible]47	9[illegible]8							10			
2 11 0[illegible]	9 619								109			
1 [illegible] 000									9			
10 000	12 [illegible]8								231			
3 0[illegible] 000	6 41[illegible]								141			
3 [illegible] 000	2 6 [illegible]							115	4	9		
[illegible] 83 000	9 600								10[illegible]			

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
14	Ramdurg .	Meherban Ramrao Venkatrao alias Rausaheb Bhave, Chief of —, (Konkanasth brahman).	16th September 1895.	20th April 1907.	169	35,401	3,06,000
15	Sangli . .	Lieutenant His Highness Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of —, (Konkanasth brahman)	14th February 1890.	15th June 1903.	1,136	258,442	15,37,000
16	Savanur .	Major Meherban Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of —, (Afghan)	7th October 1890.	30th January 1893	70	20,820	2,35,000
17	Sawantwadi .	Major His Highness Raje Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant Bhonsle alias Bapu Saheb, Raja of —, (Maratha).	20th August 1897.	2nd June 1913.	930	230,589	6,33,000
18	Wadi (Estate)	Meherban Gangadharrao Ganpatrao alias Dajisaheb Patwardhan, Jaghirdar of —, (Konkanasth brahman).	12th January 1903.	14th October 1911.	12	1,704	8,000

* There is no cash contribution as such but territory yielding

KOLHAPUR.

1. Kolhapur claims high rank among Indian States, and the ruler, descended from the younger son of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj". The founder of the Kolhapur dynasty was Tarabai, the heroic wife of Rajaram I, son of Shivaji the Great. His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the present Maharaja, was born on the 30th July 1897 and succeeded to the *gadi* as heir and successor on the 6th May 1922 on the death of his father, His Highness Colonel Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., M.R.A.S. The formal ceremony of ascending the *gadi* was performed on the 31st May 1922. The Maharaja was educated under Dr. and Mrs. Irwin, spent three years at the Hendon Preparatory School, and studied agriculture at the Ewing College, Allahabad. His Highness travelled over a great part of India and parts of Great Britain, the United States of America, and Japan. The Maharaja married the eldest granddaughter, Princess Indumatidevi (now Her Highness Tarabai Maharani Saheb Maharaj), of His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar, Maharaja of Baroda, in 1918. The second marriage of His Highness with Shri Rajasbai (now Her Highness Vijayamala Ranisaheb Maharaj), the daughter of Meherban Atmaramrao Mohite belonging to a noble Kshatriya family at Tanjore, was celebrated at Kolhapur on the 1st of June 1925. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon the late Maharaja hereditarily. The title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on the Maharaja on the 3rd June 1924, and the insignia of the Order were presented to His Highness by His Excellency

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Force	Salute in Guns		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
59 000									2			
14 4 000	*								495	9	11	
1 35 000									48			
5 [illegible] 000									343	9		11
8 000												

* revenue of Rs 1 35 000 was ceded as covering the cost of 450 [illegible]

the Viceroy and the Governor General of India in November 1924 The honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel was granted to His Highness on the 30th March 1927 and he is attached as an honorary officer to the 10th Battalion of the 5th Mahratta Light Infantry The title of G C S I was conferred on the Maharaja in January 1931

2 The Maharaja takes interest in the administration of the State and has considerable experience in administrative affairs His Highness exercises full sovereign powers

3 During the regime of His late Highness the restraint in Article 7 of the Treaty of 1862 requiring reference to Government in cases involving sentences of death was removed and the residuary jurisdiction in criminal cases arising in the Feudatory Jaghirs in the Kolhapur State which was exercised by the Resident under the same Treaty was restored to the Kolhapur Darbar

4 There are nine Feudatory Jaghirs in the Kolhapur State *viz* (1) Vishalgad (2) Bavda (3) Kagal (Senior) (4) Kapshi (5) Torgal (6) Ichalkaranji (7) Kagal (Junior) (8) Himmat Bahadur and (9) Sar Lashkar Bahadur The holders of these Jaghirs may be said to represent the members of the Ministerial Cabinet of the State in bygone days They hold Jaghirs wherein they are allowed to exercise partial jurisdiction Grants of these Jaghirs consisting of lands and villages were made to them for the maintenance of troops and their position and dignity They pay *nazarana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and the military services performed by them in bygone days have been commuted into money pay-

ments. They are not allowed to alienate any portion of their estates beyond their life-time without the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja. In accordance with Article VIII of the Agreement of 1862 they were all, prior to May 1930, in some degree under the supervision of the Resident at Kolhapur, who acted, as far as circumstances permitted, in co-operation with the Darbar. This supervision over these Feudatories has now been transferred to the Darbar with certain reservations. Minor Jaghirdars are placed under the joint guardianship of the Darbar and the Resident. All the civil cases against the Jaghirdars themselves are disposed of by a combined Court consisting of the Resident and a representative of His Highness. All criminal cases within the Feudatory Estates involving death or imprisonment beyond seven years are submitted to the Kolhapur Darbar for disposal by the latter's Criminal Courts, but the powers of the present Jaghirdars of Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji have been enhanced. The present Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji has been invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge subject to confirmation by His Highness of sentences of death and transportation for life. Owing to the mismanagement of the Jaghir finances the powers of administration of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior) were withdrawn on the 20th October 1932 and Meherban Yeshwantrao Appasaheb Ghatge, eldest son of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior), has been given certain powers of administration. All the Feudatory Jaghirdars except the Jaghirdar of Torgal and the late Sar Lashkar Bahadur were presented with Silver Coronation Durbar Medals in 1911.

AKALKOT.

1. The Raja of Akalkot is a Maratha of the Bhonsle family. The ancestor of the family was Ranoji, a son of Sayaji Lokhande, Patel of Parad in the Shiviri Parganah of the Aurangabad District in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions, who, without being formally adopted by the Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (grandson of the great Shivaji) of Satara, was taken by him into his family and had the family surname of Bhonsle of the Rajas of Satara conferred upon him.

2. The present Raje Saheb, Meherban Shrimant Vijaysinhrao, born on the 15th December 1915, succeeded his father Captain Meherban Shrimant Fatehsinhrao Shahaji Raje Bhonsle *alias* Bapusaheb, who died on the 3rd April 1923. The succession of the present Raje Saheb has been recognised and confirmed by Government, but as he is a minor the State is under Administration conducted by the Dowager Rani Saheb as Regent, assisted by an adviser appointed by Government.

AUNDH.

1. Aundh is one of the Satara Jaghirs. The ruling family claims descent from Shrimant Parashram Trimbak, who was granted this Jaghir about A.D. 1700 by the Rani of Satara (Tarabai, widow of Rajaram Bhonsle) and styled "Pant Pratinidhi".

2. The late Chief, Meherban Gopal Krishnarao *alias* Nana Saheb Pant, who succeeded in November 1905, was deposed by Government and his uncle Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Saheb, who was selected to succeed to the *gadi*, was installed as Chief on the 4th November 1909. The heir-apparent is the Chief's grandson Bhagwantrao *alias* Bapusaheb, who was born on the 29th

August 1919 The Chief has four sons, Parashuramrao *alias* Appasaheb born on the 12th September 1912, Madhavrao *alias* Bhayasaheb born on the 3rd July 1917 a third son born on the 7th October 1926 and a fourth son born on the 26th November 1928

BHOR

1 In 1697 Rajaram, the son of Shivaji the founder of the Maratha Empire appointed Shankaraji Narayan for services rendered to the office of Pant Sachiv or Minister, one of the eight hereditary Ministers of the State The appointment was accompanied by a grant of land and the State of Bhor was thus founded The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country On the lapse of the Satara State in 1849 the Pant Sachiv became a tributary of the British Government

2 The original British grantee of 1820 Chimnaji Shankarrao was succeeded as follows —

Raghunath Chimnaji (adopted son) died 1839 Chimnaji Raghunath (adopted son) died 1871 Shankarrao Chimnaji died on 17th July 1922 The Pant Sachiv has been granted full civil and criminal jurisdiction subject to the proviso that he cannot try British subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Agent to the Governor General

3 Raghunathrao *alias* Babasaheb who was born on 20th September 1878 is the present Ruler He has three sons named Sadashivrao *alias* Bhausaheb born 27th September 1904 Anandrao born 29th June 1922 and Narayanrao born 1st May 1924 and one daughter Padmavatibaisaheb born 5th January 1927

4 His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to confer, in 1927 on the Pant Sachiv the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns

JAMKHANDI

The present Chief Meherban Shankarrao Parashramrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan is the only son of the late Sir Parashramrao Ramchandrarao *alias* Bhausaheb Patwardhan K C I E He married the daughter of the Jaghirdar of Bavda in March 1924 and has a son named Parashramrao Bhausaheb born in 1925 and a daughter born in 1926 Having completed his education with a European Tutor and Guardian, he was invested with full powers of his State on the 28th May 1926 He was appointed Honorary Aide de Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 31st January 1927

JANJIRA

1 There is no certain knowledge of the period at which the Sidi rulers of Janjira formed the Janjira State but they were at a very early date Admirals of the Mahomedan fleet, and held jaghirs from the Kings of Bijapur

2 The present Nawab His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan in 1922 He was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot and at the Deccan College Poona and was trained in Administration at Bangalore,

where facilities were afforded to him by the kindness of the Mysore Government. During his minority the State was administered by his mother, Her Highness Lady Kulsum Begum Saheba, as Regent, with the aid of the Dewan. The Nawab was invested with full powers of his State on the 9th November 1933. He married the Nawabzadee Rabia Sultan Jehan Begum Saheba, daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, on the 14th November 1933.

JATH.

1. Jath is one of the Satara Jaghirs and is of no great antiquity. The ruling family is descended from Satwajirao Chawan Patil of Datlapur, to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adil Shah, King of Bijapur, in 1680. The same ancestor acquired jaghirs of two Mahals, Jath and Karajgi, from the Emperor Aurangzeb in A.D. 1700.

2. The late Chief Ramrao Amritrao Datle died on 14th August 1928 on which date the present Chief Vijayasinh Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Datle succeeded to the Jaghir and was installed on 12th January 1929. He was educated in the Jath High School, from which he passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University in March 1928. His marriage with Shrimant Saubhagyvati Lilavati Raje of Akalkot took place in 1929.

KURUNDWAD (Senior).

The Kurundwad (Senior) State represents one of the principal divisions of the estates held by the Patwardhan family under the Peshwas. The present Chief Meherban Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan is a minor. He is the only son of the late Chief, Meherban Bhalchandrarao Chintamanrao *alias* Annasaheb Patwardhan, who died on the 10th September 1927. The administration of the State is conducted by the Dowager Rani as Regent with the assistance of the State Karbhari.

KURUNDWAD (Junior).

1. The two Chiefs of this State belong to the Patwardhan family whose members were Sardars, and held Jaghirs for military services, under the Peshwas. They are descended from Trimbak Hari, the third son of Haribhat, the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan Chiefs, and represent the senior line. After the defeat of the Peshwas in 1818, the British Government concluded in 1819 a Treaty with Keshavrao Babasaheb, the then Chief of Kurundwad. In 1855 this Kurundwad Jaghir was partitioned among the four sons of Keshavrao Babasaheb. The territory that fell to the share of the eldest brother became the Kurundwad Senior State and the total territory that fell to the share of the three younger brothers formed the Kurundwad Junior State. The three younger brothers lived together jointly and one of them with the consent of the others exercised the powers of the Chief of the Kurundwad Junior State. For many years the Kurundwad Junior State has been recognised as a distinct and separate entity from the Kurundwad Senior State, and the relations of the Kurundwad Junior State with the British Government have been all along governed by the Treaty with Kurundwad of 1819. Agreements regarding lands for the Railways, the Abkari and

Opium etc , have been entered into by the British Government independently with the Kurundwad Junior State One of the three Chiefs of this State having died issueless in 1869, the claim of the Chief of Kurundwad Senior to his share was rejected and in 1872 it was ordered that it should be merged into the shares of the remaining two Chiefs of this State The Chiefs of this State are consequently now two, one of whom exercises the powers of the Jurisdictional Chief over the State as a whole The Revenue, Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and the powers of legislation and taxation and of general administration enjoyed by the Chiefs of this State are identical with those of the other Chiefs of the Patwardhan family

2 Meherban Ganpatrao Madhavrao *alias* Bapusaheb, one of the two Chiefs succeeded his father in 1931 He is at present the Jurisdictional Chief, having been recognised as such by the Government of India in October 1932 He exercises all powers appertaining to the State without any restrictions He was born in 1900 He has two sons by name Raghunathrao Dadasaheb and Gajananrao *alias* Dilip Raje, and two daughters Of the two branches of this State he belongs to the senior one being *descended from* Hariharrao Keshavrao the eldest of the three original Chiefs

3 Meherban Vinayakrao Hariharrao *alias* Nanasaheb the other Chief of this State died in September 1932 He has left four brothers but no issue The Chiefs of this State do not hold an adoption sanad Government have decided that Meherban Trimbakrao Aba Saheb younger brother of the late Chief should succeed to his State share

---

MIRAJ (Senior)

1 The present Chief is Sir Gangadharrao Balasaheb Patwardhan He is the grandson of the late Balasaheb, who won the thanks of Government for his attachment to the British Government in the great Indian Mutiny of 1857 He has two sons named Narayanrao Tatyasaheb and Hariharrao Dadasaheb who were born in 1898 and 1901 respectively The K C I E was conferred upon him at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1903 and he was also presented with a Durbar gold medal He has also received the Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar Medal, 1911

2 The State maintains no local force

MIRAJ (Junior)

The present Chief Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan is the second son of Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath *alias* Balasaheb late Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) He was selected by the Bombay Government for the Chiefship of Miraj (Junior) State and was adopted in December 1899 by Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Lakshmanrao Annasaheb who died prematurely on the 7th February 1899 He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot He was invested with the full powers of the State on the 17th March 1909 He received the Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911 He has three sons named Chintamanrao Balasaheb Hariharrao Dadasaheb and Krishnarao Appasaheb who were born in 1909, 1911 and 1916, respectively

MUDHOL.

1. The Raja of Mudhol belongs to the Ghorpade family, the most ancient and distinguished among the Mahrattas. The family is generally believed to be of Rajput origin and to be descended from the Ranas of Udaipur. The present Raja is Sir Malojirao Venkatrao *alias* Nanasaheb. He was invested with the full powers of the State in the month of January 1904. He received the Delhi Durbar Coronation Gold Medal in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1920. His eldest son, Govindrao Abasaheb, aged 17, died on the 21st February 1920. His second son, Jayasinhrao born in 1909 died on 2nd January 1931. A third son was born on the 4th October 1929 and is named Bhairavsinh. In connection with the war the Raja offered his personal services, and also an armoured motor car and a Halford lorry, which were accepted by the Government of India. The Raja left India in April 1916, and was attached to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the rank of Lieutenant. He returned from Mesopotamia in August of the same year. His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confirm his temporary rank of Honorary Lieutenant and to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war. The title of Raja was conferred on him on the 3rd June 1922.

2. The State maintains two platoons of Indian State Forces named 'The Sujjan Sinh Infantry', strength 115 men.

PHALTAN.

1. Phaltan is a Satara Jaghir. The Ruling family (Nimbalkar) claims descent from one Nimraj who came to the Deccan from the North of India in the year 1270 A.D. and contrived to found a semblance of Principality. It was his grandson of the same name (Nimraj II) who was granted the Jaghir and Inam with the title of Naik by Muhammad Taghalak, Emperor of Delhi, about the year A.D. 1327.

2. Meherban Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, C.S.I., the late Chief of Phaltan, died on the 17th October 1916. His adopted son Malojirao, the present Chief, was installed with full powers of the State on the 15th November 1917. He went to England in 1933, in connection with the evidence to be given before the Joint Select Committee on behalf of some of the Ruling Chiefs in the Deccan States Agency. His eldest son Kishorsinh died on the 23rd February 1924. He has sons named *Pratapsinh, the present heir-apparent, born* on the 13th July 1923, Vijayasinh *alias* Shivajirao born on the 25th May 1925, Udayasinh born on the 7th December 1927, and a fourth son born on the 13th December 1933. He has also a daughter named Sarojini Devi *alias* Akkasaheb who is the eldest among his children.

RAMDURG.

Meherban Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Raosaheb, the present Chief of the Ramdurg State, belongs to the Bhave family. The family has enjoyed possession of the State since 1753. The Chief *having attained majority* was invested with the powers of his State on the 21st January 1915, by the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States. He completed his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and under the Revd. A. Darby, Prin-

cipal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur The Chief made a tour in India in company with him In May 1913 he was married to the daughter of Sardar Biwalkar of Alibag He received the Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal in 1911 A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 30th July 1925 and is named Narayanrao *alias* Appasaheb A second son was born on the 9th March 1928 and is named Madhavrao *alias* Bapusaheb A third son Kumar Shri Arvind *alias* Pratapsinh was born on 3rd March 1930

SANGLI

1 The Sangli State ranks first among the Patwardhan States The Ruling family claims its descent from Haribhat the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan Rulers Shrimant Dhundiraj Chintamanrao *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan died without male issue on 12th December 1901 and Vinayakrao, the eldest son of the late Chintamanrao and great grandson of Vinayakrao Bhausaheb who was the adopted grandson of Shrimant Chintamanrao Appasaheb I was selected by Government as successor He was subsequently taken in adoption by the late Senior Dowager Rani Saheb in June 1903 He took the name of Chintamanrao Appasaheb and assumed full powers of his State on 2nd June 1910 He received the Silver Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal in 1911 He has two sons *viz*, Shrimant Rajkumar Madhavrao Raosaheb and Shrimant Rajkumar Pandurang Rao Balasaheb who were born on the 7th March 1915 and 26th November 1916 respectively Shrimant Madhavrao Raosaheb received his education in the Prince of Wales Royal Military College, Dehra Dun and is now studying at the Deccan College Poona while Shrimant Pandurang Rao Balasaheb is being educated at the Military College Dehra Dun His Highness has four daughters, *viz*, (1) Shri Soubhagyavati Indumati Raje Tarasaheb who is married to Shrimant Ramchandrarao Raosaheb the eldest son of Major General Rao Raje G R Rajwade C B E, Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur Gwalior (2) Shrimant Rajkumari Chandravati Devi (3) Shrimati Rajkumari Usha Devi and (4) Shrimati Rajkumari Shakuntala Raje

2 In recognition of the services rendered by His Highness in connection with the Great War, His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns on 1st January 1918 and the honorary rank of Lieutenant in October 1919 He was made a K C I E in 1921 His Highness was honorary Aide de Camp to the Governor of Bombay from 1924 to 1927 In December 1927 His Highness received the distinction of a personal salute of 11 guns The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred upon His Highness on 1st June 1932

3 His Highness has always taken a keen interest in the administration of his State, and has introduced several reforms He was a member of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference in 1930 and 1931 and also of the Federal Structure Committee in 1931

4 The name of Her Highness the Rani Saheb is Shrimant Soubhagyavati Lady Saraswatibai Saheb Patwardhan His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer on Her Highness the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal of the first class in June 1929 in recognition of her distinguished services in the cause of womanhood in the Sangli State and in British India and her e[illegible]nal and other works

SAVANUR.

Savanur is a small State consisting of 25 villages scattered through the visions of Bankapur and Karajgi in the Dharwar District. The ruling y is said to belong to the Miyana tribe of Pathans. On the death of his r in 1892, the present Nawab, Abdul Majid Khan, a boy two years old, placed under guardianship and the administration of the State was en- ed to a Dewan under the direct superintendence of the Political Agent at rwar. On the 1st August 1900 the young Nawab was sent to the Raj- ar College at Rajkot. The Nawab left Rajkot at the end of March 1908 went for a short time to Bareilly and afterwards joined the Mayo College Ajmer. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun in April 1909. the completion of his training with the Cadet Corps, the Nawab was in- sted with the powers of his State on the 12th November 1912. A son and eir was born to the Nawab on the 6th March 1919 and was named Abdul Hamid Khan, who, however, died on the 17th July 1926. He has three aughters, the eldest born on 4th October 1914, the second on 14th August 923 and the last on 3rd May 1929. A second son was born to the Nawab on 16th September 1931.

2. The State was under British management almost continuously from 1868 to 1912, with the exception of two brief periods.

3. The Nawab was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces on the 28th November 1912, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Sydenham on the 13th August 1912, and to His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 8th May 1913. The Nawab proceeded on active service with the Indian Expeditionary Force employed in the Persian Gulf in November 1914. He was Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Barrett, General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force D. He returned to India on he 20th April 1915. He was mentioned in Despatches. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, he was promoted to the honorary rank of Captain in the Army on the 1st January 1918. He was appointed Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 24th July 1917, and he was Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay till 8th December 1928. When the Afghan War broke out in 1919, the Nawab placed his personal services at the disposal of the British Government.

SAWANTWADI.

1. Sawantwadi, one of the ancient Maratha States in Western India, is situated between the British District of Ratnagiri and the Portuguese territory of Goa, about 200 miles to the south of Bombay. The ruling family traces its descent from one Mang Sawant, a feudatory under the Mahomedan dynasty at Bijapur. About the year 1784 the title of Raje-Bahadur was con ferred on the Chief by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, and this title was subs quently recognised by the British Government. In 1838 on account of the i capacity of Khem Sawant III to manage the State, and the repeated reb lions of the Sardars of the State, the British Government assumed its admi tration with the consent of the Ruler and continued to administer it up 29th October 1924. The Ruler is entitled the Raja of Sawantwadi. Desai Shriram Sawant Bhonsle, the late Ruler, having died on the 24th A 1913, the Government of India recognised his only son, Khem Sa

Bhonsle, *alias* Bapu Saheb, the present Ruler, as his successor on 2nd June 1913

2 His Highness completed his education at Malvern College in England and underwent a military course of instruction in the Officers' Cadet Battalion Training School at Cambridge in 1916 17 and after finishing that course was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant and attached to the 116th Mahrattas He returned to India on the 22nd September 1917 and after paying a flying visit to the State proceeded on the 6th October 1917 to join his Regiment in Mesopotamia He returned to India from active service on the 4th March 1919 His Majesty the King Emperor conferred on the Raja the honorary rank of Captain on the 23rd July 1919 and the honorary rank of Major on the 22nd August 1933 His Highness marriage with Princess Shrimati Laxmidevi grand daughter of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda took place at Baroda on 30th April 1922 A daughter was born to Their Highnesses on 7th March 1923 and was named Tilottama Raje His Highness was invested with ruling powers of the State on 29th October 1924 The heir apparent was born to Their Highnesses on 13th August 1927 and was named Yuvaraj Shivaram Sawant A second daughter was born to Their Highnesses on 6th August 1930 and was named Satyawati Raje A third daughter was born on the 16th September 1932 and was named Dewaki Raje

3 The Sawantwadi Local Corps was amalgamated with the Police in April 1909

4 A permanent local salute of 11 guns was conferred on the Ruler of the State on the 1st January 1921 in recognition of services in connection with the Great War

---

WADI ESTATE

This small Estate is an off shoot of the Kurundwad (Senior) State In 1792 a dispute arose between Raghunath Rao the then Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) State and his younger brother Shiv Rao as a result of which Shiv Rao was excluded from the main Kurundwad Jaghir and was given certain villages and a cash allowance These villages were subsequently divided amongst the three sons of Shiv Rao Of these the third share consisting of the villages of Khatav and Bavchi has descended to the present time in a single line and is now held by the present Jaghirdar Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadharrao *alias* Dajisaheb Patwardhan

In revenue matters the Jaghirdar exercises restricted powers in Criminal matters those of a Second Class Magistrate with powers of a Committing Magistrate and in Civil matters those of a Second Class Sub Judge The residuary jurisdiction is exercised by the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and his Secretary

5

Serial No	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth	Date of succession	Area in square miles	Population	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Athgarh .	Raja Srikaran Radhanath Bebarta Patnaik, Raja of —, (*Kayasth*).	28th November 1909.	22nd June 1918	168	50,148	1,41,000
2	Athmallik .	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samant Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	10th November 1904.	3rd November 1918.	730	64,276	1,72,000
3	Bamra . .	Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deb, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	25th February 1914	1st January 1920	1,988	151,259	4,57,000
4	Baramba .	Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*)	10th January 1914.	20th August 1922.	134	46,689	97,000
5	Bastar . .	Maharani Profulla Kumari Devi, Maharani of —, (*Kshatri Somvanshi Chandel*)	11th February 1910.	16th November 1921	15,237	524,720	9,22,000
6	Baud . .	Raja Narayan Prashad Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*)	14th March 1904.	10th March 1913.	1,264	135,248	3,20,000
7	Bonai . .	Raja Indra Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*)	6th January 1884	19th February 1902.	1,296	80,144	1,72,000
8	Changbhakar	†	.		899	23,350	27,000
9	Chhuikhadan	Mahant Budhar Kishore Das of —, (*Bairagi*)	April 1891	30th September 1903	148	31,668	1,12,000
10	Daspalla .	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Bhanj, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	16th April 1908	11th December 1913	568	42,650	1,25,000
11	Dhenkanal	Raja Sankar Pratap Mohendra Bahadur, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	15th November 1904.	16th October 1918	1,463	284,328	5,03,000
12	Gangpur .	Raja Bir Mitra Pratap Sekhar Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*)	10th March 1920.	5th May 1930.	2,492	356,388	5,22,000
13	Hindol . .	Raja Bahadur Naba Kishor Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*)	14th June 1891.	10th February 1906	312	48,897	1,07,000
14	Jashpur .	Raja Bijoybhushan Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatri Suryavanshi Hara*)	11th January 1926	26th February 1931	1,923	193,698	3,74,000
15	Kalahandi (Karond).	Maharaja Braja Mohan Deo, O.B.E., Maharaja of —, (*Nagvanshi*) (*Kshatriya*).	14th May 1896	20th October 1897.	3,745	513,675	6,35,000
16	Kanker	Maharajadhiraj Bhanu Pratap Deo, Chief of —, (*Kshatri Chandravanshi*)	1922 .	9th January 1925	1,401	136,120	3,96,000
17	Kawardha	Thakur Dharamraj Singh, Chief of —, (*Raj Gond*)	18th August 1910	4th February 1920.	805	72 820	2 84,000
18	Keonjhar .	Raja Balbhadra Narayan Bhanj Deo, Raja of —, (*Rajput*)	26th December 1905	27th October 1922	3,096	460,647	9,14,000
19	Khairagarh .	Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, Raja of —, (*Kshatri Nagvanshi*)	9th November 1914	22nd October 1918	914	157,400	6,14,000
20	Khandpara .	Raja Harihar Singh Deo Mardraj Bhramarbar Ray, Raja of —, (*Rajput*)	26th August 1914	26th December 1922	244	77,930	1,91,000
21	Kharsawan .	Raja Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Rajput*)	14th July 1892.	6th February 1902	153	43,110	1,05,000

† The question of succession is still under consideration

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police Forces	Salute in guns: Permanent	Salute in guns: Personal	Salute in guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
1 42,000	2 800								43			
1 [illegible] 000	480								[illegible]6			
4 [illegible] 000	7 500								142			
1 0 [illegible] 000	1 [illegible]98								30			
9 [illegible] 7 000	18 000								260			
3 68 000	600								128			
1 99 000	2 [illegible] 00								108			
3 [illegible] 000	1[illegible]0								16			
1 01 000	1[illegible] 000								41			
1 33 000	661								6[illegible]			
4 61 000	[illegible] 093								141			
6 [illegible]7 000	10 [illegible]00								[illegible]09			
1 [illegible]8 000	51								49			
3 09 [illegible]00	[illegible] 000								98			
6,4 [illegible] 000	16 000								357	9		
3,98,000									101			
[illegible] 2,000	30 000								[illegible]9			
8 6 [illegible] 000	1 [illegible]10				11	116			[illegible]3			
3 98 000	80 000								1[illegible]3			
1 [illegible] 000	4 21[illegible]								[illegible]3			
1 9 [illegible] 000									[illegible]1			

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
22	Korea . .	Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatri Agnicula Chauhan*).	8th December 1899.	November 1909.	1,647	90,880	2,09,000
23	Mayurbhanj .	Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo, Maharaja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	February 1901	21st April 1928.	4,243	886,745	26,60,000
24	Nandgaon .	Mahant Sarveshwar Das of —, (*Bairagi*).	30th March 1906.	24th June 1913.	806	182,108	5,51,000
25	Narsingpur .	Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	9th September 1908.	5th July 1921.	199	10,882	1,04,000
26	Nayagarh .	Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	15th August 1911.	7th December 1918.	590	142,300	3,87,000
27	Nilgiri . .	Raja Kishore Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	2nd February 1904.	6th July 1913.	284	68,598	1,77,000
28	Pal Lahara	Raja Muni Pal, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	20th November 1903.	18th April 1913.	452	27,975	88,000
29	Patna . .	Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Maharaja of —, (*Chauhan Rajput*).	31st March 1912.	16th January 1924.	2,399	566,943	8,21,000
30	Raigarh	Raja Chakradhar Singh, Raja of —, (*Raj-Gond*).	19th August 1905.	15th February 1924.	1,415	277,569	5,46,000
31	Rairakhol .	Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo, Raja of —, (*Kadambansi Rajput*).	1894 . .	3rd July 1906.	833	35,713	86,000
32	Ranpur	Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	About 1877 .	12th July 1899.	203	47,713	77,000
33	Sakti . .	Raja Bahadur ‡ Liladhar Singh, Raja of —, (*Raj-Gond*)	1892 . .	4th July 1914	138	48,493	1,07,000
34	Sarangarh .	Raja Bahadur ‡ Jawahir Singh, Raja of —, (*Raj-Gond*).	3rd December 1888.	5th August 1890.	533	128,969	2,46,000
35	Seraikela .	Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	30th July 1887	9th December 1930.	449	138,671	3,31,000
36	Sonepur .	Maharaja Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (*Chauhan Rajput*).	28th June 1874.	8th August 1902.	906	237,045	4,64,000
37	Surguja	Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., Raja of —, (*Kshatri Chandravanshi Raksel*).	4th November 1895.	31st December 1917.	6,058	502,058	5,29,000
38	Talcher .	Raja Kishor Chandra Birbar Harichandan, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	9th June 1880.	18th December 1891.	399	69,631	2,58,000
39	Tigiria . .	Raja Sudarshon Kshatriya Birbar Chamupati Singh, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	7th May 1883.	1st April 1933	46	24,680	37,000
40	Udaipur .	Raja Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatri Chandravanshi Raksel*).	5th June 1923	8th December 1926.	1,045	97,738	2,35,000

‡ Personal title. The title of "Raja" is hereditary.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States Forces			Permanent.	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
2 21 000	7[illegible]0								54			
25 45 000	1 008								3 8	9		
7 11,000	80 000								156			
1 10 000	1 456								47			
4 17 000	5 5[illegible]5					21			99			
1 82 000	3 900								52			
69 000		267							39			
8 2[illegible] 000	13 000								[illegible]62	9		
6,15 000	5 500								134			
99 000	1 401								27			
80 000	2 000								42			
1 04 000	1 500								30			
2,52 000	4 500								61			
3 52,000									71			
4 15 000	12 000								177	9		
5,25 000	3,500								387			
2 46 000	1 040								85			
[illegible]33 000	852								17			
2,60 000	1,200								53			

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

With effect from the 1st April 1933 the States of Bihar and Orissa and the States of the Central Provinces were transferred from the political control of the Governor in Council of Bihar and Orissa and the Governor in Council of the Central Provinces respectively, except the Makrai State which has been included in the Bhopal Political Agency in Central India, and placed in the political charge of an Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States. The States of Bamra, Bastar, Baud, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Jashpur, Kalahandi (Karond), Kanker, Keonjhar, Korea, Mayurbhanj, Nandgaon, Nayagarh, Patna, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Seraikela, Sonpur and Surguja are in the direct political charge of the Agent to the Governor General at Ranchi while the States of Athgarh, Athmallik, Baramba, Bonai, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Daspalla, Hindol, Kawardha, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsinghpur, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Sakti, Talcher, Tigiria and Udaipur are in the political charge of the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States, and Political Agent at Sambalpur.

ATHGARH.

1. Raja Srikaran Bishwanath Bebarta Patnaik Bahadur, Chief of Athgarh, died on the 22nd June 1918, and was succeeded by his only son, a minor, then about eight and a half years of age, under the name and title of Raja Srikaran Radhanath Bebarta Patnaik. The young Chief married the daughter of the present Ruling Chief of Hindol on the 4th December 1929.

2. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 5th September 1932 and the Chief was formally installed on the *Gadi* on the same date.

3. The title of Raja is hereditary under the *sanad* of 1874.

ATHMALLIK.

1. The Chief of this State was formerly styled as the Zamindar of Athmallik, and was addressed as Samant. In 1874, however, he was officially recognized as Raja, a title which was also made hereditary, and in 1890 the then Chief, Raja Mahendra Deo Samanta, received the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State, especially during the famine of 1889.

2. The tribute of the State was liable to revision after every 20 years, but was made permanent by the *sanad* of 1894.

3. The late Chief, Raja Bibhudendra Deo Samanta died on the 3rd November 1918 and was succeeded by his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samanta. The young Chief married the daughter of the late Chief of Keonjhar in 1923 and, after her death early in 1927 the daughter of the Bara Lal Saheb of Mayurbhanj. The State was released from the administration of Government on the Chief's attaining his majority on the 10th November 1925. He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 24th December 1925. He is authorised to exercise within the limits of his State the powers of a Sessions Judge subject to certain limitations.

BAMRA

1 Raja Tribhuban Deo died on the 11th March 1916 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikait Dibyashankar Deo, under the name and title of Raja Sudhal Deo, who was granted a C B E on the 1st January 1919 for services in connection with the War Raja Sudhal Deo died on the 1st January 1920, leaving a minor son who succeeded him under the name and title of Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deo

2 The administration of the State is maintained on efficient lines, and much has been done towards opening out the State by the construction of good surface roads

3 Mr Hugh McPherson, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is the present Superintendent of the State

BARAMBA

The family title was originally Raut Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of " Mangraj ", and a few generations ago the family assumed the style of " Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra The late Raja Biswambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra the twenty first in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 20th August 1922 and was succeeded by his minor son under the style and title of Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra The State is under Government management owing to the Chief's minority Babu Mandardhar Naik is the Superintendent of the State

After finishing his course in the Rajkumar College Raipur the Minor Chief is continuing his studies in the Ewing Christian College Allahabad

BASTAR

1 This large State of the Central Provinces is situated to the extreme south, occupying a portion of the northern watershed of the Godavari It is chiefly a plateau 2,000 feet above the sea level with occasional ranges rising to 4,000 and some low lying stretches below 1 000 feet It is mostly covered with jungle, including Sal and Teak The population is sparse and mostly aboriginal—Murias, Marias and Parjas

2 The Ruling family are Somvanshi Rajputs who were driven by the Muhammadans from Warangal in the Deccan early in the fourteenth century A D and founded the kingdom of Bastar Their patron goddess is Danteshwari Mai to whose worship a large estate in the Danteswara and Jagdalpur Tahsils is devoted At the close of the eighteenth century the State was a dependency of the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur with which it passed to the British Government in 1863 In 1883 Lal Kalindra Singh, a cousin of the Raja was appointed Dewan but the arrangement failed owing to his incompetence and in 1886 an Extra Assistant Commissioner, selected by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, was appointed Dewan by the Raja From 1896 to 1903 the State was administered by two European Officers Colonel Fagan and Mr G W Gayer The latter was succeeded in 1903 by an Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Panda Baijnath

3 The late Chief, Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, died on the 16th November 1921, leaving a widow who died in 1926, and a daughter by his first wife named Profulla Kumari Devi The latter was born on the 11th February,

1910, and has been selected by Government as successor to the *gadi*, as Rani. She was formally installed by the Political Agent on the 23rd November, 1922, and was married to Kumar Profulla Chandra Bhanja Deo, cousin of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, on the 21st January, 1927. A daughter was born to the Maharani Sahiba on the 2nd February, 1928, and a son and heir on the 25th June, 1929. A second daughter was born to the Maharani Sahiba on 29th October, 1930. The Maharani Sahiba went to England in April 1931 for reason of health in company with her husband and Mr. W. P. S. Mitchell, Chief Medical Officer of the State. On the 31st March 1933 the title of Maharaja was conferred as a hereditary distinction on the Ruler of Bastar in consequence of which the present Ruler is addressed as Maharani Profulla Kumari Devi.

4. Mr. D. R. Rutnam, I.C.S., is Administrator of the State. The chief Zamindaris of the State are Bhopalpatnam, Sukma, Kotapal, and Kutru.

BAUD.

1. Till 1837, this State formed part of the then South-Western Frontier Agency and was liable after every 20 years to a re-adjustment of its tribute. The last re-adjustment was made in 1875, but the *sanad* of 1894 fixed the tribute permanently.

2. The title of Raja was made hereditary by the *sanad* of 1874.

The late Raja, Jogendra Deo, died on the 10th March 1913.

3. The present Chief, Raja Narayan Prashad Deo, who is forty-sixth in descent from the founder of the State, was born on the 14th March 1904. The State which was under Government management during the minority of the Chief, was released on the 14th March 1925. The Raja married the sister of the Chief of Athmallik on the 28th January 1923. He is authorised to exercise within the limits of his State the powers of a Sessions Judge subject to certain limitations.

BONAI.

1. The present Chief's predecessor, Raja Chandra Deo, died in February 1902, and his eldest son, Tikait Dharani Dhar Deo, has been recognised by Government under the name and title of Raja Indra Deo. The State was released from Government management on the 1st October 1915, subject to certain conditions.

2. The State contains extensive forests, which have become valuable owing to the facilities afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Most of these forests have been leased out to substantial timber merchants with the approval of Government.

3. It is the custom in this State for the Ruling Chief to take his grandfather's name at the time of succession.

CHANGBHAKAR.

1. This State lies between Korea and Rewa. It first came under the authority of the British Government in 1819, when it was a feudal dependency of the Korea State. In 1849 a separate settlement was made. The Ruling

family is said to have been descended from a branch of the Korea family. They are Kshatris of the Chauhan class of Agniculas.

2. The late Chief, Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo was born in 1879. He succeeded to the State while he was a minor on the death of his uncle, Bhaiya Balbhadra Singh in September 1896. During his minority Lal Bajrang Singh, a member of the family was in charge of the State. The Chief took charge of the State in July 1900 soon after attaining his majority. In July 1925 he married, as his second wife, the daughter of Rai Ramphal Singh, Malguzar, Jaunpur district, United Provinces. Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo died on the 23rd December 1932, leaving two widows.

3. The Chief's only son, Lal Jagdishwar Prasad Singh Deo, who was born on the 16th May, 1899 and married to the daughter of Colonel Tarakshay Bikram Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepalganj died of dysentery on the 15th May, 1923, leaving a widow and three daughters.

CHHUIKHADAN

1. This State was conferred on Mahant Rup Das the founder of the Ruling family, by Madhoji Bhonsla about the middle of the eighteenth century in satisfaction of a debt. His successor Tulsidass was recognized as Zemindar by the Bhonsla Raja about 1780 and the status of Feudatory Chief was conferred on Mahant Lachman Das in 1865. In 1897 after the death of Mahant Sham Kishori Das the administration of the State was placed in the hands of his eldest son Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass assisted by an approved Tahsildar as Dewan under the supervision of the Political Agent.

2. The present Chie ... April 1891), as the third son of Mal ... aving died). He was educated at the ... he married the daughter of a respe ... et by whom he has three sons and th ... born on the 3rd July 1922. He was installed in February 1915. The Raj originally descended from Guru to Chela but the customs of marriage and descent by inheritance from father to son have now been definitely adopted.

3. The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the Nandgaon and Khairagarh States and the Gandai and Barbaspur Zamindaris of the Drug district. It consists of undulating open country and the ryots are chiefly Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars. The principal crops are Tur, Kodon, and late Kutki with some rice and wheat. There are no subordinate Zamindars.

DASPALLA

Raja Narayan Deo Bhanja, Chief of Daspalla who was the 16th in descent from the founder of the State died on the 11th December 1913. Shortly before his death he adopted as his heir a grandson, the second son of the late holder (a hereditary Raja) of the Parikud estate in the district of Puri who was recognised by Government as his successor under the style and title of Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanja. Babu Baishnab Charan Deo, a relative of the late Chief, claimed the succession and when his claim was rejected by the local Government stirred up a serious disturbance among the Khond population of the State which resulted in the siege of the palace

and the murder of some of the State officials, and would have had still more disastrous consequences but for the timely arrival of the Commissioner of Orissa with a force of armed police, who put the rebels to flight, while the subsequent appearance of a detachment of Indian soldiers checked any further attempts at a rising. The trials that followed resulted in three persons being sentenced to death, while 89 were sentenced to transportation or imprisonment for various periods, including Babu Baishnab Charan Deo who was transported for life. He has since been released on certain conditions.

2. The present Ruler was educated at the Raj Kumar College in Raipur and obtained Diploma. He subsequently received training in administration in Raipur and in his State. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 3rd March 1930 and the Chief was formally installed on the *Gadi* on the same date. He is authorised to exercise within the limits of his State the powers of a Sessions Judge subject to certain limitations.

3. The Raja was married to the sister of the Minor Chief of Bamra on the 6th February 1931. A son and heir was born to him on the 16th March 1932 and, according to the custom in the family, on the completion of the year was named Jubraj Purna Chandra Deo Bhanj.

DHENKANAL.

The State, which had been under Government management continuously since 1877, was released on the 13th February 1906, when Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur attained the age of twenty-one years. A re-settlement of the State was made and approved by Government. Rules were also framed for the management of the State forests. The Chief died on the 16th October 1918, and was succeeded by his son under the style and title of Raja Sankar Pratap Mahendra Bahadur, who married the daughter of the Raja of Seraikela on the 23rd November 1924.

2. The State was released from the administration of Government on the Chief's attaining his majority on the 15th November 1925. He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 18th December 1925. He has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and has been allowed to delegate these powers to his Dewan.

GANGPUR.

1. Raja Bhawani Shankar Sekhar Deo, while a minor, succeeded his grand-father Maharaja Raghunath Sikhar Deo who died on the 10th June 1917 after ruling over the State for 52 years. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1915. The State was released from Government management on the 14th May 1919 when the minor Chief attained his majority. He was formally placed on the *gadi* on the 2nd February 1920. He died on the 5th May 1930 leaving a minor son, born on the 10th March 1920 who succeeded him under the style and title of Raja Bir Mitra Pratap Sekhar Deo and the State has been brought under Government management owing to the minority of the Chief.

2. A serious disturbance occurred in 1897 among certain Gaontias and Naiks. After smouldering for some years, the discontent took the shape of open revolt attended by a number of more or less serious dacoities and a general blackmailing of the villages in the disturbed tracts. It was at length

and the murder of some of the State officials, and would have had still more disastrous consequences but for the timely arrival of the Commissioner of Orissa with a force of armed police, who put the rebels to flight, while the subsequent appearance of a detachment of Indian soldiers checked any further attempts at a rising. The trials that followed resulted in three persons being sentenced to death, while 89 were sentenced to transportation or imprisonment for various periods, including Babu Baishnab Charan Deo who was transported for life. He has since been released on certain conditions.

2. The present Ruler was educated at the Raj Kumar College in Raipur and obtained Diploma. He subsequently received training in administration in Raipur and in his State. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 3rd March 1930 and the Chief was formally installed on the *Gadi* on the same date. He is authorised to exercise within the limits of his State the powers of a Sessions Judge subject to certain limitations.

3. The Raja was married to the sister of the Minor Chief of Bamra on the 6th February 1931. A son and heir was born to him on the 16th March 1932 and, according to the custom in the family, on the completion of the year was named Jubraj Purna Chandra Deo Bhanj.

DHENKANAL.

The State, which had been under Government management continuously since 1877, was released on the 13th February 1906, when Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur attained the age of twenty-one years. A re-settlement of the State was made and approved by Government. Rules were also framed for the management of the State forests. The Chief died on the 16th October 1918, and was succeeded by his son under the style and title of Raja Sankar Pratap Mahendra Bahadur, who married the daughter of the Raja of Seraikela on the 23rd November 1924.

2. The State was released from the administration of Government on the Chief's attaining his majority on the 15th November 1925. He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 18th December 1925. He has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and has been allowed to delegate these powers to his Dewan.

GANGPUR.

1. Raja Bhawani Shankar Sekhar Deo, while a minor, succeeded his grand-father Maharaja Raghunath Sikhar Deo who died on the 10th June 1917 after ruling over the State for 52 years. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1915. The State was released from Government management on the 14th May 1919 when the minor Chief attained his majority. He was formally placed on the *gadi* on the 2nd February 1920. He died on the 5th May 1930 leaving a minor son, born on the 10th March 1920 who succeeded him under the style and title of Raja Bir Mitra Pratap Sekhar Deo and the State has been brought under Government management owing to the minority of the Chief.

2. A serious disturbance occurred in 1897 among certain Gaontias and Naiks. After smouldering for some years, the discontent took the shape of open revolt attended by a number of more or less serious dacoities and a general blackmailing of the villages in the disturbed tracts. It was at length

found necessary for the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum with an armed body of British Police to assist the Chief in restoring order and in arresting the insurgent leaders

3 Mr H D Christian, *Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector*, is the Superintendent of the State Reforms in the Police and Excise administration have been introduced and Government sanctioned the levy of a modified form of stamp duties in aid of the cost of administration These have been levied from October 1903

4 The State is rich in forests and minerals and large timber and mining concessions have been or are now being made to some of the principal European firms in Calcutta, and other leading business men in India and England As might have been expected, a large influx of Bengali and Marwari traders has taken place into several stations along the Bengal Nagpur Railway line

5 The subordinate Zamindars all bear a feudal relation to the State

HINDOL

The family title for some generations was Deb Jenamoni or Deb Mahapatra but is now Mardraj Jagadeb The late Chief, Raja Jonardan Mardraj Jagadeb, who was the twenty second in succession from the founder of the State, died on the 10th February 1906 and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Naba Kishore Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb while a minor The State was released from Government management on the 20th February 1913, when the Chief attained his majority He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 20th October 1913 After the death of his first wife *the Chief married the* daughter of the Zamindar of Thuamul Rampur in the Kalahandi State A son and heir was born to him on the 12th November 1917

The Chief has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and with the special powers of a District Magistrate under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and has been allowed to delegate the latter powers to his brother, Diwan Bahadur Kumar Suresh Chandra Singh the delegation being personal to the Diwan Bahadur

2 The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1921 as a personal distinction

JASHPUR

1 This State lies between Raigarh Udaipur and Surguja It was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818 It was originally treated as a feudal dependency of Surguja, but has been long dealt with as a separate State except for the fact that it still pays tribute through Surguja *The Ruling family belong* to the Hara class of the Suryavanshi division of Kshatris

2 The late Chief Raja Bahadur Bishun Prasad Singh Deo was recognized by the Government of India in 1900 subject to his retaining for a period of 2 years a Diwan selected by Government In accordance with this condition Mr G R K Mears the late District Superintendent of Police Ranchi, was appointed Dewan and in January 1904 the State was placed under the direct management of the Chief himself In 1911 the Chief was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur Raja Bahadur Bishun Prasad Singh Deo died on the 3rd January 1924 and was succeeded by his son Deo Saran Singh Deo

Political Agent as to his budget The Chief died on the 9th May 1903, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Lal Komal Deo, with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraj Maharajadhiraj Komal Deo was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 12th of December 1911 and died on the 8th January 1925 at the age of 52 He left one daughter born to him by the junior Maharani in July 1910 On the 4th January 1925 he adopted a son by name Bhanupratap Deo who was born in 1922 a son of his junior Maharani's sister and a grandson of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur His succession to the *gadi* with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraj was sanctioned and he was formally installed by the Political Agent at a Durbar held at Kanker on the 12th December 1927 He is studying at the Rajkumar College Raipur and owing to his minority the State is under the direct management of Government Rai Sahib Raghubir Prasad is the Superintendent of the State

3 The State lies between the Raipur district and the Bastar State With the exception of the eastern portion which is open it is chiefly forest The population is sparse and more than half of it are Gonds There are no zamindaris

KAWARDHA

1 Kawardha is held by a branch of the Pandaria Zamindari family, and was conferred for military services by Raghoji Bhonsla In 1863 Bahadur Singh was recognized as Chief of Kawardha but died shortly afterwards when he was succeeded by his nephew Rajpal Singh who was born in 1849

2 Thakur Jadunath Singh who was born in 1886 and succeeded his uncle and adoptive father Rajpal Singh in 1891 died on the 4th February 1920 leaving two sons The elder son Thakur Dharamraj Singh was born on the 18th August, 1910 and the second Lal Padamraj Singh in May 1915 The former was educated at the Rajkumar College Raipur while the latter is still there Thakur Dharamraj Singh married the daughter of Thakur Janardan Singh of Maihar Central India in February 1932 and a son and heir was born to him on the 18th October 1932 A daughter was born to him on 9th December 1933 He was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by the Political Agent at a Durbar held at Kawardha on the 15th April 1932 but the State is under Financial control for the present Mr Hazarilal retired Tahsildar of the Central Provinces is the Dewan of the State

3 The tribute originally fixed at Rs 2 000 was subsequently more than quadrupled by the Bhonsla family it now stands at Rs 30 000 The State lies in the north west corner of the Chhattisgarh plain and the adjacent hills About one sixth of the area is forest and the rest fairly open country The principal castes are Telis Gonds Lodhis and Chamars and the chief crops are kodon, rice and wheat There are two zamindaris—Rengakhar and Bhonda of which the latter is under management on account of indebtedness The Boria Zamindari has been resumed owing to failure of direct heirs

KEONJHAR

1 The Raja of Keonjhar had formerly full authority over Pal Lahara The tribute of the State was originally fixed at Rs 2 976 11 11 but in recognition of the services of the present Chief's great grand father during the Mutiny of 1857, it was reduced by Rs 1 000, it includes the amount payable

by Pal-Lahara. Besides the reduction of the tribute, the Chief was made a Maharaja, and his Dewan, the late Babu Chandra Shikhar Mahapatra, was made a Rai Bahadur, with a life pension of Rs. 200 a month.

2. The present Chief's grand-father, Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhanj Deo, who was the thirty-sixth in succession from the founder of the family, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861. He was a capable man, but his rule was marked by more than one disturbance. He commenced his career in bloodshed because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gadi*. The Bhuiyans took the Dowager Rani's side and broke into what is known as the Bhuiyan rebellion of 1867-68. The last Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891. A proposal for the re-settlement of the Juang Pirs in the State for a period of 15 years was approved by Government during his administration. He was created a Maharaja in 1877.

3. He died on the 27th October 1905 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Gopi Nath Narayan Bhanj Deo to whom a son and heir was born two months later on the 26th December 1905. The Chief was given for some time a capable Dewan, Babu Sudam Charan Naik, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. In April 1907, however, the Raja resigned the Chiefship, and his resignation was accepted by Government and the State taken under Government management.

4. After the death of Raja Gopi Nath Bhanj Deo on the 12th August 1926, the succession of his eldest son under the style and title of Raja Balbhadra Narayan Bhanj Deo, was formally announced at a public durbar in the State by the Political Agent and Commissioner for the Orissa Feudatory States on the 29th November 1926.

The State was released from the administration of Government on 13th January 1929, and the Chief formally installed on the *gadi* by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Chief married the daughter of the present Ruling Chief of Kharsawan in June 1929.

The Ruling Chief has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and allowed to delegate these powers to the State Judge, Rai Sahib Shashi Bhusan Sarkar. Rai Bahadur Jugal Kishor Tripathi is the Dewan.

5. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 17th February 1932.

KHAIRAGARH.

1. The family are Nagvanshi Kshatris who appear to have migrated originally from Chota-Nagpur. The territories of the State were acquired partly from the Gond Rajas of Mandla, partly in satisfaction of a debt from the Kawardha State and partly from the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur.

2. *Kamal Narain Singh* succeeded in 1892. The title of "Raja" was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1896 and subsequently was made hereditary in 1898. He was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 and subsequently received the gold Delhi Durbar Medal. He died in 1908 and was succeeded by his son Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, who died of pneumonia on the 22nd October 1918 leaving two sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter died of injuries received due to her clothes accidentally catching fire. A posthumous daughter was born on the 22nd January, 1919. The eldest son, Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh born on 9th November, 1914, has been recognised as successor to the *gadi*, but owing

to his minority the State is under Government management The second son Lal Bikram Bahadur Singh was born on the 20th December, 1915 After passing the diploma examination from the Rajkumar College, Raipur in April 1932 the minor Chief entered the Allahabad University in order to study for a degree, while his younger brother Lal Bikram Bahadur Singh is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur Rai Sahib Ramanuj Prasad, of the Central Provinces Provincial Service is Superintendent of the State

3 The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the States of Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan and by the zamindaris of Gandai and Silheti both in the Drug district About one-eighth of the State is hilly forest and the rest open country The chief crops are tur kodon, rice and wheat The population consists chiefly of Lodhis Telis, Gonds and Chamars There are no zamindaris

KHANDPARA

The family title is Bhramarbar Ray

Raja Ramchandra Samanta, who was twelfth in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 26th December 1922, leaving an adopted son who has succeeded him under the style and title of Raja Harihar Singh Deo Mardraj Bhramarbar Ray The late Chief had some knowledge of Oriya classical literature and composed several Oriya poems The State is under Government management owing to the Chief s minority Babu Prasanna Kumar Pujhari is the Superintendent of the State

KHARSAWAN

1 The present Chief, Sriram Chandra Singh Deo succeeded his father in 1902 as a minor During the minority the State was under Government management The Chief was educated at the Raj Kumar College at Raipur, and was installed on the *gadi* on the 4th July 1913 when the title of Thakur was conferred on him as a personal distinction by His Excellency the Viceroy The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in 1917 A son and heir, Sriman Purnendu Narayan Singh Deo, was born on the 27th December 1911

2 The Chief exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge

KOREA

1 This State lies between Changbhakar and Surguja The ruling family trace back their descent to Dharamal Shah a Chief of the Chauhan clan, who conquered Korea several centuries ago The State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional Agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818.

2 The late Chief, Raja Pran Singh and his two sons died of small-pox in July 1897, and the State was reported to have become an escheat to Government Pending the decision of the question, the State was temporarily placed under the management of a leading zamindar for nearly two years The question was finally decided in favour of one Sheo Mangal Singh Deo, whose claim to be a distant cousin of the late Chief was eventually admitted by

Government. He was born in 1874. A Government officer was appointed Dewan in 1907. The Raja died in November 1909, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo who was born in 1899. Owing to his minority the State was taken under the direct management of Government. In April 1920 Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo married the second daughter of Maharaja Pratap Udainath Shah Deo of Chhota-Nagpur. The Chief has four sons; the eldest Kumar Bhupendra Narain Singh Deo, who was born on 19th March, 1923, the second Kumar Nrupendra Narain Singh Deo on 29th June, 1927, the third Kumar Mahendra Bahadur Singh Deo on 6th July, 1928, and the fourth Kumar Ranchandra Pratap Singh Deo on 13th February, 1930. In April 1924 he took his B.A. degree at the Allahabad University and on the 5th January, 1925, he was installed with full powers by His Excellency the Governor at a Divisional Durbar at Raipur. He has two brothers Lal Ram Sharan Singh Deo who passed the I.C.S. examination in England in 1929 and is now an Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces and Lal Har Sharan Singh Deo who took his B.Sc. degree at the Allahabad University in 1930. The Ruling Chief was selected by Government in 1931 as one of the representation of the lesser States at the Second Round Table Conference. There are two large Zamindaris, Khargawan and Patna, besides several other petty ones. The State is very hilly, inaccessible and backward, but has made rapid progress within the last decade. The construction of the Central India Coalfields Railway from Annupur to Daltonganj, which has already been completed as far as Manendragarh within the Korea border, will do much to assist in the development of the State. Another Station has now been opened in the State at Chirinuri for the collieries. The population consists of Gonds, Kanwars and Rajwars.

MAYURBHANJ.

1. The present Chief's grand-father, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was an able and enlightened ruler, was created a Maharaja in 1877 in recognition of his efficient administration of the State and of his public liberality.

2. After his death in 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son, Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was placed in charge of the State in 1890. He received a liberal education, and in 1910 made a trip to England *viâ* Japan and America. His State was administered on British lines under his personal supervision, and in a manner which earned the commendation of successive Political Officers.

He was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, when the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction. This title was made hereditary in June 1910. He also attended the Imperial Durbar in Delhi in 1911.

3. He died from a shooting accident on the 22nd February 1912 and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, then a minor, who was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 13th November 1920. Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo died from tetanus at Bombay on the 21st April 1928, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo, whose succession to the *gadi* was announced at a Durbar held at Baripada by the Political Agent and Commissioner on the 16th June 1928. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad. The restrictions imposed on the powers of the Chief by the

Sanad has been abrogated since March 1931 The Chief now exercises full powers of internal administration and is a member of the Chamber of Princes by his own right The general clauses in his Sanad regarding good rule etc, however remain in force A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 10th December 1929

4 A light railway has been constructed connecting Baripada the head quarters of the State with the Baripada Road Station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway and is worked for the present by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company

5 In May 1917 a rising occurred among the Santal inhabitants of the State the immediate cause of which was the panic caused by an attempt to recruit for a Labour Corps for service in France The Santals assaulted some of the minor officials who were helping in the work of recruitment looted certain bazars and broke up the railway line Order was temporarily restored by the despatch of the armed police reserves from Orissa and 100 infantry from Calcutta In spite of assurances regarding the recruiting operations the Santals continued to hold mass meetings in order to discuss sundry grievances with regard to certain features of the administration and in June a fresh rising occurred in the Bamanghati sub division the bazar of Rairangpur being looted and burnt and a State constable murdered by the mob Military and police were again called in and the disturbances were quelled by the end of the month A large number of Santals were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for their complicity in these disturbances

6 For services in connection with the War the late Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918 He was made an honorary Lieutenant on the 29th July 1921

7 The present Chief married in 1925 the daughter of Raj Kumar Sardar Singhji of Shahapura in Rajputana He visited England with his late brother in 1926

NANDGAON

1 The country comprised in the Nandgaon Chiefship was first conferred by Raghoji Bhonsla on a religious devotee named Ram Das who was the family priest of the ruler Celibacy being one of the observances of the sect to which Ram Das belonged the succession was at first to the chela or spiritual disciple The late Chief Ghasi Das however married and following the Hindu custom had his son married at an early age On a representation made by him in 1879 the Government of India assured him that marriage would not be allowed to invalidate the succession

2 Ghasi Das died in November 1883 and was succeeded by his son Balram Das who was born in 1866 The administration of the State until Balram Das attained the age of 21 was entrusted to his mother aided by a Dewan In 1887 the Chief received the title of Raja and in 1893 the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction Raja Bahadur Balram Das died in 1897 Before his death he adopted a son named Rajendra Das

3 The minor Chief Mahant Rajendra Das a most promising boy, died on the 25th May, 1912 without leaving any issue and Mahant Sarveshwar Das who was born on the 30th March 1906 was selected by Government as his successor The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur,

and was invested with powers of a Ruling Chief by His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces at a Durbar held at Rajnandgaon on the 10th February, 1927. He married the sister of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj on the 28th February 1932. A son and heir was born to him on 25th April 1933. Mr. A. E. C. McGavin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Service, is the Dewan of the State.

4. The State is open and fertile and there is a large cotton mill at the capital which is located on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line. There are no Zamindaris.

NARSINGPUR.

Raja Ram Chandra Harichandan Mahapatra died on the 5th July 1921, while still a minor and his younger brother, Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra, who was born on the 9th September 1908, succeeded him on the *gadi*, the State continuing under Government management owing to the Chief's minority. The Chief married the daughter of the Hon'bl Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo of Kanika on the 12th March 1929 The State was released from the administration of Government on the 4t May 1931 and the Chief was formally installed on the *gadi* on the same dat

2. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 14th September 1932.

NAYAGARH.

1. Raja Balbhadra Singh Mandhata, the twenty-third in descent from founder of the State, ruled for twelve months and was succeeded by R Raghunath Singh, a blood relation who died in 1897, having on his de bed authorised his younger Rani to adopt an heir, Raja Narayan Si Mandhata.

2. Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata married in May 1903 the daught the Raja of Hindol, and died on the 7th December 1918, being succeede his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Krishna Chandra S Mandhata. He was installed on the *Gadi* on 20th July 1933 when the was released from Government management. Babu Janardan Nanda officiating Dewan of the State. The Chief's brother San Deo Kumar B ban Chandra Singh is undergoing training at the Raj Kumar College, R

3. The Chief was married to the daughter of the second son of t Prime Minister of Nepal on the 29th January 1931. A son and heir w to him on 4th September 1933.

NILGIRI.

The late Chief, Raja Shyam Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, wh brother of the late Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo of May died on the 6th July 1913 and was succeeded by his son, who was years of age, under the name and title of Raja Kishore Chandra Harichandan. The State, which had been under Government ma was released on the 2nd February 1925. The Chief was formally on the *gadi* on the 20th April 1925. He is authorised to exercise limits of his State the powers o² a Sessions Judge subject to certa tions.

A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 7th April 1930.

PAL LAHARA

1 This State pays its tribute direct into the Government treasury, but it is paid as a part of the tribute payable by Keonjhar

2 Chakradhar Pal afterwards known as Muni Pal the father of the late Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1867 68 for services rendered by him during the first Keonjhar rebellion The family titles of "Ganeswar Pal" and "Muni Pal" are assumed alternately by the Rajas when succeeding to the *gadi* By the *sanad* of 1874, the title of Raja was made hereditary

3 The late Chief, Duti Krishna Pal succeeded as a minor in 1888, and assumed, according to family custom, the designation of Ganeswar Pal He died on the 30th July 1912 and the State came under Government management Sarat Chandra Pal, son of the late Chief's cousin, has been recognised by Government as his successor under the name and title of Raja Muni Pal A son and heir was born to him on the 24th March 1923

4 The State was released from the administration of Government on the 26th November 1925, and the Chief was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 11th December 1925

PATNA

1 Maharaja Prithwiraj Singh Deo who succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo on the 4th February 1910 died on the 16th January 1924 and was succeeded by his adopted son under the name and title of Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo whose succession to the *gadi* was announced at a Durbar in the State by the Political Agent and Commissioner on the 2nd April 1924 He was married to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala on the 24th April 1932 and invested with ruling powers on the 3rd February 1933 by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa A daughter was born to him in April 1933

2 The State suffered severely in the famine of 1900 and want of control led to an outbreak of dacoity which extended to the neighbouring British district of Sambalpur A force of Government police had to be deputed to Patna for the suppression of the outbreak

3 For services in connection with the War the late Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918

RAIGARH

1 This State lies on both sides of the Bengal Nagpur Railway between Sarangarh and Udaipur The family claim descent from the old Gond Rajas of Chanda They originally hailed from Sambalpur but on the annexation of the latter by the Mahrattas concluded a treaty with the East India Company about the year 1800

2 The Zamindari of Bargarh was in 1833 conferred on the Chief of Raigarh, Deonath Singh He rendered good service in 1857 died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son Ghansham Singh Ghansham Singh died on the 31st January 1890 and was succeeded by his son Raja Bhup Deo Singh who was born in 1869 The Chief was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur on the 12th December 1911

3 Raja Bahadur Bhup Deo Singh died on the 22nd March 1917 leaving three sons, Lal Natwar Singh, Lal Chakradhar Singh and Lal Balbhadra

G

Singh. Lal Natwar Singh who was born on the 13th March 1931 was recognised as the Ruling Chief. He died on the 15th February 1924 and was succeeded by his younger brother Lal Chakradhar Singh who was born on the 19th August 1905. He married in 1923 a sister of the zamindar of Bindra-Nawagarh in the Raipur district by whom he had a son and heir by name Kumar Lalita Singh on the 16th September 1924 and two daughters. He married a second time the only daughter of the Ruling Chief of Sarangarh in 1929, by whom a son was born to him on the 14th September 1932. The Ruling Chief married a third time the only sister of the Ruling Chief, Kawardha, in April 1932. He was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces at a Durbar held at Raigarh on the 3rd February 1927. Lal Balbhadra Singh was born in 1907 and was adopted by the Zamindarin of Tispali. Pandit Baldeo Prasad Mishra is Dewan of the State.

4. The northern portion of the State is hilly and the southern open. There are many aboriginal tribes in the population, the most numerous being Kawars. The chief crop is rice. There are 8 zamindaris, chief among these being Tispali and Tarapur. The rest are small and consist of only a few villages each.

RAIRAKHOL.

The late Chief, Raja Gaura Chandra Deo, was born in 1871 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 10th June 1900. He died on the 3rd July 1906, after having adopted as his heir a brother of the Chief of the Bonai State. The adoption and succession of the adopted son under the title of Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo Jenamani has been recognised by the Government of India. The minor Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State was released from Government management when the Chief was installed on the *gadi* on the 27th November 1916. The Chief married the sister of the Maharaja of Sonpur in May 1912, and a son and heir was born to him in August 1914.

RANPUR.

The present Chief, Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra, who is 98th in descent from the founder of the State. succeeded in July 1899. The family title is Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra.

2. The heir is Jubraj Sri Biranchi Narayan Singh Deo who was born on the 9th March 1900 and married the sister of the present Ruling Chief of Nilgiri in March 1928.

SAKTI.

1. This State lies on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between the Raigarh State and the Champa and Chandrapur zamindaris. It was formerly held as a tributary of the Maharaja of Sambalpur. A former Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, was born in 1836. He was deprived of power in 1875 and the management of the State was assumed by the British Government. In February 1892 the Government sanctioned the installation as Chief of Rup Narayan Singh, his elder son, born in 1885, and the appointment of a Tahsildar as

Dewan of the State, by whose advice the Chief was to be guided Later this restriction was withdrawn but, owing to the famine of 1900 and to mismanagement the affairs of the State fell once more into disorder and in 1902, as an alternative to Government management a Dewan selected by the Chief Commissioner was again appointed and was entrusted with a large share of the administration

2 Raja Rup Narayan Singh died in July 1914 and was succeeded by Raja Laladhar Singh who was formally installed in 1915 He was married in 1914 to a sister of the Zamindar of Bindranawagarh who has since died A son and heir Lal Jiwendra Nath Bahadur Singh was born on the 12th August, 1916 The Chief married a second time in 1929 and has by this marriage a daughter born on the 28th December 1930 He was given the title of Raja Bahadur in 1929 as a personal distinction Rai Sahib Gangadin Shukul retired Tahsildar, is Dewan of the State The State is well administered and its finances are on a sound basis

3 The State is mostly open country and the chief crop is rice The population consists chiefly of Gonds and Kanwars There are no zamindaris

SARANGARH

1 This State lies south of the Mahanadi At the time of its cession by the Mahrattas to the British Government, it formed one of the Sambalpur group of Garhjat States

2 In 1878 mismanagement was found to exist in the State and the young Chief, Raja Bhawani Pratap Singh, had been allowed to grow up without education Temporary management of the State during his minority was accordingly assumed by the British Government Raja Bhawani Pratap Singh died in September 1889 and was succeeded by Lal Raghubar Singn, his cousin, and father of the present Chief

3 The present Chief, Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, was born in 1888 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Lal Raghubir Singh, on the 5th August 1890 He was educated at the Rajkumar College Raipur, which he left in 1906 and of which he was for some time Chairman of the Managing Committee On the 4th March 1907 he married a daughter of the Zamindar of Khargawan in the Korea State He married a second time on the 8th January 1908 and a son named Kumar Naresh Chandra Singh was born to him by the second Rani on the 21st November 1908 The Chief was installed on the 3rd November 1909 He was for some time Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts for the Central Provinces and Berar The State suffered severely from the effects of famine in 1897 and 1900, but it has now recovered and is in a prosperous condition On the 3rd June 1918 the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the Chief as a personal distinction Mr Ramdas Naik B A LL B is Dewan of the State The State is mostly open rice growing country and the ryots are excellent cultivators, belonging to various castes There are two zamindars Dangarpali and Karanpali

SERAIKELA

1 Maharaja Udit Narayan Singh Deo died on the 9th of December 1931 and was succeeded, as his eldest son was dead by his grandson, born on the

30th July 1887, under the name and style of Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo. Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge.

A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 21st March 1908.

2. Towards the end of 1924 there was some agrarian agitation in the Keraikela Pir concerning the rights in timber and jungle, the right to cultivate waste land and the right of the Chief to certain abwabs. The matter was referred to the Governor in Council and his decision was accepted by the tenants with some reluctance. Certain Mundas, however, remained refractory, refusing to pay their arrears of jungles cess and other dues which had been found to be legal, and consequently the situation became so serious that in May 1925 the forces of the State came into collision with the malcontents. A fight took place in which one of the latter was shot dead, while a head constable of the State was captured and detained by the Mundas as a prisoner. For this act of rebellion the ring leaders were put on trial and convicted and twelve of them, who were mainly responsible for promoting the rebellion, were removed from the State.

SONEPUR.

1. The present Chief, Maharaja Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, on the 8th August 1902. He was installed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Sambalpur in November 1902, and was present at the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in January 1903 and also in 1911. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him in 1908 as a personal distinction, but was made hereditary in January 1921. For services in connection with the War the Chief was made a K.C.I.E. and was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

The heir is Maharajkumar Sudhansu Sekhar Singh Deo who was born in 1899.

2. Maharani Parbati Devi has been awarded a Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class for Public Service in India.

SURGUJA.

1. This is the largest of the five transferred Chhota-Nagpur States and lies in the middle of them. The ruling family is descended from the Raksel Rajas of Palamau. In 1818 the State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla, and Captain H. Sinnock was appointed Superintendent of the affairs of Surguja. When order was restored, Lal Amar Singh was declared Raja, and in March 1826 was invested with the title of Maharaja.

Maharaja Bahadur Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, the father of the present Chief, succeeded to the *gadi* while still a minor on the death of his father Maharaja Indrajit Singh Deo. The latter's younger brother Raja Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo, C.S.I., grandfather of the late Raja of Udaipur, was appointed Sarbarahkar or Manager of the State by Government. This arrangement was continued up to March 1876 when the late Chief was still a minor. The title of Maharaja Bahadur was granted to the latter as a personal distinction in 1895-96. The title of Maharaja was made hereditary in the

Surguja family in 1918 on the understanding that it is not to be regarded as a territorial title On 31st March 1933 this tittle was conferred upon the Ruler as a territorial distinction

2 The State is somewhat inaccessible and needs improved means of communication though of late considerable improvement has been made in this respect by the construction and maintenance of fair weather roads Much of it is difficult hill and jungle country and a large proportion of the area is in the hands of estate holders of whom the chief are the Udaipur family (who hold the tappas of Partabpur, Paharbulla Chalgali and Binjpur), Jhilmili and Lakhanpur They used formerly to control their own excise and police which have however, now been taken over by the State The name of the capital of the State has been changed from Bisrampur to Ambikapur

3 The present Chief, Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo C B L who was born on the 4th November 1895 succeeded to the *gadi* on the 31st December, 1917 The Chief has two sons, Kumar Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo born on the 14th December 1910 and Kumar Chandikeshwar Saran Singh Deo born on the 2nd January 1914 and a daughter from his first Maharani who died on the 20th November 1921 A son and daughter were born on the 5th June, 1923 and the 19th February 1925 respectively by his second Maharani whom he married in April 1922 His eldest son was married to the sister of the Zamindar of Bansi in the United Provinces in 1925 She died leaving a daughter He was married a second time to the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sitamau in Central India by whom he had a son by name Kumar Madueshwar Saran Singh Deo born on 1st June 1930 A second son Kumar Kameshwar Saran Singh Deo was born on the 28th May 1932 The Chief s youngest son Kumar Tribhuneshwar Saran Singh Deo born on the 5th June 1923, from his second wife was adopted by the Ruling Chief of Udaipur on the 17th November 1925 under the name of Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo Mr D D Dadimaster retired Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is the Chief Minister

4 In this State the wild Korwa tribe is a standing cause of trouble An armed expedition had to be sent against them in 1883 and a band of them committed several murders and robberies in 1910 Towards the end of April 1918 the Kisans and Uraons in the State adjoining the Palamau district and the Jashpur State rebelled and several murders and robberies were committed The rebellion was promptly suppressed and the chief offenders punished Measures have been taken for reclaiming and settling them

5 The State is largely hilly, but contains much good land The principal crop is rice The population is mainly aboriginal, consisting chiefly of Gonds Gaolas, Pans, Kanwars and Oraons

TALCHER

The family title is " Birbar Harichandan "

The present Chief Raja Kishor Chandra Birbar Harichandan, is the twenty second in the line, and succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption in 1891, being the son of the late Raja's first cousin He was placed in charge of his State when his minority expired on the 9th June 1901 A son and heir was born to him on the 28th February 1902

The Chief has been given extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad* The Ruling Chief under the sanction of Government delegated the powers of Sessions Judge to his eldest son Hridaya Chandra Deb with

effect from the 1st April 1931. "The Ruling Chief is a representative Member of the Chamber of Princes."

The existence of coal over an extensive area in the State has long been known and prospecting operations were carried out in 1841, and again in 1855 and in 1875.

In 1918 a prospecting license was taken by the East India Prospecting Syndicate who proved the existence of workable coal. A mining lease was granted in 1924 to the Talcher Coal Fields Company Limited, which took over the rights of the East India Prospecting Syndicate, and this company has been allowed to grant sub-leases for part of their area to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company and the Madras and South Mahratta Railway Company. Two pits have been opened, and coal is now being mined and exported by a railway which was opened for traffic from Cuttack to Talcher in January 1927

TIGIRIA.

The late Chief Raja Banmali Kshatriya Birbar Chamupati Singh Mahapatra, who lived to the advanced age of 76 years died on the 1st April 1933 and was succeeded by his adopted son Raja Sudarshan Kshatriya Birbar Chamupati Singh Mahapatra.

UDAIPUR.

1. This State lies to the south of Surguja and was formerly held by a distant younger branch of the Surguja family. It was ceded to the British Government by Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. In 1860, the State was conferred on Lal Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo who for his good services obtained the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction and was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. His grandson, Raja Chandrashekhar Prasad Singh Deo, O.B.E., was born in 1889 and educated at the Rajkumar College. He was installed on the 13th December, 1912. The Raja was married in 1908 to the daughter of the Raja of Chainpur in the Palamau district of Chhota-Nagpur. In April 1914 he married a second wife, the niece of Rana Giri Nursingh of Benares and subsequently married three more wives. On the 17th November, 1925, the Chief adopted Kumar Tribhuneshwar Saran Singh Deo, third son of the Maharaja of Surguja, as his son and heir under the name of Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo. The Chief died on the 8th December, 1926 and was succeeded by his son Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo, who was born on the 5th June, 1923. Raja Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo was formally installed by the Political Agent at a Durbar held at Dharamjaygarh on the 27th January, 1928. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. Owing to his minority the State continues under direct management. Mr. Muhammad Amir Khan, Tahsildar of the Central Provinces, is the Superintendent of the State.

2. The Udaipur territory is chiefly undulating ground, covered with sal forest. The main crop is rice. The principal caste is that of the Kanwars. A land revenue settlement was successfully completed in 1912. There are two zamindaris, Chal and Bagbahar.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		INDIAN STATES FORCES.			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs												
2,34 14,000			1 200	3,215	2,000	1 806			2,860	21		

of 1857 Khande Rao remained loyal to the British Government, and in reward *was relieved of the payment* of Rs 3,00,000 per annum, for which the Darbar had been liable on account of a body of cavalry known as the Gujarat Irregular Horse He was also created a G C S I in 1862

2 Khande Rao died in 1870, leaving no son, and was succeeded by his younger brother Malhar Rao, who ruled till 1875 For his successor, Maharani Jamna Bai, as the widow of Khande Rao and in consideration of the latter's services during the Mutiny, was invited to adopt a son The choice lay between three brothers, descendants of *Pilaji Rao through his* younger son Pratap Rao The second of the three was adopted and is the present Gaekwar His Highness was installed under the style of Maharaja Sayaji Rao on the 27th May 1875, being then in his 13th year

3 On the Maharaja's accession Sir T Madhava Rao, K C S I, at that time Dewan of Indore, was appointed Minister and Mr F A H Elliot of the Bombay Civil Service was engaged as tutor *to His Highness Under Sir* Madhava Rao's regime all Departments of the State were reformed *His Highness* was invested with *full ruling powers in* 1881 Sir Madhava Rao retired in 1883

4 In November 1875, His late Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, honoured Baroda with a visit in the course *of* his Indian tour and was the guest of the Gaekwar On the 1st January 1877 the Maharaja was present at the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi, and on that occasion was invested with the title of " Farzand i Khas i-Daulat-i Inglishia " or " Favoured Son of the British *Empire* " *He was created* G C S I, in 1887 and G C I E, in 1919 and he attended the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in 1903 and 1911 His Highness has had the honour of being received in England by Their Majesties Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and the present King-Emperor, and of being visited at Baroda by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1921, and by Their Excellencies Lords Dufferin, Elgin, Minto, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin and Willingdon during their Viceroyalties

5 *The Maharaja first married in 1880* Laxmibai Saheb of Tanjore, who died in 1885 The only son of this marriage, Yuvraj Fatehsinh Rao, died in September 1908 *at the age of 25, leaving two daughters* and one son Pratapsinh, who is the heir-apparent and was born on 29th June 1908. The

elder daughter married His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur on the 1st April 1918, while the younger married the Chief of Sawantwadi on the 30th April 1922. Educated for some time at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and subsequently in England, Pratapsinh is now being trained at Baroda in the work of Administration. In January 1929 Pratabsinh married Shanta Devi, daughter of Shrimant Sardar Mansingrao Subarao *alias* Appasaheb Ghorpade of Kolhapur. A son was born on 2nd April 1930. He has two daughters also. In 1886 His Highness married Gajrabai Saheba of the Ghatge family of Dewas, by whom he has one surviving son, Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao, and one daughter, Maharaj Kumari Indira Raja who married the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar in 1913. Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao, the youngest son of His Highness, was born in 1893 and educated at Eastbourne and in the Mayo College at Ajmer. He held a King's commission in the Indian Army which he resigned in 1921. A son was born to him on 17th July 1924, a second son on 10th September 1925, and a third son on 6th August 1927. He has two daughters also. The eldest son by the second marriage, Maharaj Kumar Jaisinh Rao died in Germany on the 27th August 1923, leaving no children, and the second son Maharaj Kumar Shivaji Rao died on the 24th November 1919, leaving two sons, Udaysinh born on the 9th January 1915 and Khande Rao on the 29th August 1916 and one daughter on the 1st December 1917.

6. The Government of the State is conducted on modern lines. The executive head of the administration directly responsible to the Maharaja is the Diwan or Minister, assisted by an Executive Council of which he is President, their respective powers being regulated by rules laid down by the Maharaja from time to time. The Executive Council consists usually of two Naib Dewans and two other officers—heads of departments—selected by the Maharaja.

7. The various Departments in turn are organised as in British India, there being a Sar Suba or Revenue Commissioner, a Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, Chief Engineers for Public Works (Buildings, Communications and Irrigation) and for Railways, a Conservator of Forests, a Commissioner of Education, etc. For general administrative purposes the State is divided into five Prants (Districts) and 42 Mahals which are in the charge of Subas and Wahiwatdars respectively. The Police organization is similar, the corresponding officials being the Police Naib Subas and Foujdars, while in most of the other Departments the District is the usual unit of charge. The ryotwari system is in force generally throughout the State, and the revenue assessment is conducted on the lines of the Bombay Settlement. An alienation enquiry was begun in 1889 and has been carried out throughout the State.

8. On the judicial side the Varisht (or High) Court is composed of three judges, and there are District and Subordinate Courts constituted as in British India, *except that* since 1904 the Subordinate Courts have been vested with criminal as well as civil powers, and executive officers have been almost entirely relieved of Magisterial duties.

9. Reciprocity exists between the Civil and Revenue Courts of British India and of Baroda for the direct service of processes and the execution of decrees of Civil Courts. Similarly there is a system of direct co-operation between the Police of the State and of neighbouring Administrations and of direct correspondence in certain matters between Revenue officers in the Bombay Presidency and Darbar officials of similar status.

10 For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there is a Legislative Council comprising non official members, both nominated and elected. This latter element has also been introduced since 1904 in the State's system of Local Boards, of which the village Panchayat forms the basis. Such Panchayats have been founded for villages, or groups of villages, having a population of 1,000, the Patel being president with the village accountant and schoolmaster as *ex officio* members, and the rest of the members being partly officially appointed and partly elected. The District Boards have been constituted on similar lines, and all are invested with defined powers of local administration for which funds have been placed at their disposal. Thus village Panchayats receive a fixed share of the Local Cess collections of their villages from which they are expected to meet all ordinary village wants.

11 Education is another popular movement in the State. In 1893 compulsory and free primary education was tentatively introduced by the Baroda Government in one District and since August 1906 has been made universal. In addition to the Baroda College there are several High Schools, Anglo-Vernacular Schools and numerous Vernacular Schools throughout the State. There is also a well equipped technical school at Baroda and various industrial schools in the Districts.

12 Other measures which may be noticed are the abolition in 1887 of all transit duties in the State, and the discontinuance in 1909 of all Customs duties with the exception of the sea customs in the Maharaja's possessions in Kathiawar and the duties imposed under Treaty obligations with the British Government. The State has also transferred to the local municipalities any octroi duties levied in their areas. In 1901 the Maharaja arranged with the Government of India to withdraw the local (Babashahi) currency and to substitute British Indian silver coinage as the currency of the State for a term of not less than 50 years. His Highness devotes particular attention to the development of Railways in his territory, the State already owns more than 700 miles of open lines, and additional lines are at present under contemplation. Commercial enterprise receives every encouragement from the Maharaja's Government, and there are numerous joint stock companies in the State, including the Bank of Baroda founded in 1908 with a capital of 20 lacs. A distillery has also been established as a private undertaking at Baroda and has the contract for the supply of liquor under the Central distillery system, which is in force throughout the State. For the benefit of the agricultural population experimental farms have been established at selected centres and are doing valuable work. Attention is being devoted to the establishment of agricultural banks and co-operative credit societies which number more than 900. There is a Central Library at Baroda and about 1,000 District, Town and Village libraries in the State and a very successful system of sending travelling libraries into the District has been introduced.

13 The Maharaja has himself travelled extensively in Europe which he has visited on more than 20 occasions. He travelled in America in 1906, 1910 and 1933; in 1910 and 1933 he also visited Japan. Many of the State Officers have studied abroad and in addition to the grant of State scholarships for study in Europe and America His Highness has inaugurated a system of educational tours for selected officials and students.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Agar . .	Thakor Yavarkhanji Gambhirkhanji, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	19th January 1890.	4th December 1931.	17	3,586	34,000
2	Alwa . .	Thakor Khushalbawa Sardarkhan, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1855	4th October 1900.	5	1,757	13,000
3	Amala . .	Raja Gulabsingh Kamansinh, Raja of — (*Bhil*).	1893	11th August 1912.	119·77	6,235	4,000
4	Amrapur .	Four Shareholders (*Barias*).	..	..	2	407	1,000
5	Anghad .	Six Shareholders (*Gohil Rajputs*).	..	..	4·25	3,798.	13,000
6	Avelar .	Naik Nilsinh Yeshwant, Naik of — (*Bhil*).	1900	5th April 1916.	7·88	626	196
7	Balasinor .	Nawab Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manavarkhanji, Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	10th November 1894.	11th September 1899.	189	52,525	2,43,000
8	Bansda .	Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of — (*Solanki Rajput*).	16th February 1888.	21st September 1911.	215	48,807	7,38,000
9	Baria . .	Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of — (*Chohan Rajput*).	10th July 1886.	20th February 1908.	813	159,429.	11,74,000
10	Bhadarwa .	Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Amarsinhji, Thakor of — (*Waghela Rajput*).	2nd October 1875.	14th December 1917.	27	11,048	90,000
11	Bhilodia .	Two Shareholders (*Rajputs*)	..	..	9	2,558	20,000
12	Bihora . .	Thakor Hetamkhan Sardarkhan, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1882	15th May 1891.	1·75	266	2,000
13	Bilbari . .	Bhavji Walad Mahasia Konkua, Powar of — (*Animist*).	1891	27th August 1903.	1·65	27	80
14	Cambay .	His Highness Nawab Mirza Husain Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Nawab of — (*Moghal*).	16th May 1911.	21st January 1915.	392	87,761	10,19,000
15	Chhaliar .	Ramsinhji Indrasinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	24th December 1913.	18th November 1918.	11	2,946	22,000
16	Chhota-Udepur	Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, Raja of — (*Chohan Rajput*).	16th November 1906.	29th August 1923.	890·34	144,640	13,10,000
17	Chinchli Gaded	Naik Nayansinh Ankush, Naik of — (*Bhil*).	1893	12th February 1917.	27·23	1,305	683
18	Chorangla .	Swarupsinhji Chhatrasinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	24th October 1901.	31st December 1932.	16	2,715	15,000
19	Chudesar .	Six Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	2·50	644	4,000
20	Derbhavti .	Sahebrao Badirao, Raja of — (*Bhil*).	1907	24th August 1914.	76·25	4,343	4,000
21	Dhamasia *alias* Vanmala.	Thakor Badharkhan Kalubawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1866	24th September 1896.	10·50	2,379	28,000

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
[illegible]		[illegible]								
[illegible]		[illegible]								
[illegible]										
1,000		155								
13,000		1 344								
196										
4 000	9 66	3 0 5						113	9	
6, 3 000	1 4							48	9	[illegible]
13 96 000						[illegible]	1 1	111		11
91 000		14 6 4						85		
0 000		1 866								
3 000		39								
80										
10 19 000	1 0 4			11	153			1	11	
000		616								
13 13 000		806		36	5			04	9	
683										
9 000		73								
4 000		13								
4 000										
600		102								

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
22	Dharampur .	His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji, Raja of — (*Sisodia Rajput*).	3rd December 1881.	26th March 1921	704	112,031	10,27,000
23	Dhari . .	Six Shareholders (*Rajput*) .	..	..	3·75	1,151	9,000
24	Dodka . .	Two Matadars (*Patidar Hindus*) (now under permanent attachment).	..	..	3	1,146	5,000
25	Dudhpur .	Thakor Anopsinh Dadabawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1879	18th November 1888.	1·75	129	600
26	Gad-Bariad .	Thakor Omkarsinhji Chandrasinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*)	26th June 1903.	4th July 1925	128	11,263	51,000
27	Gadvi . .	Raja Samansinh Umarsinh, Raja of — (*Bhil*).	25th January 1890.	30th March 1896.	170·82	7,767	6,000
28	Golardi .	Four Shareholders (*Koli*) .	..	..	3	130	1,000
29	Gothda .	Four Shareholders (*Koli*) (now under permanent attachment).	..	..	4	1,459	10,000
30	Itwad . .	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	6	1,569	3,000
31	Jambughoda .	Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji, Thakor of —(*Parmar Rajput*).	4th January 1892.	27th September 1917.	143	11,385	1,33,000
32	Jawhar .	Yeshwantrao *alias* Dada Saheb Vikramshah, minor, Raja of — (*Koli*).	11th December 1917.	10th December 1927.	308	57,261	5,41,000
33	Jesar . .	Four Shareholders (*Pagi*) .	..	..	1·5	514	3,000
34	Jhari Gharkhadi.	Naik Benda Chhabadla, Naik of — (*Bhil*).	1901	26th July 1929.	8·17	507	134
35	Jiral Kamsoli	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	5·5	1,253	10,000
36	Jumkha .	Raisinh Chandrasinh, Thakor of — (*Baria*).	1880	1st June 1904	1	372	2,000
37	Kadana .	Rana Shri Chhatrasalji, Thakor of — (*Puwar Rajput*).	28th January 1879.	12th April 1889	132	17,560	1,30,000
38	Kanoda .	Three Shareholders (*Baria*)	..	..	3·75	1,387	8,000
39	Kasla Pagina Muwada.	Three Shareholders (*Pagi*)	..	..	1	133	700
40	Kirli . .	Naik Wadia Koya, Naik of — (Bhil).	1902 . .	23rd March 1928.	21	1,258	800
41	Lunawada .	Maharana Sri Virbhadrasinhji Ranjitsinhji, Raja of — (*Solanki Rajput*)	8th 1[illegible]	27th April 1929.	388	95,162	5,58,000
42	Mandwa .	Rana Shri Khushalsinhji Sajansinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	21[illegible] b[illegible]	January[illegible]	[illegible]50	5,595	98,000
43	Mevli . .	Three Shareholders (*Pagi*)				1,702	9,000
44	Moka Pagi Muwada.	[illegible] Shareholders (*Pagi*) .				7	1,000
45	Nabara	[illegible]holders (*Baria*)					75

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES						Polt Force	SALUTE IN GUNS		
	To Government	To other States	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		INDIAN STATES FORCES					
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		1 …	1 …	1 …
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
10 "" 000	1 000										11	
9 000		73-										
7 000		850										
600		27										
54 000		265										
6 000												
1 000		327										
13 000		155										
3 000		46										
1 "6 000		32							o			
4 24 000									(	)		
3 000		116										
134												
10 000		256										
2 000		39										
1 26 000									4			
9 000		1 232										
700		50										
600												
5 31 000	9 231	6 001			11	10		Rif …	1 3			
1,00 000		1,"04							-			
9 000		1 15-										
1 000		96			.							
7-		19										

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
46	Nalia . .	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	1	176	1,000
47	Nangam .	Four Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	3	625	3,000
48	Naswadi .	Thakor Kishorsinhji Mansinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	12th June 1913.	17th June 1933.	19·50	6,536	48,000
49	Palasni .	Thakor Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	7th February 1889.	6th November 1929.	12	2,758	27,000
50	Palasvihir .	Naik Gondu Walad Laksha, Naik of — (*Bhil*).	12th October 1890.	9th February 1896.	2·02	239	138
51	Pandu . .	Six Shareholders (*Khanjada Mahomedan*).	..	..	9	2,341	8,000
52	Pan Talavdi .	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	5	935	6,000
53	Pimpri .	Naik Bhagerao Keshavrao, Naik of — (*Bhil*).	1894	22nd December 1918.	72·94	3,393	4,500
54	Pimpladevi .	Kanjurao Walad Vithia, Pradhan of — (Minor under guardianship of Sukar Mahasha) (*Bhil*).	1913	1st June 1926	3·44	125	165
55	Poicha . .	Six Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3·75	1,018	3,000
56	Raika . .	Two Shareholders (*One Rajput and the other Maratha*).	..	..	3	554	8,000
57	Rajpipla .	Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Gohel Rajput*).	30th January 1890.	26th September 1915.	1,517·50	206,085	24,95,000
58	Rajpur .	Thakor Fatehsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	18th July 1903	24th February 1926.	1·50	195	2,000
59	Rampura .	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4·50	1,982	11,000
60	Rengan. .	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	1	587	4,000
61	Sachin .	Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan Mubarizud Daula Nasrut Jung Bahadur, Nawab of — (*Sunni Muslim*).	11th September 1909.	20th November 1930.	49	22,107	3,97,000
62	Sanjeli . .	Thakor Pushpasinhji Pratapsinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Rajput*).	11th December 1892.	1902	34	8,083	93,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry and Artillery	Police Force	Salutes in Guns: [illegible]	Salutes in Guns: Personal	Salutes in Guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
1 000		28										
3 000		995										
39 000		1 301										
26 000		1 639										
138												
8 000		3 462										
6 000		1 1										
4 [illegible]00												
16[illegible]												
3 000		1 155										
8 000		443						[illegible]5	165	[illegible]00	13	
27 90 000		50 001										
2 000		39										
11 000		1 034										
4 000		35[illegible]							40	40	9	
3 0[illegible] 000										21		
93 000												

	[Nam]e of State or Estate	Name, title and caste of Ruler	Date of birth	Date of succession	Area in square miles	Population	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs
	Sant	Maharana Shri Jorwarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of — (*Parmar Rajput*)	24th March 1881	31st August 1896	394	83 538	4,68,000
	Shanor	Thakor Prabhatsinhji Narsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*)	13th September 1909	19th May 1927	11 25	1,840	36,000
5	Shivbara	Naik Jiwalia Rangu, Naik of — (*Inamist*)	1914	17th November 1930	4 99	499	485
66	Sihora	Thakor Mansinhji Karansinhji Thakor of — (*Rajput*)	4th November 1907	22nd August 1924	15 50	4 532	13,000
67	Sindhiapura	Muhamadkhan Amirkhan Thakor of — (*Molesalam*)	30th April 1902	4th June 1913	4	967	6,000
68	Surgana	Yeshwantrao Pratapsinh Deshmukh of — (*Maratha*)	21st July 1902	21st June 1930	364	15 235	73 000
69	Uchad	Thakor Mohamadmia Jitabawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*)	15th June 189[illegible]	24th June 191[illegible]	8 50	3 362	36,000
70	Umeta	Thakor Himatsinhji Ramsinhji, Thakor of — (*Padhiar Rajput*)	9th January 1917	9th August 1929	24	5 622	73,000
71	Vadhvana	Naik Gangaram Ankush Naik of — (*Bhil*)	1869	7th April 1903	4 90	147	128
72	Vajiria	Thakor Kesarkhanji Kalubawa Thakor of — (*Molesalam*)	17th October 1876	3rd April 1881	21	5 968	55,000
73	Vakhtapur	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*)			1 50	390	2 000
74	Varnolmal	Two Shareholders (*Baria*)			3 5	681	1 000
75	Varnol Moti	Ratansinh Bhagwansinh, Thakor of — (*Rajput*)	18[illegible]	6th May 1899	2	34[illegible]	1 000
76	Varnol Nani	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)			1	87	300
77	Vasan Sevada	Thakor Isabkhanji Jorawarkhanji Thakor of — (*Molesalam*)	10th December 1901	30th June 1903	12 50	1,104	8,000
78	Vasan Virpur	Six Shareholders (*Molesalam*)			12 50	4 571	40,00
79	Vasurna	Samansinh Pandurao Raja of —	1913	1st May 1920	132 14	7,329	4,0
80	Virampura	Thakor Amadkhan Nathukhan Thakor of — (*Molesalam*)	1880	12th February 1918	1	107	1
81	Vora	Thakor Badharkhan Motabawa Thakor of — (*Molesalam*)	30th October 1901	27th December 1911	5	1,407	1

N B—The Estates comprised in the Thana Circles of Sankheda Mewas and Pandu Mewas have no

…for Mewas is 75.

…Estates in the Dangs which were formerly in the Surat Agency, were amalgamated in the Guj…

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry and Artillery	Police Forces	Salutes in Guns: Permanent	Salutes in Guns: Personal	Salutes in Guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	[illegible]	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
4 81 000	6 285								265	9		
37 000		1 214										
485												
79 000		3 693										
7 000		44										
56 000							4		[illegible]			
38 000		6 9										
82 000	3 068	5 968							15			
128												
50 000		3 8							[illegible]			
[illegible] 000		116										
1 000		[illegible]										
1 000		8										
500		19										
33 000		585										
62 000		332										
4 000												
2 000		79										
14 000		[illegible]										

powers. The Police of the ... was ... incorporated in the Gujarat States Agency Police District. The ...

Agency on the 1st July 1933

List of Rulers of the Gujarat States Agency in direct relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Name of the Ruler	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
1	Balasinor (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*)	Nawab Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvarkhanji	Nawab of	Balasinor	
2	Bansda (*Old Surat Agency*)	Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji	Raja of	Bansda.	
3	Baria (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*)	Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji K C S I	Raja of	Devgad Baria.	
4	Cambay (*Old Kaira Agency*)	His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussein Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur	Nawab of	Cambay.	
5	Chhota Udepur (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*)	Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji	Raja of	Chhota Udepur.	
6	Dharampur (*Old Surat Agency*)	His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji	Raja of	Dharampur	
7	Jawhar (*Old Thana Agency*)	Raja Saheb Shrimant Yeshwantrao alias Dadasaheb Vikramshah Mukne	Raja of	Jahwar.	
8	Lunawada (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*)	Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji Ranjitsinhji	Raja of	Lunawada.	
9	Rajpipla (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*)	Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji K C S I	Maharaja of	Rajpipla	
10	Sachin (*Old Surat Agency*)	Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan Mubarizud Daula Nasrat Jang Bahadur	Nawab of	Sachin	
11	Sant (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*)	Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji	Raja of	Santrampur	

List of Chiefs of the Gujarat States Agency in direct relation with the Political Agent.

Serial No	Name of the State	Name of the Chief	Title	Residence	REMARKS.
1	Agar	Meherban Thakor Shri Navar khanji Gamirkhanji	Thakor of	Agar	
2	Bhadarwa	Meherban Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Amarsinhji	Thakor of	Bhadarwa	
3	Chhaliar	Meherban Thakor Shri Ramsinhji Indrasinhji	Thakor of	Chhaliar	
4	Gad Barlad	Meherban Thakor Shri Omkarsinhji Chandrasinhji	Thakor of Gad	Gad Barlad	
5	Jambughoda	Meherban Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji	Thakor of	Jambughoda	
6	Kadana	Meherban Rana Shri Chhatrasalji Parvatsinhji	Thakor of	Kadana	
7	Mandwa	Meherban Rana Shri Khushalsinhji Sajansinhji	Thakor of	Mandwa	
8	Naswadi	Meherban Thakor Shri Kishorsinhji Mansinhji	Thakor of	Naswadi	
9	Palasni	Meherban Thakor Shri Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji	Thakor of	Palasni	
10	Sanjeli	Meherban Thakor Shri Pushpasinhji Pratapsinhji	Thakor of	Sanjeli	
11	Shanor	Meherban Thakor Shri Prabhatsinhji Narsinhji	Thakor of	Shanor	
12	Sihora	Meherban Thakor Shri Mansinhji Karansinhji	Thakor of	Sihora	
13	Surgana	Meherban Yeshwantrao Pratap rao Deshmukh	Chief of	Surgana	
14	Uchad	Meherban Thakor Shri Mahmadmiya Jitamiya	Thakor of	Uchad.	
15	Umeta	Meherban Thakor Shri Himatsinhji Ramsinhji (minor)	Thakor of	Umeta	
16	Vajiria	Meherban Thakor Shri Keshar-khan Kalubawa	Thakor of	Vajiria	

N B — All these States were in the Old Rewa Kantha Agency with the exception of Surgana which was in the Nasik Agency.

List of Estates in the Rewa Kantha (Gujarat States Agency) under the control of the Deputy Political Agent

Serial No	Name of the State	Name of the Chief	Title	Residence	REMARKS
		PANDU MEWAS			
1	Amrapur	Four shareholders		Amrapur	
2	Anghad	Six shareholders		Anghad	
3	Dhari	Six shareholders		Dhari	
4	Dodka	Two Matadars		Dodka	
5	Gotardi	Four shareholders		Gotardi	
6	Gothda	Four shareholders		Gothda	
7	Itwad	Four shareholders		Itwad	
8	Jesar	Four shareholders		Jesar	
9	Jumkha	Thakor Ralsinh Chandrasinh	Thakor of	Jumkha	
10	Kanoda	Three shareholders		Kanoda	
11	Kasla Paginu Muwada	Three shareholders		Kasla Pagīnu Muwada	
12	Mevli	Three shareholders		Mevli	
13	Moka Paginu Muwada	Two shareholders		Moka Paginu Muwada	
14	Nahara	Two shareholders		Nahara	
15	Pandu	Six shareholders		Pandu	
16	Pocha	Six shareholders		Pocha	
17	Raika	Two shareholders		Raika	
18	Rajpur	Thakor Fatehsinhji Himatsinhji	Thakor of	Rajpur	
19	Vakhtapur	Three shareholders		Vakhtapur	
20	Varnol Mal	Two shareholders		Varnol Mal	
21	Varnol Moti	Thakor Ratansinh Bhagwansinh	Thakor	Varnol Moti	
22	Varnol Nani	Two shareholders		Varnol Nani	

List of Estates in the Rewa Kantha (Gujarat States Agency) under the control of the Deputy Political Agent

Serial No	Name of the State	Name of the Chief	Title	Residence	REMARKS
		SANKHEDA MEWAS			
1	Alwa	Thakor Khushaltawa Sardar khan	Thakor of	Alwa	
2	Bhilodia	Two shareholders		Bhilodia	
3	Bihora	Thakor [illegible]	Thakor of	Bihora	
4	Chorangla	Thakor Swarupsinhji [illegible]	Thakor of	Chorangla	
5	Chudesar	Six shareholders		Chudesar	
6	Dhamasia alias Vanmala	Thakor [illegible] Kalubawa	Thakor of	Dhamasia	
7	Dudhpur	Thakor [illegible] Dadabawa	Thakor of	Dudhpur	
8	Jiral Kamsoli	Two shareholders		Jiral Kamsoli	
9	Nalia	Two shareholders		Nalia	
10	Nangam	Four shareholders		Nangam	
11	Pan Talavdi	Two shareholders		Pan Talavdi	
12	Rampura	Four shareholders		Rampura	
13	Regan	Two shareholders		Regan	
14	Sindhiapura	Thakor M[illegible] Jitabawa	Thakor of	Sindhiapura	
15	Vasan Sevada	Thakor [illegible] Jawansinh khanji	Thakor of	Vasan Sevada	
16	Vasan Virpur	Six shareholders		Vasan Virpur	
17	Virampura	Thakor [illegible]	Thakor of	Virampura	
18	Vora	Thakor [illegible] Motabawa	Thakor of	Vora	

List of Estates in the Dangs (Gujarat States Agency) under the control of the Assistant Political Agent.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Name of the Chief.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
		DANGS.			
1	Amala	Raja Gulabsinh Kamansinh	Raja of	Amala	
2	Avchar	Naik Nilsinh Yeshwant	Naik of	Avchar.	
3	Bilbari	Bhavji walad Mahasia Kokna	Powar of	Bilbari.	
4	Chinchli Gaded	Naik Nayansinh Ankush	Naik of	Chinchli Gaded.	
5	Derbhavti	Raja Sahebrao Badrao	Raja of	Derbhavti.	
6	Gadvi	Raja Samansinh Umarsinh	Raja of	Gadvi.	
7	Jhari Gharkhadi	Naik Benda Chhabadia	Naik of	Jhari Gharkhedi.	
8	Kirli	Naik Wadia Koya	Naik of	Kirli	
9	Palasvihir	Naik Gondu walad Laksha	Naik of	Palasvihir.	
10	Pimpri	Naik Bhagerao Keshavrao	Naik of	Pimpri.	
11	Pimpladevi	Kanjurao walad Vithia (*minor*)	Pradhan of	Pimpladevi.	
12	Shivbara	Naik Jiwalia Rangu	Naik of	Shivbara.	
13	Vadhyawan	Naik Gangaram Ankush	Naik of	Vadhyawan.	
14	Vasurna	Raja Samansinh Pandurao	Raja of	Vasurna.	

AGAR.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State originally belonged to the Chohan class of Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Yavarkhanji Gambhirkhanji. He was born on the 10th January 1899 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 4th December 1931. The Thakor has two brothers Mahomedkhan born on 23rd April 1907 and Ahmadkhan born on 11th July 1912.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

BALASINOR.

1. The Nawab belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was the door-keeper (Babi) to the Moghul Emperor in the seventeenth century.

2. The late Nawab Manvarkhanji was, in 1890, granted a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. He died in 1899, leaving a minor son Jamiatkhanji.

3. The present Nawab Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvarkhanji was born on 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1899 on the death of his

father The administration of the State was handed over to him on 31st December 1915

4 The Nawab has one daughter

5 The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

BANSDA

1 Bansda is one of the salute States in Gujarat, South of Surat The country is almost hilly except in the North where it merges into the plains of Gujarat In the South, the land is covered with dense forests interspersed with mango groves and intersected by rivers and rivulets Nature has specially favoured this picturesque part of the country with many irrigation facilities

2 The Rulers of Bansda are Solanki Rajputs and trace their descent from Sidhraj Jaysinh the famous and illustrious Ruler of Gujarat who had extended and consolidated the Kingdom of Gujarat in the beginning of the 12th century The present Raja Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji succeeded his father, Maharawal Shri Pratapsinhji, in 1911 at the age of 23 He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

3 The heir apparent, Yuvraj Shri Digvijayendrasinhji, was born on the 1st October 1927

4 The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

BARIA

1 The first ruler of this State was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State (*q v*) and the State thus dates from the end of the fifteenth century Its connection with the British Government commenced in 1803 when cordial assistance was given to the British Force which occupied Sindhia's Gujarat Districts This led to the Raja of Baria being declared to be under British Protection by the Treaty of Sirji Anjengaon The position of the State enabled it to preserve its independence and levy contribution from the surrounding country The present Raja Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji succeeded on his father Maharawal Shri Mansinhji's death on 29th February 1908 and was installed on the 7th May 1908 He was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot and for some time in a private school in Derbyshire

2 His Highness visited England in 1905 and again in 1933 He was appointed Honorary Aide de Camp to His Excellency Lord Willingdon Governor of Bombay, on the 1st May 1913 The Honorary rank of Captain was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 and a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January 1921 in recognition of personal services rendered in connection with the Great War 1914 18 He was created a K C S I on the 1st January 1922 and promoted to the rank of Major in 1930

3 The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy His Excellency Lord Irwin visited Baria on 8th December 1927

4 The Raja has been granted a Sanad of Adoption

5 The heir apparent Kumar Shri Subhagsinhji was born on the 9th June 1909 He visited England in 1927 with his tutor and guardian Captain W N Powell, M C

BHADARWA.

1. The Chiefs of this State are Waghola Rajputs. The present Chief is Ranjitsinhji. He was born on 2nd October 1875. He succeeded to the *gadi* on 14th December 1917 and was installed on 27th February 1918.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji was born on 19th November 1903. He received his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

3. The State is included among the groups of States electorate entitled to send a representative member to the Chamber of Princes. The present Thakor was elected a representative member of the Chamber of Princes on 27th July 1928.

4. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

5. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

CAMBAY.

1. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Nizam-i-sani, better known as Momin Khan, the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Gujarat. The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Moghul of the Najum-i-sani family of Persia. His hereditary title is Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilawar Jang.

2. The present Nawab is His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussein Yaver Khan Saheb Bahadur. He was born on 16th May 1911 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 21st January 1915. He was invested with the full powers on 13th December 1930.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

CHHALIAR.

1. The State is situated in the Pandu Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Ramsinhji Indrasinhji. He was born on 24th December 1913 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 18th November 1918. The State was under Agency management up to November 1933 when he was invested with the powers of the State. The Thakor has one brother Laxmansinhji born on 27th November 1914.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

CHHOTA UDEPUR.

1. The Ruling family are Chohan Rajputs, the first Ruler being the grandson of the last Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, was born on 16th November 1906 and succeeded his father on 29th August 1923. As he was minor, the State was under administration up to 20th June 1928, on which date he was invested with ruling powers. The Raja was educated at the Rajkumar Col-

lege, Rajkot He visited England in 1926, accompanied by the Administrator Major J C Tate

2 The Raja married a second time on 5th December 1928 the daughter of Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, *Maharaja of Rajpipla, as his former wife, the sister of His Highness, died on* 10th April 1928.

3 The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

DANGS

The tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty chiefs Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kolam Of the chiefs 4 are Rajas, 8 are Naiks, 1 is a Pradhan and 1 a Powar The revenue of the Chiefs consists chiefly of (1) an annual subsidy of about Rs 27,000 for their Forest and Abkari rights, (2) land revenue at Rs 6 8 0 per plough, (3) a fee of annas eight per head on all cattle that enter the Dangs and on cattle of Non-Dangi residents and (4) various Giras allowances from the surrounding States and British territory The population which *according to the Census of 1931 was 11,800, consists chiefly of Kokanis Bhils and* Warlis

DHARAMPUR

1 The Ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs of the Solanki (or Solar) race The present Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on 27th March 1921 on the death of his father He was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot The honour of a personal salute of 11 guns was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1932

2 His Highness visited Europe in 1924 and again in 1929 for the benefit of his health The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Narhardevji was born on the 14th December 1906 and is now at King s College, Cambridge

3 His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

GAD BARIAD

1 The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas

2 The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan Class of Rajputs

3 The State came into relations with the British Government in A D 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar

4 The present Chief is Omkarsinhji Chandrasinhji He was born on 26th June 1903 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 4th July 1925 He has one brother Ranjitsinhji born on 5th March 1920

5 The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers

6 Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

JAMBUGHODA (NARUKOT)

1 The State is inhabited chiefly by Naikdas and Kolis and formerly was the resort of outlaws and bandits.

lege, Rajkot He visited England in 1926, accompanied by the Administrator Major J C Tate

2 The Raja married a second time on 5th December 1928 the daughter of Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji Maharaja of Rajpipla as his former wife, the sister of His Highness died on 10th April 1928

3 The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

DANGS

The tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty chiefs Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokni Of the chiefs 4 are Rajas 8 are Naiks 1 is a Pradhan and 1 a Powar The revenue of the Chiefs consists chiefly of (1) an annual subsidy of about Rs 27,000 for their Forest and Abkari rights (2) land revenue at Rs 6 8-0 per plough, (3) a fee of annas eight per head on all cattle that enter the Dangs and on cattle of Non Dangi residents and (4) various Giras allowances from the surrounding States and British territory The population which according to the Census of 1931 was 33 800 consists chiefly of Koknis Bhils and Warlis

DHARAMPUR

1 The Ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs of the Solanki (or Solar) race The present Raja His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on 26th March 1921 on the death of his father He was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot The honour of a personal salute of 11 guns was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1932

2 His Highness visited Europe in 1924 and again in 1929 for the benefit of his health The heir apparent Kumar Shri Narhardevji was born on the 14th December 1906 and is now at King's College, Cambridge

3 His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

GAD BARIAD

1 The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas

2 The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan Class of Rajputs

3 The State came into relations with the British Government in A D 1825 with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar

4 The present Chief is Omkarsinhji Chandrasinhji He was born on 26th June 1903 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 4th July 1925 He has one brother Randhirsinhji born on 5th March 1926

5 The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers

6 Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

JAMBUGHODA (NARUKOT)

1 The State is inhabited chiefly by Naikdas and Kolis "
robbers and bandits

BHADARWA.

1. The Chiefs of this State are Waghela Rajputs. The present Chief is Ranjitsinhji. He was born on 2nd October 1875. He succeeded to the *gadi* on 14th December 1917 and was installed on 27th February 1918.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji was born on 19th November 1903. He received his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

3. The State is included among the groups of States electorate entitled to send a representative member to the Chamber of Princes. The present Thakor was elected a representative member of the Chamber of Princes on 27th July 1928.

4. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

5. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

CAMBAY.

1. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Nizam-i-sani, better known as Momin Khan, the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Gujarat The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Moghul of the Najum-i-sani family of Persia. His hereditary title is Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilawar Jang.

2 The present Nawab is His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussein Yaver Khan Saheb Bahadur. He was born on 16th May 1911 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 21st January 1915 He was invested with the full powers on 13th December 1930

3 The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

CHHALIAR.

1. The State is situated in the Pandu Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Ramsinhji Indrasinhji. He was born on 24th December 1913 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 18th November 1918. The State was under Agency management up to November 1933 when he was invested with the powers of the State. The Thakor has one brother Laxmansinhji born on 27th November 1914.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

CHHOTA UDEPUR.

1. The Ruling family are Chohan Rajputs, the first Ruler being the grandson of the last Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, was born on 16th November 1906 and succeeded his father on 29th August 1923. As he was minor, the State was under administration up to 20th June 1928, on which date he was invested with ruling powers. The Raja was educated at the Rajkumar Col-

lege, Rajkot He visited England in 1926, accompanied by the Administrator Major J C Tate

2 The Raja married a second time on 5th December 1928 the daughter of Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji Maharaja of Rajpipla, as his former wife the sister of His Highness died on 10th April 1928

3 The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

DANGS

The tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty chiefs Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani Of the chiefs 4 are Rajas 8 are Naiks 1 is a Pradhan and 1 a Powar The revenue of the Chiefs consists chiefly of (1) an annual subsidy of about Rs 27,000 for their Forest and Abkari rights, (2) land revenue at Rs 6 8-0 per plough, (3) a fee of annas eight per head on all cattle that enter the Dangs and on cattle of Non Dangi residents and (4) various Giras allowances from the surrounding States and British territory The population which according to the Census of 1931 was 33 800, consists chiefly of Kokanis Bhils and Warlis

DHARAMPUR

1 The Ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs of the Solanki (or Solar) race The present Raja His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on 27th March 1921 on the death of his father He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot The honour of a personal salute of 11 guns was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1932

2 His Highness visited Europe in 1924 and again in 1929 for the benefit of his health The heir apparent Kumar Shri Narhardevji was born on the 14th December 1906 and is now at King s College, Cambridge

3 His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

GAD BARIAD

1 The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas

2 The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan Class of Rajputs

3 The State came into relations with the British Government in A D 18[illegible] with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar

4 The present Chief is Omkarsinhji Chandrasinhji He was born on 2[illegible] June 19[illegible] and succeeded to the *gadi* on 4th July 192[illegible] He has one brother [illegible], born on [illegible] March 1926

5 The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers

6 Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

JAMBUGHODA (NARUKOT)

1 The State is inhabited chiefly by Naikdas and Kolis [illegible] [illegible]

2. *Prior to 1894, the State was under the Collector of Panch Mahals. It was later transferred to the Rewa Kantha Agency.*

3. *Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji*, the present Thakor, claims to be a Parmar Rajput, descended from a family residing in Dhar in Central India and has been recognised as such by the All-India Rajput Association. He traces his descent to Vachhaji, the founder of the State of Narukot, about the close of the 14th century. He was born on 4th January 1892, succeeded to the *gadi* on 27th September 1917 and was installed on 2nd February 1918. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

4. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji was born on 12th August 1922. He is at present receiving education at the St. Joseph's Convent High School, Panchgani.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

7. The present Chief has, as a mark of personal distinction, been invested with full powers in Civil and Criminal matters except that he shall not try any persons other than his own subjects for capital offences and that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda.

JAWHAR.

1. No accurate account of the rise of the Jawhar family is available; but it is believed that up to the time of the Mahommedan invasion of the Deccan and even a little later the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Koli Chiefs or Palegars. Of these Jayaba Mukne was the most prominent having his head-quarters at Jawhar. His son Nemshah, whose territory is estimated to have contained 22 forts and to have yielded a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, was recognised as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about A. D. 1343, and the present Ruler is believed to be directly descended from him. The late Raja, Vikramshah, died on the 10th December 1927 and the succession of his minor son Yeshvantrao to the *gadi* has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The minor Raja is at present receiving his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The State was given a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1921 for services in connection with the Wa .

3. The Raja of Jawhar is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

KADANA.

1. The State was founded by the younger brother of the founder of the Sant State in the thirteenth century.

2. The Ruling family are Puwar or Parmar Rajputs. Rana Shri Chhatrasalji is the present Thakor. He was born on 28th January 1879 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 12th April 1889. The State was under administration from 1889 to 1901 during his minority. He was educated at the Girassia School, Wadhwan, and was associated in the administration before his investiture. The Thakor has no son and has adopted Kumar Shri Kishorsinhji to be his heir.

3. The State is included among the groups of States electorate entitled to send a representative member to the Chamber of Princes.

4 The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers

5 Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

6 The present Chief has, as a mark of personal distinction, been invested with full powers in Civil and Criminal matters except that he shall not try any persons other than his own subjects for capital offences and that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda

LUNAWADA

1 The Rulers of this State are Solanki Rajputs descended from the family ruling in Anhilwad Patan His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K C I E, who was permitted to be adopted by the widow of the late Ruler in 1867, died on 27th April 1929 The Raja was given a Sanad of adoption in 1890 and a personal salute of 11 guns The present Raja is Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji He was invested with the powers of the State on *2nd October* 1930

2 The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

MANDWA

1 The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas and has sixteen villages

2 The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan Class of Rajputs

3 The State came into relations with the British Government in A D 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar

4 The present Chief is Rana Shri Khushaldsinhji Sajansinhji He was born on 21st September 1912 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 8th January 1915 After receiving education at the Rajkumar College Rajkot and administrative training of the Agency, he was invested with the ruling powers of the State on the 8th October 1932 The Thakor has one son born on 11th December 1933

5 The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers

6 Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

NASWADI

1 The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas

2 The Chiefs of the State belong to the Solanki class of Rajputs

3 The State came into relations with the British Government in A D 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar

4 The present Chief is Kishorsinhji Mansinhji He was born on 12th March 1914 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 28th June 1929 The State was under Agency management up to June 1933 when he was invested with the powers of the State The Thakor has one brother Chhatrasinhji born on 11th April 1918

5 The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

PALASNI.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Parmar class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji. He was born on 7th February 1889 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 16th November 1929. The Thakor has one son Sardarsinhji born on 6th October 1919.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

PANDU MEWAS.

1. The Pandu Mewas Estates border on the Mahi River. They are 24 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's bank. The Pandu Mewas Estates form four groups, the Thakors of which are (1) Kolis, (2) Barias of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Rajputs and (4) one family of Mahomedans.

2. The Thakors of Sihora and Chhaliar enjoy restricted jurisdictional powers while the remaining are non-jurisdictional estates. The 22 non-jurisdictional estates are placed for administrative purposes under a Thanadar with headquarters at Pandu. They are under the control of the Deputy Political Agent and the Political Agent.

3. The following is a list of the Pandu Mewas Estates arranged according to the caste of their Thakors:—

Caste.	Estate.
(7) Kolis	1. Mevli (a).
	2. Gotardi (a).
	3. Kasla Paginu Muvada (a).
	4. Moka Paginu Muvada (a).
	5. Gothda (b).
	6. Jesar (a).
	7. Anghad (a).
(6) Barias—	
Parmar	1. Sihora (a).
Solanki	2. Amrapur (a).
Parmar	3. Kanoda (a).
Parmar	4. Varnolmal (b).
Parmar	5 Nahara (b)..
Parmar	6. Jumkha (a).
(9) Rajputs—	
Solanki	1 Dhari (b).
Parmar and Maratha . .	2. Raika (a).

Abdul Kadir Mahomed Yakut Khan. The latter resigned his claims to the State in favour of his minor son Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan III in 1886 and died in 1896. The State remained under administration until the 4th May 1907 when Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan III was installed on the *gadi* at the age of 20 years. In recognition of his services in the War he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns. He died on the 19th November 1930 and was succeeded by the present Ruler Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan. He was born on the 11th September 1909 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 20th November 1930. His succession has been confirmed and recognised by Government. He has been educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

SANJELI.

1. This State is ruled by a Chief belonging to the Songada Chohan Clan of Rajputs. The State was taken under administration on the death, on the 11th December 1901, of the late Thakor Pratapsinhji. The Thakor's eldest son and heir Kumar Ranjitsinhji (now deceased) having been declared ineligible, the succession of Kumar Pushpasinhji, the second son, was sanctioned. The State was handed over to Thakor Shri Pushpasinhji in January 1914, on his attaining majority.

2. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

3. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

SANKHEDA MEWAS.

1. This is a cluster of petty estates on the banks of the Narbada River owned by Chiefs of Rajput extraction: some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Islam. These retain many Hindu customs and are called Molesalams.

2. The Thakors of Mandwa, Vajiria, Gad, Uchad, Agar, Naswadi and Shanor exercise restricted jurisdictional powers, the Thakors of Palasni, Bhilodia and Vanmala have restricted personal jurisdictional powers, while the remaining estates are non-jurisdictional. These 16 non-jurisdictional and the two petty jurisdictional estates of Bhilodia and Vanmala are placed for administrative purposes under a Thanadar with headquarters at Wadia. They are under the control of the Deputy Political Agent and the Political Agent.

3. The following is a list of estates arranged according to their sections:—

Caste.	Estate.
Chohan (7)	1. Mandwa (a).
	2. Shanor (a).
	3. Agar (a).
	4. Sindhiapura (a).
	5. Vanmala (a).
	6. Alwa (a).
	7. Gad Boriad (a).
Rathod (7)	1. Vajiria (a).

Caste	Estate
Rathod (7)—*contd*	
	2 Chhrangla (a)
	3 Naugam (b)
	4 Visan Sevada (a)
	5 Bihora (a)
	6 *Dudhpur* (a)
	7 Vora (a)
Clavda (2)	1 Bhilodia (b)
	2 Rampura (b)
Gori (3)	1 Jital Kamsoli (b)
	2 Chudesar (b)
	3 Nalia (b)
Dama (1)	1 Vasna Vijpur—
	First 2 shareholders (a)
	Other 4 shareholders (b)
	2 Rengan (b)
	Virampura (a)
	4 Uchad (a)
Solanki (1)	1 Naswadi (a)
Parmar (1)	1 Palasni (a)
Padhiar (1)	1 Pantalavdi (b)

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture while those marked (b) sub divide

SANT

1 The Ruling family of this State are Parmar Rajputs of the Mahipavat branch The present Ruler Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji was born on the 24th March 1881 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 31st August 1896 He was invested with full powers on the 10th May 1902 He was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot

2 The heir apparent Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji was born on the 1st December 1907 He passed the Diploma examination of the Rajkumar College Rajkot, and School Leaving examination of the Bombay University and was the recipient of several medals and prizes He went to England in 1929

3 The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

SHANOR

1 The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas

2 The Chiefs of the State belong to the Khichi Chohan clan of Rajputs

3 The State concluded relations with the British Government in A D 1825 with many others following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar

4. The present Chief is Prabhatsinhji Naharsinhji. He was born on 13th December 1909 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 19th May 1927. He has one step-brother Udesinhji born on 19th December 1909.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

SIHORA.

1. The State is situated in the Pandu Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Parmar class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made, between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Mansinhji Karansinhji. He was born on 4th November 1907 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 22nd August 1924. He was invested with the ruling powers of the State on 13th June 1928. He has two sons Prethurajsinhji born on 22nd December 1929 and Surendrasinhji born on 7th August 1933.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

SURGANA.

1. The Ruler of the State is styled " the Deshmukh " or the Chief of Surgana. The Chief Prataprao Shankarrao died on June 21st, 1930, and his eldest son Meherban Yeshvantrao Prataprao Deshmukh was recognised as his father's successor and installed on the *gadi* on January 23rd, 1931, and granted full powers in February 1933.

2. The present Chief has one son and two daughters aged about 10, 12 and 7 respectively. Their names are Dhairyasheelrao, Shantabai and Kamilabai respectively. The son is being educated at Daly College. Indore. while the daughters are being educated in the State.

UCHAD.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State were originally Solanki Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Mahomadmiya Jitamiya. He was born on the 15th June 1895 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 24th June 1915. He has one son Usmanmiya born on the 16th March 1926.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture,

UMETA

1 This State is situated in the extreme west on the banks of the Mahi River It consists of two clusters of villages one of five in the Kaira District and the other of nine in the Rewa Kantha Agency Its origin dates partly from the close of the 15th and partly from the close of the 17th century The State was originally included in the Mahi Kantha Settlement and was transferred to Rewa Kantha in 1827

2 The Chiefs of this State are Pathan Rajputs The present Chief Himatsinhji Ramsinhji was born on 9th January 1917 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Ramsinhji on 9th August 1929 He is now studying at Baroda High School The State is under Agency management owing to the minority of the Thakor

3 Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

VAJIRIA

1 The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas

2 The Chiefs of the State were originally Rathod Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams

3 The State came into relations with the British Government in A D 1825, with many others following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar

4 The present Chief is Keshrikhanji Kalubawa He was born on 17th October 1876 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 3rd April 1881 He was invested with the ruling powers of the State on 9th October 1896 The Thakor has three sons Sahebkhanji born on 13th March 1902 Bapusaheb born on 1st December 1902 and Abdul Hamidkhan born on 16th November 1906 His eldest son Sahebkhanji has two sons Mahmadkhanji and Sikandarkhanji

5 The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers

6 Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Gwalior	His Highness Maharaja Mukhtarul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqtidar, Rafiush-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohtasham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraja Hisam-us-Saltanat *George Jivaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, Shrinath, Mansur-i-Zaman, Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-Muazzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darjat-i Inglistan, Maharaja of —, (*Maratha*)	26th June 1916.	5th June 1925	26,367	3,523,070	2,41,79,000
2	Khaniadhana	† Raja Khalaq Singh, Rao of —, (*Bundela Rajput*).	29th November 1892.	1st November 1909.	68	17,670	40,000

* The title of "Hisam-us-Saltanat" was conferred on 1st January 1877. The other complimentary titles were assumed by Maharaja Jivaji Rao Scindia after the mutiny and were approved by the Government of India in 1862.

† Personal; hereditary title is "Rao".

GWALIOR.

1. Ranuji, the founder of the Scindia family, was in the service of the Peshwa; and from a command in the Paigah or Body Guard rose rapidly to the first rank of Maratha Chiefs. He acquired possessions in Malwa and died in A.D. 1750, and was succeeded by his eldest son Jayapa, who was killed at Nagor in 1759. He was followed by his son Jankoji, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Panipat (1761) and put to death. His uncle, Madhuji Scindia, the youngest son of Ranuji, then succeeded to the chiefship. Madhuji Scindia's formidable army, organized by French officers, made him the virtual ruler of Hindustan, though nominally the servant of the Peshwa. The British Government, after defeating Madhuji Scindia by a force under Colonel Muir in 1781, induced him to mediate between them and the Marathas. Peace was concluded by the Treaty of Salbai (1782). Scindia now left free by the system of neutrality then pursued by the British, established his power over the northern parts of Hindustan and obtained control over the person of the Emperor of Delhi.

2. Madhuji Scindia died in 1794 and was succeeded by his grand-nephew Daulat Rao Scindia. After the death of Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa in 1795, the Maharaja Scindia's powerful army enabled him to place Baji Rao in power. When by the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 the British Government recovered its influence at Poona, Daulat Rao entered into a league with the Raja of Berar to defeat the objects of the Treaty. The Maharaja Scindia failed to meet the overtures of General Wellesley for an amicable adjustment of their differences, war ensued, and the power of the Maharaja Scindia was completely broken in Upper and Central India. He signed the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, by which he was stripped of his territories in Hindustan and deprived of Gohad and Gwalior. The loss of these last named caused the Maharaja Scindia grave discontent. Among other acts of hostility he attacked

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States Forces.			Permanent.	Personal	Local.
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry, Artillery and Transport				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs 28 [illegible] 000				A' Battery 106		1 116	1,[illegible]60	4 [illegible]	13,613	21		
30 000												

and plundered the Resident's camp and kept the Resident a prisoner This action threatened a fresh rupture with the British but a change in the policy of Government on the arrival of Lord Cornwallis led to the renewal of negotiations on the basis of restoring Gohad and Gwalior

3 *Accordingly a treaty was concluded in November 1805 ceding Gwalior* and Gohad to the Maharaja Scindia, and among other conditions, binding the British Government not to make treaties with Udaipur Jodhpur Kota, or other Chiefs tributaries of the Maharaja Scindia in Malwa or Rajputana

4 Subsequently in 1817, when the British Government resolved to form political alliances against the Pindaris this condition was annulled by the treaty of 5th November in which the Maharaja Scindia pledged himself to act in concert with the British against the Pindaris

5 *In 1818 an adjustment of boundaries was effected the British Govern*ment receiving Ajmer and other districts and ceding lands of equal value

6 At the close of the Pindari War Sir John Malcolm with a view to *pacifying the country, mediated between the Maharaja Scindia and the Raj*put Chiefs holding lands in and about Malwa from whom the Maharaja Scindia exacted tribute, and who in their turns levied contributions from their weaker neighbours Their estates were generally guaranteed to them on condition of good behaviour These are now known as Mediatized Chiefs

7 *Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827 leaving no son His nearest kinsman* a youth of eleven was adopted and placed in power with the title of "Alijah Jankoji Rao Scindia" under the regency of Baiza Bai, Daulat Rao's widow

8 Baiza Bai anxious to retain the powers of Regent during her life-time, kept the young Maharaja in such strict restraint that he took refuge with the Resident Baiza Bai's rule was unpopular, a large portion of the army espoused the cause of the young Maharaja and Baiza Bai was compelled to leave Gwalior territory

9 Jankoji's maternal uncle, known as Mama Sahib, occupied the post of minister, but the Government was weak and the army in a chronic state of mutiny.

10. Jankoji Scindia died on 7th February, 1843. His widow, Tara Rani, a young girl of twelve, adopted the nearest relative of the late Maharaja, who at the age of eight succeeded to the *gadi* under the title of "Alijah Jayaji Rao Scindia". The Mama Sahib, who was well disposed towards the British, was chosen as Regent by the nobles of Gwalior and recognized by the British Government, but intrigues were set on foot against him by one Dada Khasgiwala, who succeeded in effecting the expulsion of the Mama Sahib from Gwalior.

11. Dada Khasgiwala soon showed himself hostile to the interest of the British Government by acts which led to the withdrawal of the Resident. The surrender of Dada Khasgiwala was required as preliminary to the restoration of friendly relations with the Maharani and her son, the Maharaja.

12. On the advance of British force towards Gwalior he was given up. It was then arranged that a meeting should take place between the Governor-General and the Maharaja at Hingona on 26th December 1843. The mutinous Gwalior troops, however, kept the Maharani and her son in restraint, and the day passed without the interview taking place. On 29th December the Gwalior troops fired on the British force, the battles of Maharajpur and Panniar were fought on the same day. The Gwalior army was totally destroyed. A treaty was concluded on 13th January 1844, assigning territory yielding eighteen lakhs for the maintenance of a contingent force and other lands for the payment of the debts of the State to the British Government and the expenses of the war, reducing the army to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry, and 200 gunners with 32 guns and agreeing that the government during the minority should be conducted according to the advice of the Resident and that the just territorial rights of the Gwalior State should be maintained by the British Government.

13. In June 1857 the contingent mutinied, and the Resident was forced to quit Gwalior and in June 1858 the Maharaja, deserted by his troops on the approach of the rebels under Tantia Topi, sought refuge at Agra. Gwalior was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose's force on 19th June and the Maharaja was re-established in his palace.

14. For his services during the mutiny, the Maharaja Scindia was given lands yielding three lakhs of rupees a year and permission was given to raise his infantry from 3,000 to 5,000 men, his artillery from 32 to 36 guns, and other concessions and exchanges of territory were granted and a subsidiary force costing not less than 16 lakhs a year was substituted for the extinct contingent. After the capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, the British troops continued to occupy the fort of Gwalior. In 1860 Lord Canning and later Lord Elgin promised the fort should be restored to the Maharaja Scindia when this could be done with safety. Accordingly, on the 10th March 1886, this pledge was fulfilled. The British forces marched out of the fort of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar. On the same day the town and fort of Jhansi were made over to the North Western Provinces Government by the Gwalior authorities. At the same time the Maharaja was allowed to increase his infantry by 3,000.

15. In 1861 Jayaji Rao Scindia was created a G.C.S.I., and in 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, His Highness was granted a personal salute of 21 guns and made a Councillor of the Empress. The title of "Hisam-us-Saltanat" was conferred upon him and he was given the honorary rank of a

General in the British army He was subsequently made a G C B, and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire

16 Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son, Madho Rao, born 20th October 1876 The administration was carried on by a Council of Regency during the minority. In 1894, His Highness was entrusted with full powers in his State

17 His Highness had two wives, the first belonging to the Mohite family of Satara, while the second is the daughter of Bala Saheb Vithal Rao Rane Sar Desai of Sankli in Goa territory A daughter was born to the latter on the 14th November, 1914, and a son and heir on the 26th June 1916 The son—the present Ruler of Gwalior His Highness Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia, succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia in June 1925 On 4th June, 1928, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer on Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Chinko Raja Scindia, the Order of the Crown of India Her Highness the Senior Maharani died at Bombay on 23rd November 1931 The Ruler is a minor and the administration of the State is conducted by a Council presided over by Her Highness the Junior Maharani, the mother to His Highness the Maharaja He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

---

KHANIADHANA

1 Khaniadhana is an off shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief Udit Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724 *After the dismemberment of Orchha by the Marathas it became one of their* dependents and subsequently a dependent of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter

2 The present Chief is Raja Khalaq Singh He was married in 1910 to the daughter of Thakur Pahar Singh of Sanni, uncle of the present Maharaja of Chhatarpur but she died in August 1911 and the Raja again married on the 30th November 1911 In January 1912 a son was born to the Raja He was granted the title of "Raja" as a personal honour on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 at which he was present He was invested with ruling powers in May 1914

Owing to indebtedness, the Estate is temporarily under superintendence

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue * (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							H. S. Rs.
1	Hyderabad .	Lieutenant-General His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, Wal Mamalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jang, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of —, (*Sunni Muhammadan*).	6th April 1886	29th August 1911.	82,698	14,436,148	8,47,61,000

* Average for five years ending 1342 Fasli (5th October 1933).

HYDERABAD.

1. The State was founded by Mir Kamar-ud-din Ali Khan, better known by his titles of Chin Killij Khan Fateh Jang, Nizam-ul-Mulk and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General, Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firoz Jang, who traced his descent through Shaikh Alam and Shaikh Shab-ud-din Suhrvardi to Abu Bakr, the first Khalifa.

2. Nizam-ul-Mulk was first appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and by 1724, he made himself virtually independent of the Moghul Emperor at Delhi. On his death in 1748, the succession to the *masnad* was fiercely contested by his sons, the English and French Settlements of Madras and Pondicherry espousing in turn the cause of the rival claimants. Eventually in 1751, by the influence of M. Bussy, Salabat Jang, the third son, emerged successful from the struggle. Though French influence predominated at his court, he was compelled to surrender Masulipatam to the English Company and to permit no French settlement in his Dominions. In his wars with the Mahrattas he was unsuccessful, but in 1761, after the shock which the Mahratta power received at Panipat, he was able to regain most of the territory he had lost. In the same year he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali Khan. Nizam Ali's long reign was a period of great importance to Hyderabad. In 1765, in conjunction with the Peshwa, he attacked and defeated Janoji Bhonsla, who was compelled to restore to him three-fourths of the districts which he had received in 1763. Three years later the Nizam concluded a treaty with the East India Company by which the latter agreed to pay an annual *peshkash* of Rs. 9,00,000 for the Northern Sarkars which had been granted to them by a farman, and to provide a body of troops to assist him and his successors. In 1767 the Nizam allied himself with Haidar Ali against the Company, but was compelled early in the next year to conclude a treaty of peace by which the agreement regarding the tenure of the Northern Sarkars and the provision of troops by the Company was revised and by which a stipulation was made that the troops which the Company was liable by treaty

Average* annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Tribute.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces					
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
H. S. Rs. * 8,79,53 000			914	4,9.8	11,290		1 908		12,912	21		..

* Average for 3 years ending 1322 Fasli (5th October 1913)

to be called on to supply, should not be used against any Chief in alliance with the Company He again prepared for war in 1779 when the intervention of the Supreme Government led to the restoration to Basalat Jang, the Nizam's brother, of the Guntur District In 1795, Nizam Ali unsuccessfully attacked the Mahratta confederacy at Kurdla and was forced to surrender territories, including the Fort of Daulatabad, valued at Rs 35,00 000 a year and to pay a sum of three crores of rupees The prohibition against the use of the Subsidiary Force on this occasion led to its withdrawal at the Nizam's request and to the organisation by him of a force under French officers British influence was restored in 1798, when Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the subsidiary force and stipulating that the French officers in the Nizam's service should be disbanded and no more foreigners employed In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war with Tippu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed In 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded by which the strength of the subsidiary force was permanently increased and the Nizam agreed to supply a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9 000 horse to act with the subsidiary force in case of war The death of Nizam Ali and the succession of his eldest surviving son, Sikandar Jah, occurred on the 7th August 1803, three days after the outbreak of the second Mahratta war Before the end of the year the war was concluded and the treaty of Deogaon assigned to the Nizam the whole of Berar west of the Wardha, except the hill forts which were acquired in 1822 and all the districts held by Scindhia to the south of the Ajanta hills The contingent supplied by the Nizam in the war had proved inefficient and was subsequently reorganised under the command of British officers The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade then until 1853 as the Nizam's Contingent and thenceforward until 1903 when it was absorbed into the Indian Army as the Hyderabad Contingent The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Mahratta war, which broke out in 1817, and at the close of whic [illegible] Under this treaty the Nizam received a [illegible] future on account of chauth, and acquire [illegible] defined frontier At

the Inspector-General of Revenue, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector General of Police, and the Financial Secretary In 1894 Act I of 1304 Fasli received the Nizam's sanction recognising the right of the people to share in the work of framing laws and to representation In 1900 this Regulation was re-enacted with certain modifications as Act III of 1309 Fasli and is still in force The Council at present consists of 20 members, in addition to the President Of these 11 are official, 7 non official and 2 extraordinary members The President of the Executive Council is also the President of the Legislative Council The Assistant Minister, whose department is concerned with a bill before the Council is Vice President for the time being Of the 11 official members the Chief Justice the Legal Adviser and the Secretary, Judicial, Police and General Departments are *ex officio* members Of the 7 non official members 2 are elected by the Jagirdars and landowners 2 by the pleaders of the High Court and remaining 3 are nominated from among the residents of the State of whom one must be nominated from the Paigah Ilaka

6 On the 6th February 1884 the late Nizam was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India In 1903 he received the Grand Cross of the Bath at the Delhi Durbar of that year, and in 1910 he was granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant General in the Army

7 On the 5th November, 1902, a new agreement was concluded under which the Nizam whose sovereignty over Berar was re affirmed, leased the province to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent of Rs 25,00,000, the Government of India being empowered to make such arrangements as might seem to them desirable for the administration of the province which has since been attached to the Central Provinces At the same time the Hyderabad Contingent was delocalised and incorporated, with the exception of the Artillery which was disbanded in the Indian Army, the Government of India engaging to make due provision for the protection of the Nizam's Dominions The Nizam on the other hand agreed to reduce his costly establishment of over 19,000 irregular troops to 12,000 Not only has this reduction been effected but in 1912 His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government decided further to reduce these troops by 800 men, a decision which has also been given effect to

8 On the 28th September, 1908, the portion of the City and of the Residency Bazars adjoining the Musi River was devastated by a sudden flood of unprecedented height Much damage was caused and it is estimated that about 18,000 houses were washed away and there was considerable loss of life and property A sum of over two lakhs of rupees was collected from all parts of the British Empire in aid of the sufferers, and various persons were awarded decorations by the Government of India for acts of bravery and self sacrifice during the disaster

9 His Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan died on the 29th August, 1911, after a brief illness His eldest son Mir Usman Ali Khan succeeded him and was officially installed by the Resident Lieutenant Colonel (afterwards Sir) A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E. A special visit of congratulation was paid by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) during the following month

10 The present Nizam has two half brothers who were born in 1907 Their names are Mir Ahmad Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Salabat Jah) and Mir Muhammad Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Basalat Jah) The name of the heir apparent, who was born on the 21st February, 1907, is Mir Himayat Ali

Khan (Azam Jah) and the second son is Mir Shujaat Ali Khan (Muazzam Jah). The Nizam's sons and half-brothers visited Europe in 1931. The heir apparent (Azam Jah) and his brother (Muazzam Jah) married the Turkish Princesses, daughter and niece respectively of the *ex*-Khalifa Abdul Majid. The marriage took place at Nice in France on the 12th November, 1931. The Nizam's two sons again visited Europe in 1932 and 1933. A son was born to the wife of the heir-apparent on the 6th October 1933, at Nice in France. He has been named Mir Burkat Ali Khan (Mukaram Jah).

11. The following honours and distinctions have been conferred by the British Government on His Exalted Highness the Nizam:—

1. G. C. S. I., 12th December, 1911.
2. Honorary Colonel, 6th December, 1912.
3. Honorary Colonel, 20th Deccan Horse (now 9th Royal Deccan Horse), 6th December, 1912.
4. G. B. E., 4th December, 1917.
5. Honorary Lieutenant-General, 1st January, 1918.
6. Title of 'His Exalted Highness' as an hereditary distinction, 1st January, 1918.
7. Title of 'Faithful Ally of the British Government' by an autograph letter from the King, dated 24th January, 1918.

12. His Exalted Highness the Nizam, with most of the principal nobles and officials of the State, attended the Coronation Durbar held by Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. Two squadrons of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers also proceeded to Delhi where they took part in the Review. In 1915, His Exalted Highness paid a private visit to Simla and was the guest of His Excellency Lord Hardinge at Viceregal Lodge. In 1918, His Exalted Highness visited Delhi on the invitation of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford. In 1928, he paid another visit to Delhi where he stayed in his own palace.

13. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad upon whom the title of G.C.I.E. had been conferred in 1910, resigned his appointment as Minister on the 11th July 1912, and was succeeded by Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur who in turn vacated the post in November, 1914, when His Exalted Highness himself assumed the duties of Minister. On the 21st November, 1919, a Council was formed under the style of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council", Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., *ex*-member of the Imperial Executive Council, being appointed President. Sir Ali Imam resigned the Presidentship on the 5th September, 1922, from which date Nawab Sir Faridun-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., was appointed to officiate, until further orders. Owing to his ill-health he was relieved of his appointment on the 1st April, 1924, but continued as Extraordinary Member of the Council till his death on the 26th November, 1928. He was succeeded by Nawab Wali-ud-Daula Bahadur, a Paigah Noble, who on the 25th November, 1926, was succeeded by Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E. On the 9th May, 1921, an extraordinary *Jarida* was issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam ordering the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in the Administration of his Dominions.

14. His Exalted Highness the Nizam contributed Rs. 1,53,00,000 towards the maintenance from September, 1914, to December, 1918, of the Hyderabad Imperial Lancers and the 20th (now 9th Royal) Deccan Horse on active

service He also subscribed Rs 6,39,000 to various relief funds in addition to donations to His Majesty's Government and to objects in England connected with the War amounting to £225,800 The Hyderabad Government subscribed Rs 1,61,00,000 to the War Loans One lakh of rupees has been subscribed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the All-India Queen Victoria Memorial Calcutta

15 The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad —Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon Minto, Hardinge (twice), Chelmsford Reading and Irwin

16 In 1906, Hyderabad was honoured with a visit by their Majestic King George V and Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, and in 1922 with a visit by their eldest son, His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales

Serial No. 1	Name of State or Estate. 2	Name, title and caste of Ruler. 3	Date of birth. 4	Date of succession. 5	Area in square miles. 6	Population. 7	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand). 8
							Rs.
1	Jammu and Kashmir.	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Maharaja of —, (*Dogra Rajput*).	30th September 1895.	23rd September 1925.	85,885	3,646,243	‡ 2,30,55,000
2	Hunza	Mir Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, K.C.I.E., Mir of —.	September 1867.	15th September 1892.	6,848	13,535*	31,470†
3	Nagir	Mir Sir Sikander Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Mir of —.	1871	14th June 1905.	1,245	13,664*	20,745†

* Included in figures for Jammu and Kashmir.
† These are chiefly in kind.
‡ Including Poonch but excluding Chenani and Ramkot Jagirs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. *Brief history of Kashmir.*—Up to the 14th century, Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known as the Rajatarangini, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Buhler in 1877, and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Mohammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Moghul Emperors, the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalimar, Nishat, Achabal and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the then feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day: and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King. From this year till 1846 it remained under the Sikhs, Governors being appointed by the Lahore Darbar.

2. *Brief history of Jammu.*—Reigning about this time in Jammu, and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of Rajput descent. He died in 1780; and the quarrel for the succession gave Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand-nephews of Ranjit

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Tribute		Military Forces								Police Force	Salute in guns		
	To Government	To other States	1st Line Reserve Troops		Auxiliary Services		Irregular Troops		1st Line Troops					
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry and Artillery	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs 2,47,56 000	Two Kashmir Shawls and three Romals					118	4.	273	1,306	5 719	3,300	21		
2 ,000		Kashmir 16 tolas 5 mashas gold Chinese 4½ tolas gold.												
20 000		Kashmir 17 tolas 1 masha gold.												

Deo, by name Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Suchet Singh took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal, which included Poonch on Dhyan Singh, and that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as feoffs Suchet Singh and Dhyan Singh were killed about 1843 and their estates fell to the survivor except Poonch Dhyan Singh had three sons, Hira Singh, Jawahir Singh and Moti Singh Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father s estate but after his death in 1844 the Lahore Government confiscated it

3 In 1846 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikhs and under the negotiations which followed the Sikh Maharaja had in addition to a large forfeit of territory in the Punjab to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu But Lord Hardinge Governor General considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable as it would so largely increase the extent of the British frontier and the military establishment for guarding it and create new and conflicting interests while the districts in question, with the exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management On the other hand the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh, who being naturally eager to obtain an indefeasible title to them came forward and offered to pay the war indemnity if constituted independent ruler of Jammu and Kashmir A separate treaty embodying this arrangement was concluded with Gulab Singh at Amritsar on the 16th March 1846 Under that treaty the ruler of Kashmir acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government and in token of such supremacy agreed to present annually to the British

Government one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats and three pairs of Kashmir Shawls. This arrangement was years later altered and the annual presentation made by the Kashmir State now consists of two Kashmir Shawls and three Romals.

From the date of the Treaty of Amritsar the history of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political entity commences. The Treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country beween the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit; but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts which, for strategical purposes, it was considered advisable to retain, and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded, leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh. Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not until the end of 1846 that Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

4. Maharaja Gulab Singh died on 4th August 1857, and was succeeded by his son, Ranbir Singh. The change of rulers happened at a critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the hereditary title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat" was conferred on him and he was gazetted a General in the British Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important events during his rule were the Commercial Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the great famine of 1877-79. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of the Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads (No. CXXXIII of 5th March 1862); but failing adoption the succession passes under the *Dastur-ul-Amal* or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

5. Maharaja Ranbir Singh died on the 12th September 1885, leaving three sons, Pratap Singh, who was born in 1850, acceded to the *Gadi* in 1885, and died in 1925; Ram Singh who died in 1899 and Amar Singh, who died in 1909. Maharaja Pratap Singh was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896 and a Lieutenant-General in 1916, and created G.C.S.I. in 1892, G.C.I.E. in 1911 and G.B.E. in 1918. For services in the Great War the late Maharaja was granted a personal salute of 21 guns on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent salute of 21 guns on 1st January 1921. He attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja in November 1904, but died in July 1905.

6 Up to 1905 the administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of Maharaja Pratap Singh as President, his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British service. In August 1905 the Council was abolished and its administrative powers transferred to the direct control of the Maharaja who was assisted by his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. In January 1922 the Maharaja instituted an Executive

Council consisting of himself as President, Raja Sir Hari Singh, his nephew as Senior and Foreign Member of Council and three other Members

7 The present ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Harisingh Bahadur G C S I, G C I E, K C V O, A D C, nephew of the late Maharaja and only son of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh was born in September 1895 and acceded to the *Gadi* on the 23rd September 1925, on the death of the late Maharaja His Highness was made an Honorary Captain and appointed K C I E, in January 1918 K C V O on the 17th March 1922 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India G C I E on the 1st January 1929 and G C S I on the 1st January 1933 He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1926 and appointed Aide de Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor in 1931 A son and heir Yuvaraj Shree Karansinghji Bahadur was born to the Maharaja on the 9th March 1931

8 On the outbreak of War in 1914 the Kashmir State Forces were considerably increased Each of the two battalions mobilised for overseas service was brought up to a strength of 1 070 a strong depot was established and an extra battalion of Infantry was created The Kashmir State Forces consisting of one Mountain Battery and two Infantry battalions fought with marked distinction in East Africa and Palestine and gained warm commendation from the various General Officers Commanding In the war with Afghanistan (1919) the Kashmir Forces also rendered considerable assistance to the British Government One battalion of Infantry was despatched to the North-West Frontier Province and a Mountain Battery to North East Persia The Corps of Gilgit Scouts gave useful assistance in the war with Afghanistan (1919) by guarding some of the Northern Passes leading into the Gilgit Agency and Chitral and by the despatch of 3 companies to Chitral to increase forces operating there The State Forces also took part in the Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) Expeditions and rendered valuable service on each occasion The Kashmir Army was reorganised on A class basis in 1922 23 and classified as 1st Line Troops

9 Improvements effected in the State in the course of the last 40 years include (*a*) the extension of the Railway system to Jammu (Tawi) (*b*) the construction of a cart road to Kohala near Murree from Srinagar and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel (*c*) the adoption of a regular accounts system, (*d*) the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency (*e*) *the introduction of an improved revenue system* (*f*) *the inauguration of an* improved Customs and Excise administration (*g*) the introduction of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph system (*h*) the introduction of compulsory primary education in Municipal towns and the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu for boys and girls (*i*) the introduction of Irrigation works (*j*) the construction of Hydro Electric Installations at Jammu and at Mahora on the Jhelum river (*k*) the establishment of Silk Factories at Srinagar and Jammu (*l*) the construction of a motor and cart road from Jammu to Srinagar via the Banihal Pass (*m*) development of industries and agriculture (*n*) expansion of co operative movement (*o*) establishment of up to date Hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar and provision of medical relief throughout the State (*p*) introduction of local self government in important cities and towns Several surveys for a railway connecting Kashmir with the Punjab have been made but it is doubtful whether a railway will ever be constructed

10. The financial condition of the State has been steadily improving, the annual revenue having risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to 260 lakhs in 1929-30 while the trade with British India has greatly increased.

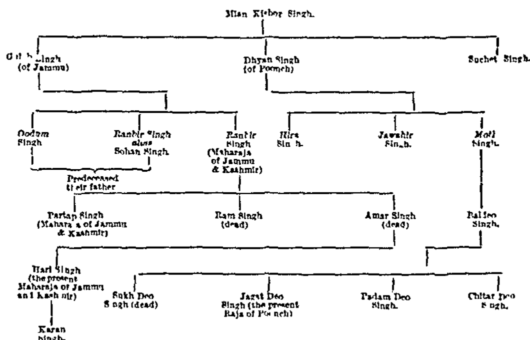
11. *Poonch.*—The most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of the State is the Raja of Poonch. The present Raja's (Raja Jagat Deo Singh) connection with the family is shown below. The Jagir has a revenue of about 12 lakhs. A settlement of the Jagir has been completed. The Raja of Poonch holds his Jagir from His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir whom he attends on State occasions, and to whom he pays an annual Nazar of Rs. 231.

12. Poonch was included in the transfer of the hilly country to Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846. Subsequently Maharaja Gulab Singh appears to have granted Chibal, Poonch and other ilaqas to Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh, sons of Dhyan Singh, the original holder. In 1848 a dispute having occurred between the brothers and Maharaja Gulab Singh, Sir F. Currie effected a settlement whereby the Maharaja granted the two *Mians*, as they were then styled, the title of " Raja " and certain other concessions. The Rajas were, as nephews of the Maharaja, jointly to present the Maharaja with one horse with gold trappings or Rs. 700 in cash annually and they were not to commit any important act in their territory without the advice of and without consulting the Maharaja. The two Rajas, however, subsequently quarrelled, and in 1852 the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab brought about a settlement whereby the whole of Poonch was given to Moti Singh, his share of the joint tribute of Rs. 700 paid by the Rajas to the Maharaja being fixed at one-third of that sum. In 1859 Jowahir Singh renounced all claim to his possessions in the Kashmir State in return for a cash allowance. He died without issue in 1860. Moti Singh held Poonch until his death in 1892.

13. On the death of Raja Moti Singh in 1892 he was succeeded by his son, Baldeo Singh. Raja Baldeo Singh was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1909. For services in connection with the Great War, the Raja was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918, and was gazetted Honorary rank of Major in the Army in April 1916 as a reward for assistance given to Government in connection with recruiting for the Indian Army. He was succeeded on his death in September 1918 by his eldest son Sukh Deo Singh. Raja Sukh Deo Singh was granted powers in March 1922 by His Highness the Maharaja.

14. In October 1927 Raja Sukh Deo Singh died and was succeeded by his brother Jagat Deo Singh who was formally installed as Raja of Poonch by His Highness Maharaja Sir Harisingh on the 27th January 1928. A revised *dastur-ul-amal* was granted to the Raja by His Highness at the same time.

15. The following is the genealogical tree of the Ruling Family of Jammu and Kashmir —



HUNZA AND NAGIR

1. Hunza and Nagir are two small States situated to the extreme north-west of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river: towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit, and on the west Hunza is separated from Ashkuman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the *Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagir off* from Baltistan on the east.

2. The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagir come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (i.e., the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan) while the people of Nagir are Shias.

3. The fort of Chalt and its connected villages lying between Hunza and Nagir and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States but in 1877 the Nagir Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar succeeded in obtaining *possession of the disputed tract.* From that date up to 1886 Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagir and Kashmir troops. In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel Lockhart) visited Hunza the Thum of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagir ruler to remove the Nagir portion of the garrison which was furnished by Kashmir troops up to 1906 since when no troops have been quartered in either of these States.

4. In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Tham of Hunza, was murdered by his son, Safdar Ali, who after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Chaprot and Chalt and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chaprot, and in August of the same year Chalt, were re-occupied by Kashmir troops.

5. On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagir, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control, to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs. 2,000 each, in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Darbar. Shortly afterwards, in October 1889, an increase of Rs. 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

6. The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891, a combined force from Hunza and Nagir threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

7. In November 1891, the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocked the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagir and Hunza were occupied. Tham Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagir, who had been acting under the ascendency of his eldest son, Uzr Khan, at once submitted. Tham Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir, Dadu, fled to Chinese Turkestan, where the former was detained under surveillance by the Chinese authorities. Safdar Ali died at Yarkand in 1931. Raja Uzr Khan of Nagir was deported to Kashmir where he died in 1922. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn. A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagir levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892, Muhammad Nazim Khan, a half-brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Tham of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese Envoys, who attended the Durbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Tham Zafar Zahid Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Darbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagir, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads approved by the Government of India, were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

8. At the commencement of 1895, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 4,000 each were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being paid by the Government of India, and the other half by the Kashmir Darbar.

9. In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of the British Garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

10. Tham Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Raja Sikandar Khan of Nagir attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companions of the Indian Empire.

11 In 1904, Tham Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagir who had long been bed ridden died and was succeeded by his son Raja Sir Sikandar Khan The latter was formally installed as Tham of Nagir in June 1905 by the Political Agent Both Chiefs are now generally referred to under the title of "Mir" and not "Tham" The Hunza Chief, in view of his claim to the Raskam and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush water shed, has been permitted to keep up an exchange of presents with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar As regards Raskam the Chinese author
... and in 1899
...quently these
... replaced by
Hunza in 1914 and have since that date continued to cultivate the land The Chinese authorities now contend that the Hunza cultivators in Raskam should submit to their jurisdiction and pay them revenue

Both Hunza and Nagir are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay an annual tribute of nominal value, in the case of Hunza 16 tolas and 5 mashas of gold and in the case of Nagir 17 tolas and 1 masha Both furnish two Companies of 80 men each to the Gilgit Corps of Scouts and each Chief has a Body Guard of 11 men (one Havildare and 10 Levies) armed with Snider rifles presented by Government The two Chiefs attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 Mir Sir Mohammad Nazim Khan was created a K C I E in June 1921 and Mir Sir Shah Sikander Khan received the title of K B E on the 1st January 1923 In 1927 their subsidies were increased by Rs 1 000 per annum each In 1932 the Government of India were pleased to present the two Mirs with a saluting gun each The son and heir of the Chief of Hunza is Muhammad Ghazan Khan born about 1895 He is Subedar Major of the Hunza Companies of the Gilgit Scouts The Chief of Nagir's son and heir Muhammad Ali Khan who was born about 1893 and who was similarly Subedar Major of the Nagir Companies of the Scouts, died on the 9th April 1923 leaving an infant son

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Banganapalle	Nawab Saiyid Fazl-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of ——, (*Shiah Muhammadan*).	9th November 1901.	22nd January 1922.	275	39,239	4,58,000
2	Cochin .	His Highness Sri Rama Varmah, Maharaja of ——, (*Kshatriya*).	30th December 1861	25th March 1932.	1,417¾	1,205,016	88,37,000
3	Pudukkottai .	His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, Raja of —, (*Kallar*).	23rd June 1922	24th October 1928.	1,179	400,694	23,11,000
4	Sandur .	Raja Srimant Yeshwant Rao Hindu Rao Ghorpade, Mamlakatmadar Senapati, Raja of—, (*Maratta*).	15th November 1909.	5th May 1928.	167	13,583	*2,21,000
5	Travancore .	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharaja of—, (*Kshatriya*).	7th November 1912.	1st September 1924.	7,625	5,095,973	2,41,36,000

* Average for the five years ending 31st March 1933.

BANGANAPALLE.

1. Banganapalle is a small State, originally a *jagir*, surrounded—except at one point where it touches Cuddapah—by the district of Kurnool. Its physical features are of the common Deccan type.

2. The Rulers of the State are Musalmans of the Saiyid tribe and Shiah Sect.

3. The *jagir* is said to have been granted to an ancestor of the present Nawab by a King of Bijapur at the end of the 17th century. It formed part of the territory ceded to the British by the Nizam under the treaty of Hyderabad in 1800. On the occurrence of disorders in 1931 the Government of Madras interposed and the State was resumed in October 1835, but as there had been a sort of understanding with the Nizam that the family in possession should not be ousted it was restored to the nearest heir in 1848.

4. In 1849 a *sanad* was granted to the Nawab of the day, confirming the *jagir* to him free of any demand, with authority, subject to certain conditions, to manage the revenue and the police and to administer civil justice.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salutes in Guns		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces.			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3 94 000									90	9		*
62,63,000	2,60 860		17	35* Infantry and Artillery men with 4 guns.					684	17		
22 66 000	*		15	110 Infantry					256	11		*
2 15 000	*					2*			65			
2 74,96 000	7 96 430		60	1 40* Infantry and 30 Artillery men with 6 guns.*					2,433	19		

* Used for saluting purposes.

5 In 1862 another *sanad*, under the hand of Earl Canning, conveyed the promise that the Government would permit and confirm any succession to the State which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan law

6 In 1876 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales the title of Nawab was bestowed on the Chief as an hereditary distinction

7. On the 1st February 1905, the administration of the State was temporarily assumed by the Government of Madras on the ground that the then Nawab, Saiyid Fateh Ali, C S I, had involved himself deeply in debt, impoverished the administration, disregarded the advice of the Government of Madras and obstructed reforms Saiyid Fateh Ali died on the 22nd April 1905 The administration was conducted by the Government of Madras till the 19th December 1908, when it was handed over to his son, Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali died on the 22nd January 1922 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Nawab Saiyid Fazl-i-Ali Khan

8 The Nawab is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy.

9 The Nawab has a permanent salute of 9 guns and is a member of the Chamber of Princes A son was born to the Nawab on the 12th October 192 and a daughter on the 31st August 1927

COCHIN.

1. Cochin lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with the Indian Ocean as its western boundary.

2. A long series of backwaters, into which the streams descending from the hills in the interior discharge, runs parallel with the coast, and the soil is remarkable for fertility.

3. The present Ruler, born in 1861, came to the *gadi* on the 25th March 1932 on the demise of His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E.

4. The duties of the small military force maintained by the State are of a ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903 the Darbar has organised a special body of police, 109 strong, to serve as military police. Its present strength is 93 and it is under a European Superintendent.

5. The family of the Maharaja claims to be the rightful successor under the *marumakkatayam* scheme of inheritance of Cheraman Perumal. Haidar Ali and afterwards Tippu Sultan overran the territories of Cochin in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and this brought about an alliance with the English in 1791 when the Raja agreed to become their tributary " for these districts . . . . . . which were in the possession of Tippu Sultan and for which the said Raja paid him tribute and with which the Honourable Dutch Company have no concern ". In 1809 a second treaty was concluded under which an annual tribute of two lakkhs and three-quarters (afterwards reduced to two lakkhs) of rupees became payable to the Company.

6. The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of " Elaya Raja ".

7. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness the late Maharaja on the 1st January 1921.

8. A Legislative Council with a minimum membership of thirty and a maximum of sixty, of whom two-thirds are to be elected and the rest nominated, was constituted on the 3rd April 1925.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

1. Pudukkottai is surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramnad, and is mostly plain, interspersed here and there with hills surmounted by old forts. The capital of the State is Pudukkottai, which is the only large town in the State with a population of 28,776.

2. The Rulers of the State belong to the Kallar tribe, one of the non-brahmin castes in South India.

3. The family name of the Chief is Tondaiman. The original home of the family was Tondaimandalam, a small village near Tirupathi in the North Arcot District, whence the family migrated in the 17th century to Karambakudi, which lies close to the eastern border of the State.

4. The year 1686 may be fixed as the date of the foundation of the State by Raghunatha Raya Tondaiman. He had already established a powerful chieftaincy in the neighbourhood, and in this year supplanted the Pallavaraya chiefs at Pudukotah. He received the new territory as a reward for

military service rendered to a Ramnad Setupati with whom he also entered into a marriage alliance His successors extended the territory by conquest and annexation, and by receiving rewards of land for fighting the battles of powerful neighbours in their wars against one another As the 18th century closed, they had become masters of the whole of the present State, except Kilanilai

5 In the 18th century, the Tondaimans rendered useful service to the British in their fighting with the French round Trichinopoly and in their wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan as also in the Poligar wars In recognition of these services the then Raja Vijaya Raghunatha Tondaiman solicited the confirmation of the grant made to his predecessor by Raja Pratap Singh of Tanjore, of the Fort and district of Kilanilai situated in the southern part of Tanjore On the recommendation of Lord Clive the Governor of Madras recognised the grant and this was confirmed in 1806 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company subject to a yearly tribute to the British of one elephant though as a matter of fact this was never demanded or paid and was formally waived in the year 1896

6 On the death of the late Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman on the 28th May 1928, His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman was with the approval of the Secretary of State selected by the Government of India to succeed to the *gadi* and was installed as Raja on the 19th November 1928 His Highness the Raja being a minor the administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator

7 The right of the Rajas of Pudukkottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognised by a *sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning

8 A Legislative Council, first constituted in 1924, is at present composed of 50 members of whom 35 are elected and 15 are nominated by the Darbar, 11 of the latter being officials

SANDUR

1 Sandur lies within district of Bellary A cordon of hills surrounds it and much of the State consists of rock and jungle

2 The ruling house of Sandur belongs to the family of the Ghorpades which is identical with that of the Bhosles of Satara and according to the family legend their ancestors acquired this surname of Gorpad during the Bahmini dynasty from having scaled an impregnable fort in the Konkhan with the aid of an iguana known in Marathi as Ghorpad ' Siddoji the founder of Sandur conquered it from a poligar of the Bedar tribe His ancestors distinguished themselves under Sivaji and his family and for the useful services rendered to the royal house of Satara the Jagir of Gajendragad with the title of Hindurao was conferred on them Siva Rao was the ruler in 1817 when the treaty of Bassein bound the East India Company to assist the Peshwa against his refractory vassals Col Munro was sent to demand the surrender of Sandur on the pretence that the ruler was one of the refractory vassals of the Peshwa However after the fall of the Peshwa and on Col Munro's recommendation Siva Rao was reinstated under orders of Government on 1st July 1818 In 1826 a sanad was also granted to him declaring his rights in perpetuity

3. Another Sanad guaranteeing the right of adoption was issued in 1862.

4. In 1876 the title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler as an hereditary distinction.

5. The present Ruler of the State is Raja Srimant Yeshwant Rao Ghorpade whose succession was announced at a Durbar held on 20th June 1928. The Raja who was then a minor was invested with ruling powers on the 5th of February 1930. He was married to Srimant Sow Sushila Raje Gorpade by whom a son and heir was born on 7th December 1931. A second son was born on the 16th February 1933.

6. The Raja is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy. He is entitled to vote for a representative member of the Chamber of Princes.

7. On 20th April 1931 a State Council was constituted. It consists of 25 members of whom 21 are non-officials. There is a non-official Deputy President. The Raja has also an Executive Council consisting of four members to help him in the administration of the State. A Chief Court was established in 1932.

TRAVANCORE.

1. Travancore is the most southern of the Indian States and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore. The British Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly constitute its eastern boundary and on the west and south lie the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. It is one of the most picturesque portions of southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of back-waters and vast forests.

2. A line of railway, an extension of the South Indian Railway, connecting Tinnevelly with Quilon was completed in 1904. The Darbar has underwritten the Secretary of State's guarantee of interest on the debentures for the portion of the line lying in Travancore territory. The line was extended to Trivandrum in November 1931.

3. In Travancore the Ruler is the source of all authority: judicial, administrative and legislative. For more than half a century, the Maharajas of Travancore have treated the revenue of the State as public funds in the strict sense of the term, appropriating to their own use only a very modest civil list which is exhibited in the annual budget of the State. The Government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja through his Minister, the Dewan, who is appointed by a *Neet* or Commission under Sign Manual. The Dewan is assisted by an organised Secretariat closely resembling that of the Government of India and a public service constituted more or less on the British Indian model.

4. A Legislative Council was instituted in 1888 and in 1904 a Popular Assembly was also established. These bodies were last re-constituted under a Regulation promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1932. The Legislature now consists of two Chambers, namely, the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council. The Assembly consists of seventy-two members of whom sixty-two are non-officials. Forty-three non-official members are elected by general territorial constituencies and five by special constituencies representing Commerce, Planters and Jenmis. Fourteen non-

official seats are reserved for nomination by Government in order to give representation to minority communities and other inadequately represented interests. The Council is composed of thirty-seven members of whom twenty-seven are non-official. Sixteen members represent the general territorial constituencies and six members are elected by special interests such as Commerce, Tenants, Planters, Municipalities and Political Pensioners. Five non-officials are also nominated by Government. Women have equal franchise with men and are eligible for membership in both Chambers. The Assembly is constituted on a broad franchise, all those who pay an annual land-tax of five rupees, or a municipal tax of one rupee or profession tax to a municipality or income-tax to Government being eligible to vote. All graduates of a recognised University are also eligible to vote. The franchise for the Council is based mainly on an annual land tax of twenty five rupees, and graduates of ten years' standing are also eligible to vote. The Legislature is invested with wide powers of legislation and budgetary control. Members of both Chambers have the right to initiate legislation and to discuss the annual budget, and except in cases of emergency demands for grants have to be voted by the Legislature before expenditure is incurred. Members of both Chambers have also the right to ask questions and move Resolutions on matters of general public interest. Difference of opinion between the two Chambers is settled by a Joint Committee composed of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. The Ruler, however, reserves to himself his Prerogative to pass legislative measures independent of the Assembly and the Council.

5. Taxation is covered with authority conferred by various statutory enactments, the tax-payer's obligations are defined and known, and collection is made on an established system. There are only two sources of revenue by direct taxation, viz., land revenue and income-tax. A large revenue is derived under Customs, Salt, Excise, Tobacco and Stamps. The State has an independent Postal System of its own and has the right to mint its own coins. The State spends more than one-fifth of its revenue on Education and about one-eighth on Public Works. Travancore is in the forefront of States and Provinces in India in point of literacy and female education, the percentage of literacy being as high as 41 for males and 17 for females as against an average of 16 and 3 respectively for All India. There are five First Grade Colleges and two Second Grade Colleges affiliated to the Madras University. There is also a Law College, a Teachers' Training College, a Sanskrit College and a College of Ayurveda.

6. There have been regular Courts of Law in Travancore for over a century. The Supreme Court was constituted as an Appeal Court in 1835 and as a Sadr Court in 1861 and reconstituted as a High Court in its present form in 1882. The High Court at present consists of a Chief Justice and five other Judges and all of them are either Barristers or Graduates in Law.

7. The State forces fought side by side with the British Army in the Wars against Tippu Sultan. Subsequently, however, the duties of the military force maintained by the State came to be of a mainly ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903 a scheme for the conversion of 500 of the number into an efficient military force has been operative.

8. The Ruler of the State belongs to a Kshatriya family which traces its descent from the ancient Chera Kings of South India. The old principal town of Tiruvankodu, which gave its name to the country, is now but a small

village. The Travancore Maharaja was the ally of the British during the wars with the House of Mysore, and in 1795 entered into an alliance with the British Government receiving a guarantee of protection. His successors contracted closer relations with the Paramount Power in 1805.

9. The Ruling Family follows the ancient *Marumakathayam* law or the law of inheritance through the female line. A special *sanad* of 1862 under the hand of Earl Canning authorises the right of adoption to perpetuate the dynasty. In 1900 Setu Lekshmi Bai and Setu Parvati Bai were adopted as Ranis of Attingal. The title 'Maharani' was conferred on them on 1st September 1924. The Senior Maharani was married in May 1906 to Rama Varma, a nephew of the late Kerala Varma Valia Koil Tampuran, C.S.I., and the Junior Maharani was married to Ravi Varma, a member of the Kilimanur family in April 1907. The Heir-Apparent bears the title of 'Elaya Raja'. The Senior Maharani has two daughters born on the 30th December 1923 and 23rd October 1926 respectively. The Junior Maharani has two sons, and a daughter born on 17th September 1916. The elder of the two sons born on 7th November 1912 is the present Maharaja and the other born on 22nd March 1922 is the Elaya Raja. The title of 'Her Highness' was formerly conferred only on the Senior Rani of Attungal and in March 1933 the title of 'Her Highness' was also conferred upon the Mother of the Ruler of Tranvancore when she is not the Senior Rani.

10. On the 6th November 1931 His Highness the present Maharaja assumed full Ruling Powers.

Serial No. 1	Name of State. 2	Name, title and caste of Ruler. 3	Date of birth. 4	Date of succession. 5	Area in square miles. 6	Population. 7	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand). 8
							Rs.
1	Mysore	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	4th June 1884.	1st February 1895.	29,475	6,557,871	3,51,61,000

MYSORE.

1. A Hindu State in Southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A. D. 1399 when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734-1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wadiyar. The people broke into rebellion in 1831 and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. The country was restored to native rule in March 1881, in the person of the late Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar, who died in Calcutta in 1894. At the same time as the Rendition of 1881, His Highness assigned free of charge, to the exclusive management of the British Government, for the purposes of a Cantonment, the lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and renounced the exercise of all jurisdiction in those lands. At the same time the island of Seringapatam was restored to His Highness.

3. The present Ruler, Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., is the eldest son of the late ruler and was born on the 4th June 1884. On the death of his father he was only ten years old and the government of the State was therefore entrusted to his mother, Her Highness the Maharani C. I., as Regent, assisted by a Dewan and Council of three. After 8 years of useful and progressive administration the Regency terminated on the 8th of August, 1902, on which date His Highness was invested with full administrative powers by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Highness was made a Knight Grand Commander the Star of India on the 1st January 1907. In 1910 the Maharaja

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Force	Salutes		
	To Government	To other States.	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States Forces.			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs										
2,31 17 000	24 50 000	*					Mysore Lancers 503 Mysore Horse 137 Mysore Body Guard* 132.	Mysore Infantry 118, Mysore Palace Guard* 456	6,129	*1		

* Not yet organised.

was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. On the 4th December 1917 he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the War. His Highness is assisted by a Council styled the Council of His Highness the Maharaja consisting of the Dewan and two or more Members as appointed by His Highness. The present Council consists of Amin ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., who is the President, and two members, Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan, B.A. and Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L. In 1900 His Highness married the daughter of Rana Jhala Brane Singhji of Vana. The heir presumptive is His Highness's brother Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja, to whom a son and heir named Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar was born on 18th July 1919. The Yuvaraja was born on the 5th June 1888. He proceeded on a tour to Europe and Great Britain in March 191[illegible], spent about six months on his travels and returned to Mysore early in October 1913. On the 1st January 1918 the title of His Highness was conferred on the Yuvaraja as a personal distinction for services in connection with the War. His Highness the Yuvaraja proceeded again on a tour to Europe and Great Britain for about six months in 1920 and since then he has been a constant visitor to Europe and in 1922 he visited, for the first time, the United States of America.

4 The Instrument of Transfer which formerly regulated the relations between the Darbar and the Paramount Power has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 191[illegible]. Article 18 of the Treaty has since been abrogated.

5 Of the eight districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice-growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldrug is pre-eminently the cotton district. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. [illegible]

...e of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.
Mysore	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	4th June 1884.	1st February 1895.	29,475	6,557,871	3,51,61,800

MYSORE.

1. A Hindu State in Southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A. D. 1399 when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734-1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wadiyar. The people broke into rebellion in 1831 and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. The country was restored to native rule in March 1881, in the person of the late Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar, who died in Calcutta in 1894. At the same time a the Rendition of 1881, His Highness assigned free of charge, to the exclusiv management of the British Government, for the purposes of a Cantonmen the lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and renounc the exercise of all jurisdiction in those lands. At the same time the isla of Seringapatam was restored to His Highness.

3. The present Ruler, Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahad G.C.S.I., G.B.E., is the eldest son of the late ruler and was born on the June 1884. On the death of his father he was only ten years old and the ernment of the State was therefore entrusted to his mother, Her Highnes Maharani C. I., as Regent, assisted by a Dewan and Council of three. 8 years of useful and progressive administration the Regency terminat the 8th of August, 1902, on which date His Highness was invested wit administrative powers by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy and Gov General of India. His Highness was made a Knight Grand Comm the Star of India on the 1st January 1907. In 1910 the Ma

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces							Salutes in guns		
	To Government	To other States.	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian State Forces.		Police Forces	Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.	Rs										
3,31 17 000	24,50 000						Mysore Lancers 503 Mysore Horse 137 Mysore Body Guard* 132.	Mysore Infantry 338 Mysore Palace Guard* 496	6,4?0	21		

* Not yet organised

was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army On the 4th [illegible] 1917 he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the [illegible] Empire for services in connection with the War His Highness [illegible] a Council styled ' the Council of His Highness the Maharaja ' [illegible] the Dewan and two or more Members as appointed by His [illegible] present Council consists of Amin ul Mulk Sir Mirza Muhammad [illegible] C I E , O B E who is the President and two members [illegible] Diwan Bahadur K Matthan B A and Mr S P Raja [illegible] B L In 1900 His Highness married the daughter of [illegible] Singhji of Vana The heir presumptive is His Highness [illegible] Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur G C I E [illegible] son and heir named Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar [illegible] 1919 The Yuvaraja was born on the 5th June [illegible] tour to Europe and Great Britain in March 191? [illegible] his travels and returned to Mysore early in O[illegible] 1918 the title of His Highness was conferred [illegible] distinction for services in connection with [illegible] raja proceeded again on a tour to Europe [illegible] months in 1920 and since then he has [illegible] in 1922 he visited for the first time [illegible]

4 The Instrument of Transfer [illegible] between the Darbar and the Paramount [illegible] which was ratified by His Excellency [illegible] Article 18 of the Treaty [illegible]

5 Of the eight districts in [illegible] chief rice growing tract follows [illegible] tion from the river Cauvery [illegible] district Coffee is largely grown [illegible]

greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimogá produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry for the purposes of sericulture. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

6. The Mysore Government have a separate Department called the Amrit Mahal Department for the supply and improvement of cattle, and with a view to meeting the growing demands of the agricultural population in the State for good cattle, they have recently established a cattle breeding station at Ajjampur. The Veterinary Department is carrying on a campaign to control contagious diseases of cattle, especially rinderpest. Active immunisation (Serum Simultaneous method) against rinderpest has been almost universally adopted with most satisfactory results and the peasants have realised the efficacy of this inoculation. The Mysore Government have a Department of Sericulture to look after the rearing of silk worms and the production of silk. The State maintains a filature and gives demonstrations with domestic basins. The Government have started reeling classes to train reelers in domestic basin installations.

7. The most generally practised industrial arts, of native growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

8. The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India, the value of the output, including a relatively small quantity of silver, for 1932 being £1,925,415-13-10. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. With a view to reduce the working expenses of the mines the Darbar have adopted a bold scheme for utilizing the water-power of Falls of the Cauvery at Sivasamudram for the generation of electricity and for the transmission of that power to the Gold Fields, and the same power is used to generate electric light not only in Mysore and Bangalore, but also in a number of other towns, namely, Chennapatna, Kolar, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Tumkur, Closepet, Anekal, Bowringpet, French Rocks, Malavalli, Mandya, etc., and also to operate mills in Mysore and Bangalore.

9. The Representative Assembly which was established in 1881 was in 1923 placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions. The Assembly is to consist of ordinarily 250 and not more than 275 elected and nominated members and has the privilege of being consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and also, except in cases of urgency, on the general principles of all measures of legislation within the cognizance of the Legislative Council. Subject to certain exceptions the Assembly has the right of asking questions and passing resolutions on matters relating to public administration, and on the general principles and policy underlying the annual budget. The Legislative Council which was instituted in 1907 was in 1923 enlarged and its constitution revised so as to increase the elected element and ensure a non-official majority. Exclusive of the Dewan, who is the President, and the members of the Council of His Highness, who are *ex-officio* members, the strength of the Legislative Council is fifty of whom not less than sixty per cent. are non-official members elected and nominated. In addition to the power of making Laws and Regulations, the Council has certain powers of asking questions,

moving resolutions and voting on the annual budget by major heads in respect of all items of expenditure save those specially excluded from its cognizance His Highness's Government have, *however, power to restore a provision* wholly or partly disallowed by the Council and also, in cases of emergency, to authorise expenditure not provided in the budget

10 The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881 The country is traversed by 722 29 miles of railway inclusive of 56 2 miles of tramway and projects for further extension of railway communication are under construction or consideration The province being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture occupy prominent attention and a feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, which, large and small, number no less than 39 000 A huge dam has been constructed at Krishnarajasagara across the Cauvery river, impounding its waters for purposes of irrigation Experiments are being made with tube-wells Departments of Agricultural Chemistry, Mycology and Entomology and Geology Railway, and Industry and Commerce have been formed while Archæology and Epigraphy receive due attention There are 278 medical institutions in the Province affording free medical relief to the public besides a lunatic asylum, a leper asylum, *an eye infirmary three maternity hospitals and an* isolation hospital A special Department of Public Health has been organized for dealing with epidemics and for effecting improvements in the general sanitary condition of the State Education is making steady progress the total number of educational institutions being 7 737 with a strength of 311,371 pupils All education below the High School grade is imparted free The Mysore University was started in July 1916 State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore service and since 1917-18 this has been extended to the general public also The finances of the State are in a sound condition There is a Sandalwood oil factory at Mysore worked under State management The Mysore Government have carried out a scheme for working the Iron Ore deposits in the State by establishing a *Blast Furnace and a Distillation Plant* at Bhadravati The State raised a loan of Rs 8 80 000 in 1919 In July 1920, the State raised a public loan for a sum of Rs 119 lakhs with a view to financing the several productive works now in progress In 1921 a further loan was floated for the same purpose to which the subscriptions amounted to 226 lakhs The Shimoga District Board Railway Debenture Loan to the extent of about Rs 3 71 000 was taken over by the State in July 1928 In the years 1930 and 1931 further loans to the extent of Rs 124 6 lakhs were raised A Regulation for the levy of Income tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920

The Imperial Postal Department took charge of all postal arrangements in the State on the 1st April, 1889

11 In the Great War of 1914—1918 the Mysore State Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Lancers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the war His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses ambulance, tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the war and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population.	Average annual income (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Amb . .	Major Nawab Sir Khan-i-Zaman Khan, K.C.I.E., Nawab of —, (*Mohammadan*).	1877 . .	5th January 1907.	*225	36,000	3,14,400
2	Chitral .	His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mehtar of—, (*Mohammadan*).	1878 .	3rd March 1895.	4,000	80,000	Not known.
3	Dir .	Khan Bahadur Nawab Shah Jehan Khan, Nawab of —, (*Mohammadan*).	.	13th May 1925	3,000	250,000	3,50,000
4	Phulera	Khan Bahadur Atta Mohammad Khan (*Mohammadan*).	1879 .	28th February 1897.	36	6,044	20,000
5	Swat . .	Miangul Gul-shahzada Sir Abdul Wadud, K.B.E., Wali of —, (*Mohammadan*).	1878 .	3rd May 1926	1,800	216,000	15,55,000

* Including trans-border territory.

AMB.

Amb State comprises the following territories:—

(1) The trans-Indus territory, which lies for a few miles on the right bank of the Indus River, opposite the extreme north-west corner of the Badhkak tract in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District, and comprises a few villages only, of which Amb is the chief.

The major portion of the tract known as Feudal Tanawal, which lies on the left bank of Indus, and occupies the centre of the western half of the Hazara District. (The State of Phulera comprises the minor portion of Feudal Tanawal).

(2) The Chief of Amb occupies an unique position, for he is at once an independent ruler as regards his trans-Indus territory, a feudal chief as regards Feudal Tanawal, and a British subject on account of his tenure of a large *jagir* and certain lands in the Haripur Tahsil.

(3) The status of Feudal Tanawal with reference to the British Government is one of considerable interest. It is governed by Regulation II of 1900, which enacts that except as regards offences punishable under sections 121-130 of the Indian Penal Code (rebellion and sedition) or under sections 301 to 303 (murder and culpable homicide), or any other offence specified by the written order of the local Government, the administration of criminal justice should, in the Amb portion of Feudal Tanawal, vest in the Chief of Amb. The administration of civil justice and the collection of revenue within these tracts are vested in the Chief, and the jurisdiction of ordinary tribunals

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Tribute		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs.										
2,85 000 Guzara Kha 53 000		..		..		5 000		..	...	...		
3 16 400 ..	Receives an allowance from the Government of India.					3 000				..	11	...
2 50 000	Ditto				61	5 115						..
1 000						170				..	..	..
15 55 000	Receives an allowance from Government				500	8 000			600			

is excluded The Amb portion of the Feudal Tanawal is about 174 square miles in area and contains a population of 31 299 (Census 1931)

(4) The present Chief of Amb Major Nawab Sir Khan-i-Zaman Khan K C I E , is head of the Hindual division of the Tanawali tribe He was born in 1877, and succeeded his father on the latter's death in 1907 At the time of his succession, some difficulty arose as to the provision to be made for his brothers Eventually a settlement was effected whereby the Parhana tract situated between the Mansehra tahsil and the village of Shergarh was assigned to Abdul Latif Khan and his full brothers for their maintenance and certain villages in the Dhani tract were given to Muhammad Umar Khan, an eleventh legitimate son of the late Nawab by a third wife The right to realise fines and forfeitures and to levy grazing dues was reserved to the Chief, and his brothers have no power to alienate the villages assigned to them unless they first offer them on reasonable terms to the Chief himself Further in the event of trouble arising in trans-Indus Tanawal or of the British Government calling on the Chief for service the Guzarakhors as they are called are bound to render the latter all the assistance necessary on pain of forfeiting their Guzaras

(5) The Nawab has the following sons —

(1) Muhammad Farid Khan—born on the 16th June 1893 from a Tanawali wife

(2) Aurangzeb Khan—born on the 19th April 1907 from a Pathan wife

(3) Haidar Zaman Khan—born on the 12th May 1917, from a Bajhal Tanawali wife

(6) In January 1919, the hereditary title of Nawab was granted to the Chief of Amb together with an annual allowance. In June 1921, the present Nawab received the title of K.C.I.E., in recognition of his loyal services in connection with the Black Mountain disturbances of 1920 when he placed an armed contingent of irregulars at the disposal of Government and used his influence across the border to bring the tribesmen to terms.

(7) The Nawab maintains an Arms' factory at Amb where breach loading Mountain guns (screw pattern), rifles and ammunition are made by hand. The guns project a 7-lb. solid shell (locally turned) about 3,000 yards with fair precision. A large quantity of Martini Henry and Snider rifles ammunition is turned out.

CHITRAL.

1. The present ruling family are descended from one Baba Ayub, who is said by some to have been a descendant of Timur, the Moghul Emperor, and by others to have belonged to a noble family of the Hazara District. Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th Century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit. About one hundred years later, the Rais line became extinct, and Mohtaram Shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar.

2. In 1876, Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir, and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression.

3. At the time of his accession, Aman-ul-Mulk ruled only over the lower portion of Chitral, the upper portion being under the Khushwakt branch of the family, but before he died in 1892, his territory extended from Bailam, near Asmar, to Soma, about 50 miles from Gilgit. The present Mehtar's territory comprises the whole of the country drained by the Chitral river, down to Arandu.

4. After the death of Aman-ul-Mulk, rulers* succeeded each other in rapid succession, and the country was constantly disturbed, culminating, in March 1895, in the British Agent and his escort being besieged in the Chitral Fort by Umra Khan, late Khan of Jandol, and Sher Afzal, brother of Aman-ul-Mulk.

5. On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youngest of Aman-ul-Mulk's legitimate sons, was installed provisionally as Mehtar over the Kator districts excluding the Narsat Ilaqa now in the Afghan District of Asmar. The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the Command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly. Since then, a British garrison has been maintained in the country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Indian Infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of Mountain Battery. It was reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Indian Infantry.

---

* NOTE.—They were:—

1. Afzal-ul-Mulk, killed by his uncle, Sher Afzal, in 1892.
2. Sher Afzal ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1892.
3. Nizam-ul-Mulk killed by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, in 1895.

6 110 Chitrali Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai Pass They are armed and paid by the Government of India In addition to these Levies, the Corps of Chitrali Scouts numbers 989 men These also are armed and paid by the Government of India The Mehtar is Honorary Commandant of the Scouts, in which he takes a keen interest

7 His Highness maintains a force of 3,000 men, called the "Bodyguard", for whom he was lent 2,000 rifles by the Government of India in 1919 A further 200 rifles were handed over to him in 1925 and 681 in 1927 The Bodyguard is called up for training by companies and has attained a good standard of efficiency

8 *The present Mehtar Shuja-ul Mulk visited Calcutta in 1899 as the guest* of His Excellency the Viceroy, in April 1902 he attended the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar, and in January 1903 the Delhi Coronation Durbar on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire He visited India during the cold weather of 1904 05 and again in the following year when he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a garden party at Government House, Peshawar

In September 1907, he paid an informal visit for ten days to Simla During the visit he was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto

He has also the honour of attending His Majesty the King Emperor's Durbar at Delhi in 1911 and received the medal

In May 1918, the Chief Commissioner visited Chitral

In January 1919 His Highness was made a K C I E In October 1921 he paid a visit to India and was introduced to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the latter's visit to Ajmer in November Earlier in the same month His Highness spent two days in Viceregal Lodge Delhi as the guest of His Excellency Lord Reading His Highness also visited Indore Bombay, Jammu and at the last named place was received in formal Durbar by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir

In August 1923 His Excellency Lord Rawlinson, Commander in Chief in India visited Chitral *en route* to Gilgit from the Malakand Sir William Birdwood, Bart , visited Chitral as a State guest in June 1924

In November 1923, His Highness left Chitral for the Haj visiting *en route* Peshawar, Delhi and Bombay Embarking at Bombay he proceeded to Basra Baghdad Jerusalem Jeddah Mecca and Madina where he was the guest of King Hussain His Highness returned in August 1924

In 1926 His Highness attended the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar He was again in India between October the 8th and December the 1st 1928 accompanied by the Assistant Political Agent On this occasion he visited the Wali of Swat at Saidu was the guest of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province during his stay in Peshawar, and the guest of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur in Rampur He also visited the Prince of Wales Military College at Dehra Dun where one of his sons was studying and left four of his younger sons at Dehra Dun for private tuition

At Delhi he was accorded an interview by His Excellency the Viceroy

His Highness proceeded to India in November 1931 He was accorded an interview by His Excellency the Viceroy in Delhi and after staying a

considerable time in Peshawar he returned to Chitral by Air on the 27th April 1932.

9. There has been marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

10. At the Mehtar's request, an Officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907, for four months, to report on the local forests. A Geological Survey of the country at the expense of the Government of India commenced in 1921 and finished in 1923.

A survey of Chitral was carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India during the years 1928 and 1929.

11. The Mehtar received a subsidy the greater part of which is paid by the Government of India and the balance by the Maharaja of Kashmir, the immediate Suzerain. The sum paid by Government was increased in 1928 in consideration of the cost of the maintenance of His Highness' Bodyguard and of certain undertakings by His Highness as regards the prices at which local supplies should be furnished to the troops. With effect from April 1927, an annual sum has been granted to him as compensation for loss of revenue on account of establishment of a Charas Bonded Warehouse at Chitral.

12. The Mehtar has the following legitimate sons by a daughter of Pehlwan, late Mehtar of Yasin. Muzaffar-ul-Mulk has a daughter and two sons, and Khadev-ul-Mulk one son:—

(1) Nasir-ul-Mulk, born in 1898.
(2) Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, born in October 1901.
(3) Hissam-ul-Mulk, born in September 1902.
(4) Khadev-ul-Mulk, born in 1904.

By a daughter of the late Khan Bahadur Ataliq Bahadur:—

(5) Khushwakt-i-Mulk, born in 1913.
(6) Khushamd-i-Mulk, born in 1920.
(7) Ghulam Muhayuddin, born in 1922.

By a sister of Badshah Khan, the 1st Nawab, late Nawab of Dir:—

(8) Muhammad Muta-ul-Mulk, born in 1918.
(9) Khusrau-i-Mulk, born in 1920.
(10) Khalil-ul-Mulk, born in 1927
(11) Mubarak-ul-Mulk, born in 1928.

The four eldest sons of His Highness were educated at Islamia College, Peshawar. They have now been appointed by His Highness as Governors of the following districts—

(1) Shahzadah Nasir-ul-Mulk, Governor of Mastuj.
(2) Shahzadah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, Governor of Turikho.
(3) Shahzadah Hussam-ul-Mulk, Governor of Drosh.
(4) Shahzadah Khadev-ul-Mulk, Governor of Mulikho.

Nasir-ul-Mulk, the eldest, left the College in May 1924, having graduated. He was awarded an Honorary Lieutenancy in the Army. He was attached

to the 6th Royal Battalion 13th F. F. Rifles in Delhi for Military training for one year in November 1926. On the completion of this period of training, he was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant of the Regiment. He accompanied His Highness on tour to India in November 1931, and later joined his regiment for two months further Military training. He has been appointed to Mardan to complete his civil training. Promotion to the rank of Honorary Captain approved by His Majesty in the Gazette of January 2nd, 1933. Another son is now receiving his education at the Prince of Wales Military College, Dehra Dun. The relations between the Mehtar and the Nawab of Dir, which at one time were rather strained, are now excellent.

13. In 1914, the administration of the Khushwakt district, which, since 1896, the year of the transfer of the Chitral Agency from Gilgit, had been controlled by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, was transferred to the Mehtar with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The formal announcement was made by the Political Agent at a Durbar in Chitral on the 19th May 1914. At the end of 1916, an agitation was started by some of the people of these tracts against the Mehtar's rule, it was entirely factious and was very soon put down.

14. During the Afghan War of 1919 the Chitral Scouts and Bodyguard co-operated with the moveable column from Drosh in an attack on a body of Afghan Regulars and tribesmen who had occupied Arandu in Chitral limits. The action was most successful, the intruders being dispersed, and the Afghan Fort of Birkot being taken. Four guns were captured besides other arms and ammunition. On the withdrawal of the force the Afghans again occupied Arandu with regular troops upto the 10th January 1921, on which they withdrew across the Arandu stream. For his services in this connection the Mehtar was granted the title of His Highness with a personal salute of 11 guns, and received a grant of 1,00,000 as a contribution towards the expenses incurred by the State.

15. On the outbreak of the War in Europe the Mehtar of Chitral was most loyal in his offers to the Empire, of both personal service and the whole resources of his State, but fortunately during 1915, all was quiet in and round Chitral State, and there was no need to call upon him.

16. In 1932, the title of His Highness granted to the Mehtar in 1919 was made permanent and hereditary and a formal announcement was made accordingly by the Political Agent at a Durbar held in Chitral on the 18th July of that year.

17. During the year 1932 an international commission met at Arandu to demarcate a small strip of boundary in that neighbourhood between Afghanistan and Chitral. This portion of the international boundary was left undemarcated in 1895 and had ever since been a source of trouble and dispute with particular reference to the area known as Dokalim. This place was claimed both by Afghanistan and Chitral and had been occupied sometimes by one Government and sometimes by the other. It was finally handed over by the Commission to the Afghan Government.

DIR

1. The rulers of Dir are Akhund Khel Painda Khel of the Malezai Akozai Yusafzai. The founder of the line was Mulla Ilias, known as Akhund Baba, a holy man who flourished in the 17th century, but his grandson Ghulam Khan seems to have been the first to acquire temporal power.

2. Muhammad Sharif Khan, the first Chief in treaty agreement with the Government of India, was born about 1848, and succeeded his father, Rahmatulla Khan, in 1884. After a protracted struggle, he was at length, in 1890, driven out of Dir by Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul and forced to take refuge in Swat. He made several attempts in succeeding years to regain his country, but was unsuccessful.

3. In 1895, on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan came in to the Political Officer and did good service by advancing up the Panjkora line with his own forces, recovering Dir from Umra Khan's garrison and pushing on a force into Chitral territory, which seized the Drosh Fort: he also contributed to the raising of the siege of Chitral by showing the near approach of Sir Robert Law's column, and rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali Pretender, Sher Afzal.

4. At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdarra to Ashreth, to protect the whole line with levies, to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required and to arrange to protect telegraph communications when and where established. In return for these services, he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000 and a present of 400 rifles with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory.

5. In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the area occupied by the tribes dwelling on the right bank of the Upper Swat, which till then had been practically independent. On the whole the engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with the Government were carried out satisfactorily. In the disturbances raised by the Mad Fakir in 1897, the bulk of the Dir tribes, except those in the Swat Valley, took no part. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India. When the Mad Fakir attempted in November—December 1898 to attack the Chitral Road, he was repulsed by the Dir forces under Abdullah Khan of Robat. In October 1898, Nawab Muhammad Sharif Khan came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandul valley.

6. In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs. 15,000. In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs. 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowarai range; his responsibility for the Chitral road was restricted to the top of the Lowarai pass.

7. In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. He was present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar in 1902, and also at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire.

8. In 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdarra. In the same year the Nawab came

to India on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest He died on the 5th December 1904, the last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons The Nawab's eldest son, Aurengzeb Khan (generally known as Badshah Khan) was recognised as Khan of Dir and after a struggle with his brother, Miangul Jan, established himself The latter was assigned Mundah and Shiringal instead of the third share of Dir which he claimed under his father's will Up to this time, dispute between Badshah Khan and his younger brother on the one side and with the Khans of Jandul on the other, leading sometimes to hostilities, occurred constantly

9 An arrangement was made with Badshah Khan at the time of his accession, the main object of which was the maintenance of the open road to Chitral In practice, the policing of the Chitral road is carried out by the Dir Levies, an irregular force maintained and paid by Government There were also clauses designed to arrest the deforestation of Panjkora Kohistan.

10 The title of Nawab was conferred on Badshah Khan in 1908, and in 1911 he had the honour of attending the King-Emperor's Durbar at Delhi

11 The income which the Nawab derived from the forests of Panjkora Kohistan enabled him to hold his own up till the end of 1913 against his younger brother, and in addition to subjugate (in 1911) the tribes of Upper Swat on the right bank of the river who had rebelled against him, ejected his officials in 1907 and had been struggling to maintain their independence

12 The Nawab fulfilled his agreements with Government The internal affairs of the State however were far from peaceful Attempts at rebellion were numerous In July 1913 a rising headed by Miangul Jan (known also as the Khan of Munda) the riverain Khan of Sindh and the Akhunzadas of Khal, aided by the Khans of Barwa and other petty Khans of Jandol caused the Nawab to fly to Chitral and for two months the younger brother was ruler of Dir By means of lavish promises to the tribes however and with the assistance of the Khan of Khar and a mixed force consisting principally of Utman Khel the Nawab regained his position in Dir For a time his power declined In June 1914 however, Miangul Jan was shot treacherously by one of his own servants The responsibility for the instigation of the crime was never fixed but the result was that by the loss of their leader the faction then opposing the Nawab became innocuous and there was peace in Dir till the end of the year In December the Nawab's health caused grave anxiety, but early in 1915 he recovered

13 In March 1915 the Upper Swat clans on the right bank of the river, combined under the leadership of a Mullah known as the Sandaki Mullah, defeated the forces of the Nawab and declared themselves independent of him They persuaded Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana to be their Ruler A movement to annex the Adinzai tract of the Dir State nearly embroiled the clans at the outset, with Government but fortunately they withdrew in time Muhammad Isa Khan, half-brother of the Nawab who had been Suledar-Major of the Dir Levies fled in March to Jandul to take the place of the late Miangul Jan as leader of the party opposed to the Nawab An abortive attempt was made also at an invasion of the Maidan tract by the Khan of Barwa

14 In August and September 1915 persistent attacks were made by the clans of Bajaur on the posts of the Dir Levies and at first, with the help of the Nawab, their attacks were driven off but eventually the posts of Panjkora, Sado and Serai had to be evacuated, and were burnt by the enemy.

15. Throughout the year the Nawab exerted himself successfully to curb the anti-British activities of the Mullahs in his State who wished to join those of the surrounding tribes.

16. Towards the end of the year, there was a serious rebellion on the part of certain Khans in Sindh against the Nawab and they called in the Khans of Barwa and Khar to aid them. The Nawab, however, proved himself equal to the emergency and completely asserted his authority throughout the State. During the disturbances Adinzai and the rest of the clans of the Lower Swat on the right bank passed under the control of Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah. Nawab Badshah Khan reconquered Adinzai and Shamozai in 1916, but was defeated in Nipki Khel country in an effort to subdue the Upper Swat clans.

17. In the first half of 1916, the Nawab made strenuous efforts to reconquer the other Upper Swat clans; by the end of June he had established his hold on the right bank of the river as far as the Shamozai tract.

18. The relations between Nawab Badshah Khan and the Mehtar of Chitral which had been strained for some time past, considerably improved towards the end of the year.

19. In 1917, Abdul Matin Khan, eldest son of the late Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul, came from Kabul with some of his brothers to try to regain his patrimony. He began by helping the Nawab to recover Jandul which had passed into the hands of Said Ahmad Khan when Miangul Jan occupied Dir in 1913. The Jandul tract was thus restored to the Dir State. But Abdul Matin Khan was disappointed at not being put in possession of Barwa and disassociating himself from the Nawab's faction, departed to Bajaur.

20. In the same year, owing to the efforts of the Swatis, an alliance was effected between Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana and the Miangul of Saidu on the left bank of the river, the object being to oust entirely the Nawab's authority from Swat. Their joint efforts in the spring of 1917 were unavailing. Dissensions broke out between the Saiyid and the Miangul in which the latter was successful, and in September 1917, it was intimated to Abdul Jabbar Shah by the Swati Elders that his services were no longer required. He accordingly left for his home and his role was assumed by the Miangul.

21. In June 1918, the title of Nawab which till then had been a personal one, was made hereditary, subject to loyalty and good service, and the Nawab's subsidy was raised to Rs. 50,000 per annum with effect from 1st June 1918. At the same time Shah Jehan Khan, eldest son of the Nawab, was recognized as Heir-Apparent, and the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him.

22. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Nawab remained loyal to Government and prevented any outbreak on the part of his tribesmen. His services in resisting Afghan intrigue were rewarded by a grant of Rs. 1,00,000.

23. While attempting to extend his authority in Swat, the Nawab suffered a very severe defeat in August 1919, losing some 500 men killed, and a large number of rifles. As the result of this action all the Swat tribes on the right bank of the river passed from his control.

24. Throughout 1920 and the first half of 1921, the Nawab's efforts were directed to the reconquest of his lost territories, especially the Adinzai tract. He had no success and in December 1920 again suffered a defeat at the hands

of Miangul of Swat Adinzai however, was returned to the Nawab under official pressure in 1922 under certain conditions binding on both parties

25 In July 1923, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India passed through Dir on his tour to Chitral and Gilgit

26 Nawab Badshah Khan died on the 4th February 1925 His second son Alamzeb Khan of Jandul aspired to usurp the Khanate by force of arms and was strongly supported by the Khan of Khar and the Miangul of Swat who hoped for an extension of their territory At first an armed conflict which would have thrown the whole State into chaos and would have threatened Chitral road, appeared imminent, but a combination of events, frustrated Alamzeb Khan's intentions and finally at a Conference at Chakdarra he acknowledged his brother Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan as ruler of the Dir State and in consequence was granted certain lands and allowances In June 1928 he was evicted by the Nawab from these lands after a weak resistance, on grounds of disloyalty to his brother He took refuge at Jar in Bajaur In 1931, the Khan of Khar made an alliance with the Nawab of Dir and Alamzeb Khan therefore left Jar and went to Utman Khel country

27 Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan was formally recognised by the Government of India as the Nawab of Dir in a Durbar held by the Chief Commissioner at Chakdarra on the 13th May 1925 when the Nawab received a Khillat of Rs 15,000

At the same time, an agreement was executed by the Nawab undertaking certain responsibilities in connection with the Chitral road in return for an annual subsidy of Rs 50,000 The Nawab received the title of Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in June 1933

28 When His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Agency in October 1926, the Nawab with his Jirga was accorded an interview on the right bank of the river

29 In October 1929 the Nawab was granted an interview at Chakdarra by H E the Viceroy and in April 1930 H E paid a visit to Kamrani Sar in Dir

30 In January 1932 the Painda Khels probably as a result of agitation by Red Shirts from B T suddenly rose and burnt Warai Levy Post Other tribes followed their example and burnt Robat and Laram Levy Posts The situation was brought under control partly by action taken by the Nawab and partly by the despatch of a Column to Chakdarra and threat of action from the air

31 From March to August 1932 the Nawab's forts in Jandul were attacked continuously by Bajaur tribesmen led by the Faqir of Mingar and the Nawab's brother Alamzeb Khan The Nawab succeeded in holding his own There was again considerable trouble in Jandul [illegible] anti-Government The Nawab maintained his position

32 The passage of the Chitral Relief Columns through Dir State in 1932 was attended with considerable anxiety on account of the open hostility of some of the Bajauris and the doubtful attitude of the Painda Khels and other Dir tribes A Column had to be despatched to Banlighu to deal with the Bajauris while the Nawab was successful in preventing his own tribes from causing serious trouble

33 The Balambat bridge over the Panjkora River at Zulamkot built in 1931 was completely destroyed by flood in July 1933 It was reconstructed

in September 1933. During the construction of bridge the troops encamped at Kamrani Sar and Timulgarha. On the completion of the bridge they were withdrawn on the 15th September 1933 and the safety of the bridge was entrusted to the Nawab.

PHULERA.

1. The State of Phulera which comprises some 98 small villages with a population of 6,644 (Census of 1931), is situated in Feudal Tanawal on the western border of the Mansehra Tahsil and its boundaries are defined in Regulation No. II of 1900. The administration of this small State is exactly similar to that of the Chief of Amb with respect to his territory in Feudal Tanawal.

2. The present Chief, Khan Bahadur Atta Muhammad Khan, was born in 1879. He has the following sons, all from a Tanawali wife:—

(1) Abdul Latif—born 12th December 1907.
(2) Abdul Hamid—born 20th July 1909.
(3) Abdul Ghafur—born 5th October 1914.
(4) Abdul Sattar—born 18th August 1916.
(5) Mohammad Ahmed—born 15th July 1923.

His uncles, Muhammad Umar Khan, and Ghulam Haidar Khan, the sons of Abdullah Khan, and other male relatives, hold Guzaras in villages within the estate and gradually have become independent of the Chief.

3. The Khan of Phulera's income is very small compared with that of his neighbour, the Nawab of Amb. Much of the estate is in the hands of the Guzara Khors. The Guzara Khors are not paying any rent at present to the Khan as in 1912. According to a compromise the Khan consented to take some villages from Guzara Khors in lieu of the revenue. This not only increased his income but also strengthened his almost extinct authority over his tenants.

4. Historically Phulera was a dependency of Amb State but this subordination has been purely nominal since Painda Khan of Amb delegated all his powers over its lands to Madat Khan, the first grantee. For all practical purposes, it may be regarded as independent of its bigger neighbour. The relations of the two chiefs are not defined specifically in the Regulation, though in the schedule defining the boundaries, the estates of the Khan of Phulera are stated to be held by that Chief from and under the Chief of Amb.

SWAT.

1. The present ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada, is the grandson of the Akhund of Swat, who was the first member of the family to attain prominence. The Akhund, whose real name was Abdul Ghafur, was born in 1784 of Safi Mohmand parents, probably in Upper Swat. He emigrated at an early age to the Yusafzai tract of British India, where he acquired a great reputation for sanctity with the title of Akhund. Having become implicated in the murder of Khadi Khan of Hund, he migrated to Akora, and after

being defeated by the Sikhs in 1823, when he led a large tribal army of the Yusafzai against them, he fled to Bajaur and finally settled at Saidu in Upper Swat, where he married and resided until his death in 1877 at the age of 93. Throughout the 50 years of his residence at Saidu, he was the leading man in Upper Swat, a position he owed rather to his great spiritual reputation than to any attempt to exercise temporal authority. His attitude towards the British Government seems to have been friendly, and it was against his advice that the tribesmen of Buner committed the many depredations, which led to the Ambeyla Campaign of 1863.

2. After his death, the Swat Valley relapsed into the state of chronic faction fighting which had preceded his rise to power and one of the two principal factions was led by his eldest son Abdul Hanan who was known as Elder Mian Gul. He and his brother Abdul Khaliq continued to play an important part in tribal politics, allying themselves at one time with Umra Khan of Barwa and later with Rahmatullah Khan of Dir who were engaged in continual tribal warfare. In 1895, when the Swat Valley was entered by a British expedition to relieve Chitral and punish Umra Khan, the Mian Guls as the sons of the Akhund were called, took part in the unsuccessful defence of Malakand but after peace was restored made overtures to the British Government through the Political Agent. These were received coldly, because it was realised that their authority and influence over the tribes of Upper Swat was almost negligible. At the beginning of July 1897, the Full Jirga of Upper Swat came in for the first time to express their friendly feelings, but three weeks later, led by the Mian Guls, they joined in the attack on the Malakand inspired by the Sartor Faqir. This necessitated an expedition to Saidu, which was accomplished with only slight opposition. A fine of arms and money was collected and it was clearly demonstrated that the Mian Guls had no power either to control the tribes of Upper Swat or to protect them from the consequences of their misdeeds. In October, the Mian Guls came in to Malakand with 600 Maliks and tendered complete submission.

3. Soon after this the two sons of the Akhund of Swat died and the family was then represented by the four grandsons of whom Said Badshah, eldest son of Abdul Hanan was murdered in 1904.

4. Three years later, the other son of Abdul Hanan was murdered, leaving Gul Shahzada and his brother Shirin Badshah as the sole survivors. The two brothers were on extremely bad terms, and had more than once to be called in to Malakand for a settlement to be arranged between them. This constant strife did more than anything else to destroy their authority and influence.

5. In 1915, the excellent relations which had existed between Government and the tribes of Upper Swat were endangered by an attempt on the part of the Sandaki Mullah to raise 'Jehad'. His efforts resulted in a very half-hearted attack on the Malakand Moveable Column which was easily repulsed, but in order to punish the tribes for this unprovoked aggression, a blockade was established against the whole of Upper Swat, which remained in force till the end of the year.

6. Shortly before this the tribes of Upper Swat had called in Sayyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sittana to be their 'King' and to assist them in freeing the tribes on the right bank of the Swat river from the oppressive rule of the Nawab of Dir. Abdul Jabbar Shah aided by the Sandaki Mullah succeeded in ousting the Nawab from Swat and consolidated his position as ruler by driving out the two surviving Mian Guls who fled to Adinzai and

joined the Nawab. In 1916, the Nawab attacked Abdul Jabbar Shah and reconquered some of his possessions on the right bank, thus enabling the Mian Guls to re-establish themselves at Saidu on the left bank, while Abdul Jabbar Shah was engaged elsewhere. Chaotic anarchy then prevailed in Upper Swat until September 1917, when the Jirga decided that they no longer wished to retain Abdul Jabbar Shah, who left the country. Miangul Gul Shahzada was left as the most powerful man in Swat and soon after was accepted as "King" in place of Abdul Jabbar Shah.

7. He proceeded with the help of the Sandaki Mullah to organise the tribes on both sides of the river against the impending attempt of the Nawab of Dir to recover his lost territory on the right bank. The Nawab's attack was launched in August 1918 and met with some initial success, in which Miangul Shirin Badshah, younger and only surviving brother of Gul Shahzada, was killed. His death caused great resentment both in Swat and Bajaur against the Nawab, who was unable to follow up his success, and withdrew his lashkars. He renewed his attempt in the spring of the following year but met with very determined resistance from the Mian Gul, whose army was reinforced by detachments from Ghorband and Chakesar. The Swatis finally inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Nawab in August 1919, and not only freed all the right bank of the river from the Nawab, but also captured from him a considerable portion of the Addinzai Valley north of Chakdarra. For the next three years, the Nawab continued to make intermittent but determined efforts to recover Addinzai from the Mian Gul. These attempts were unsuccessful but in the summer of 1922 the Government decided that this state of constant warfare across the first stage of the Chitral road could no longer be permitted, and the Mian Gul was induced by political pressure to abandon Addinzai to the Nawab. A boundary was then settled by formal agreement and although feeling between the two Chiefs remains exceedingly bitter, there has been no open outbreak of hostilities between them since agreement was concluded.

8. The Mian Gul's self-control was severely tested in 1925, when the late Nawab died, and internal disputes as to the Dir succession appeared to offer a golden opportunity of recovering Addinzai. However, the threat of the movement of troops to Chakdarra and his desire to stand well with Government, whose formal recognition as Ruler of Swat he desired to obtain, caused wiser counsels to prevail.

9. Having been freed by the Addinzai agreement from anxiety as to the defence of that border, the Mian Gul devoted his energies in 1923 to the conquest of Buner and Chakesar, where already he had succeeded in forming a strong faction favourable to his rule. His principal opponent in this area was the Nawab of Amb, who had acquired during the preceding years some control over Buner, but had made himself obnoxious to the tribes. The Nawab of Amb proved no match for the Mian Gul either in diplomacy or in military force, and the latter conquered the whole of Buner with hardly any fighting and set up a strong civil administration backed with irregular but efficient troops. So great was the Mian Gul's power and ambition that it was considered advisable to warn him that he would not be permitted to extend his conquests beyond the Indus, and this undertaking he gave without difficulty.

10. The Mian Gul spent the next two years in organising his new territory and in endeavouring to secure formal recognition as Ruler of Swat from the Government. This recognition was finally sanctioned by the Government of India in March 1926, and on the 3rd May 1926, the Chief Com-

missioner visited Saidu and held a public Durbar, at which the Mian Gul was proclaimed Wali of Swat with an annual allowance of Rs 10 000 from Government At the same time a formal agreement was signed, by which the Mian Gul gave the usual undertakings of loyalty and good service, and promised to abide by the Adinzai agreement and to refrain from any interference or intrigue in certain territories to the east of Buner The latter condition was imposed in the interest of tribal peace and to protect the Nawab of Amb against his powerful neighbour This agreement is personal with the Mian Gul, and carries with it no guarantee of Government support for either the Mian Gul or his successors So long however as the arrangement lasts it promises to secure internal peace for Swat and Buner and for Government a strong and friendly Chief with whom to negotiate

11 In August 1926, a hereditary seat in the Provincial Durbar was bestowed on the Mian Gul He has two sons, Mohamad Abdul Haq commonly known as Jahanzeb, and Fazal-i-Mahmud known as Sultan-i-Rum Jahanzeb who is 20 years of age left the Islamia College Peshawar after passing the First Arts Examination Sultan-i-Rum was born in September 1927

12 The strength and efficiency of the Mian Gul's rule has been illustrated already The whole of Swat and Buner has with his consent and co-operation been surveyed in detail by parties of the Indian Survey Department In the spring of 1926, Sir Aurel Stein was able to carry out as the guest of the Mian Gul a prolonged archaeological survey of Upper Swat and Chakesar and visited places where hitherto no European had penetrated

13 When His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Agency in October 1926, the Mian Gul in his capacity of Wali of Swat was accorded an interview with his sons and Jirga at Chakdarra on the left bank of the river

14 In 1927, the Swat forests were inspected by Mr Parnell Conservator of Forests Punjab, and in 1928 Khan Sahib Malik Allayar Khan Deputy Conservator of Forests was deputed to demarcate the forests and prepare a working plan in accordance with the recommendations made by Mr Parnell in the previous year The forests were worked for a time under a contract by Messrs Spedding, Dinga Singh and Co but arrangements with this Firm subsequently broke down and there have been no fellings since 1930

15 The Mian Gul was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire on January 1st 1930 and was invested with the insignia by H E the Viceroy at Saidu in April 1930 His full name and titles are Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadud K B E Wali of Swat

16 During 1931 Red shirt agitators in British Territory did their best to undermine the Wali's authority throughout his dominions A rebellion which had been planned to take place was nipped in bud by the arrest at the end of December of the leading spirit a Mulla of Chakesar known as the Sundra Baba The Sundra Baba is now dead

17 After the disturbances of 1931 the Wali has continued steadily to consolidate his power and develop his State though hampered by lack of funds due to the prevailing financial depression Roads for motor traffic have been constructed up several of the side valleys of the main Swat Valley and the foundations of a Zenana Hospital have been laid at Saidu

18 Jahanzeb the eldest son of the Wali of Swat was recognised by the Government of India as his heir apparent at a Durbar held at Saidu by the Political Agent on behalf of H E the Governor on 15th May 1933

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (1931 Census).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bahawalpur	Major His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Nawab of —.	30th September 1904.	4th March 1907.	16,434	984,612	45,50,000
2	Bilaspur (Kahlur).	His Highness Raja Anand Chand, Raja of — (Rajput).	26th January 1913.	18th November 1927.	453	100,994	3,00,000
3	Chamba	His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Raja of — (Rajput).	10th October 1890.	23rd September 1919.	3,127	146,870	8,87,000
4	Faridkot	* His Highness Farzand-i-S'aadat Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind Barar Bans Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur*, Raja of — (Barar Jat Sikh).	29th January 1915.	23rd December 1918.	638	164,364	17,32,000
5	Jind	† Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itikad-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	11th October 1879.	7th March 1887.	1,299	324,676	24,00,000
6	Kapurthala	‡ Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itikad-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of — (Ahluwalia Sikh).	24th November 1872.	5th September 1877.	599	316,757	36,00,000 (including Oudh estates.)
7	Loharu	§ Lieutenant Nawab Amin-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of — (Afghan).	23rd March 1911.	30th October 1926.	226	23,338	1,37,000
8	Maler Kotla	Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Nawab of — (Sherwani Pathan).	10th September 1881.	23rd August 1908.	165	83,072	8,50,000
9	Mandi	Captain His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Raja of — (Chandra Bansi Rajput).	20th August 1904.	28th April 1913.	1,139	207,465	12,58,000

* Title of "Raja" conferred on the 15th April 1846, of "Barar Bans Bahadur" on the 12th July 1858 and of Farz and-i-S'aadat Nish [illegible]n-i-Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind" on the 1st January 1879.

† The title of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, the addition "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860. The title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on the 24th May 1881. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

‡ The title of Raja was conferred in 1849 and that [illegible] Rasikh-ul-Itikad" in 1858, the addition of Daulat-i-Inglishia being sanctioned on the 6th March [illegible] of Raja-i-Rajagan in reference to the Prince's position in Oudh was sanctioned on the 12th [illegible] Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

§ The local authorities have been authorised to address the Nawab as "Fakhr-ud-Daula".

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government.	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police Forces	Salute in Guns: Permanent	Salute in Guns: Personal	Salute in Guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
44,25 000							96	743	976	17		
2,50 000	8 000 (Nazrana)					67			97	11		
7 87 000	2,207 4 0 (Nazrana)			3			16	1,3	67	11		
14 49 000							27	(a) 2-9	194	11		
23,50 000			10	1,-+27			71	803	317	13	15	15
25 00 000 (Including Oudh estates.)			13	10			15	703	316	13	1.	1.
1 55 000								44	40	9		
8,37 000				50			49	(b) 537	250	11		
12,31 000	1 00 000						11	( ) 27	141	11		

(a) Includes 13 Sappers
(b) Includes 211 Sappers
(c) Not yet organised.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (1931 Census).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
10	Nabha . .	* His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand, Akidat-Paiwand, Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur, Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Partap Singh, Malvendra Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	21st September 1919.	19th February 1928.	947	287,574	25,55,000
11	Patiala . .	† Lieutenant-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mansur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., Maharaja of — (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	12th October 1891.	9th November 1900.	5,942	1625,520	1,45,00,000
12	Sirmur (Nahan)	His Highness Maharaja Rajindar Prakash, Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Rajput).	10th January 1913.	13th August 1933.	1,046	148,568	5,90,000
13	Suket . .	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen, Raja of — (Rajput).	1894 .	13th October 1919.	392	58,408	2,73,000

* The title of Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, the addition of Daulat-i-Inglishia being sanctioned on the 14th January 1860. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

† The title of Farzand-i-Khas was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, and the words Daulat-i-Inglishia were added on the 14th January 1860.

BAHAWALPUR.

1. The dominant race in this State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, and emigrated *viâ* Khorasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833 in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan III entered into a treaty with the British Government by which his independence was recognized. The Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life-pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police Force	Salute in guns: Permanent	Salute in guns: Personal	Salute in guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
20 03 000				4				48[illegible]	272	13		13
1 16 00 000				99			(a) 6[illegible]6	(b) 2 401	1,402	17	19	19
5 48 000							2[illegible]	340 (Sappers)	206	11		
2 12 000	11 000						8	31	36	11		

(a) Includes 130 Patiala Horse Guard which has not yet been organised.
(b) Includes 91 Transport Corps and 1[illegible]4 Patiala Horse Foot. The latter have not yet been organised.

Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into a flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War. He died in 1899. During the minority of his son, the administration of the State was carried on by the late Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903. Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V, Abbasi, who succeeded Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College for four years. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. In November 1906 he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca and on his way back died of pneumonia at Aden on the 15th February 1907. He was succeeded by his son, Sadiq Mohammad Khan, who was born in 1904. A Council of Regency consisting of 5 members was appointed on the 26th July 1907. With effect from April 1909, the number of members of the Council was reduced to four. The young Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., acted as guardian to His Highness from 1st December 1911. In March 1913 the Nawab went to England for the benefit of his health with Mr. C. H. Atkins

I.C.S., and two State officials and returned to the State in January 1914 to celebrate his birthday. He again left for England in March for the hot weather of 1914, and returned about the middle of December 1914. His Highness received his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He was granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 24th October 1921, and attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. His Highness went to Bombay in November 1921 and to Delhi in February 1922, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to whose suite he had the honour of being attached as an Honorary A.D.C. and in this connection the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order was conferred upon His Highness in March 1922. His Highness received his administrative training under Mr. N. Bolster. I.C.S., his Tutor and Guardian from 1920 till March 1923. On the 1st October 1922 on attaining his 18th birthday he was granted limited administrative powers subject to certain safeguards and on the 1st April 1923 became the head of the Council of Regency. His Highness the Nawab was invested with ruling powers on the 8th March 1924, by His Excellency the Viceroy. At the same time he was gazetted as Honorary Captain and attached to the 21st K. G. O. C. I. Horse. The dignities of Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India and Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire were conferred on His Highness in 1929 and 1931 respectively. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Major in August 1932. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on His Highness by the Punjab University at its special Jubilee Convocation held in December 1933.

3. In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency and in December 1913 it was removed therefrom and placed in the charge of the Bahawalpur Agency which was abolished on the 1st November 1921, when the Punjab States Agency was established.

4. The State furnished a contingent which did service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War, and the Nawab also offered aid in Egypt, during the Tirah Campaign, in Somaliland, and also in connection with the Tibet Mission. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and has made a standing offer of the services of its troops. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1914 the Darbar offered all their troops for service abroad. Half of the escort of the Bahawalpur State Camel Corps was accepted and sent to Egypt; later the other half was sent to Basra. The Darbar contributed generously to War Funds.

5. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. Lord Reading paid a visit to the State in 1924 and Lord Irwin in 1926 and 1927.

6. The late Nawab Bahawal Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

7. The State has entered as a partner with the Punjab and Bikaner in the Sutlej Valley Project whereby the waters of the Sutlej River are utilised to provide perennial and non-perennial irrigation to large areas. It is now estimated that an area of about 900,000 acres of State waste land may eventually receive perennial irrigation from this project.

8. A son and heir (Sahibzada Muhammad Abbas Ali Khan) was born to His Highness on the 22nd March 1924. His Highness was in England from 21st June 1924 till August 1924, and again for short periods in 1931, 1932 and 1933-34.

BILASPUR (KAHLUR)

1 Bilaspur, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 40 miles above Rupar. The Rulers of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the South west of Rajputana. Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Kahlur lands Cis Sutlej had fallen to the arms of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur. The Gurkhas expelled the conquerors and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand. He refused to co-operate with the British against the Gurkhas, but was eventually allowed *to retain possession of his territories and a sanad was granted to him in 1815* confirming him in possession of them under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State. He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836 and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral. A rebellion resulted, which was only put down by the advance of British troops. For services rendered during the Mutiny Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11. Bilaspur ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Indian States of the Punjab.

2 His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., succeeded his father, Raja Amar Chand, in 1889 being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899 when with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State. The services of Sir Bije Chand in connection with the war were recognised by the conferment of a K.C.I.E. on the 4th June 1917 and on the 6th August 1918 he was appointed an Honorary Captain and attached to the 41st Dogras, for his recruiting services. His Highness was promoted to the rank of honorary Major on the 1st January 1921. His Highness visited Delhi in February 1922 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922. In 1927 the Government of India sanctioned the abdication of His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., and the succession of his minor son Tikka Anand Chand who was born on the 26th January 1913. During his minority the administration was carried out by a Council of Administration. The young Raja was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he completed his studies by standing first in the post-diploma examination. He then received administrative training in the Gurgaon District and later in his own State and was invested with full ruling powers by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, at Bilaspur on 9th January 1933. He married the daughter of the Raja of Jubbal in the summer of 1931.

3 A land revenue settlement was commenced during the minority and was completed at the end of 19[illegible]. The ex-Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was appointed a Companion of the Star of India. He died at Benares in November 1931.

The Raja is a member of the Chamber of Princes and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

M 2

CHAMBA.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A sanad conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 Raja Gopal Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab. It now pays Rs. 2,307-4-0 annually as tribute to the British Government.

2. Raja Sir Bhure Singh succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the *ex*-Raja. The latter died suddenly on the 10th June 1905. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, who was an able administrator, was decorated with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1901, and in January 1906 the dignity of Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred upon him. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 His late Highness offered his own personal services and the resources of his State. He contributed liberally to the War Fund and assisted in other ways, especially in recruiting. He was promoted to be Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died in September 1919 and was succeeded by his elder son the present Raja Ram Singh. The arrangement by which the control of the State forests was restored to the late Raja as an experiment, for a period of five years, came to an end on the 31st March 1913 and as the experiment was a complete success the permanent restoration of control to His Highness was sanctioned, subject to the same conditions as were laid down at the time of the experimental transfer in 1907-08. The forests are being administered by an officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The late Raja did a great deal to improve communications within the State. An officer of the Royal Engineers was for a time lent as Chief Engineer of the State. The works for which he was principally entertained were a cart road to the plains, of which, however, the project is in suspense, a Hydro-Electric scheme and the construction of Water Works for the capital. A building for a museum has been provided by the Raja, and Dr. Vogel, the Archæological Surveyor, and Dr. J. Hutchison, a medical missionary who has devoted his life's leisure to the study of the hill States and their history, have arranged in it a number of interesting antiquities found in the State.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Raja Ram Singh, was born on the 10th October 1890 and at an Installation Durbar held by the Lieutenant-Governor at Chamba on the 24th April 1920 a public announcement was made that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor had recognised His Highness' succession to his late father. Owing to the ill-health of His Highness the administration of the State was temporarily placed in the charge of his brother, Mian Kesri Singh, in June 1922. His Highness resumed charge of the administration of his State on the 21st September 1923, and is assisted by a British Officer appointed as his Adviser. A sanad conferring the power

of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922

4 His Highness the late Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K C S I, K C I E, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 He was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911

5 The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy A visit was paid to Chamba by Lord Curzon in September 1900

6 His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes A son and heir was born to His Highness the Raja on the 8th December 1921 The Tikka joined the Aitchison Chiefs' College Lahore, in November 1933

FARIDKOT

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later having added considerably to the family possessions Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis Sutlej possessions by the British Government For services rendered during the First Sikh War the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab

2 Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur was born on the 30th August 1869 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters such as appointments to the chief offices of the State In November 1904, however, the Chief took the management of affairs into his own hands After repeated attacks of illness, however, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew Brij Indar Singh who had been adopted by him as heir Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 1[illegible]th March 1906 During his minority, the administration of the State was conducted from February 1906 to May 1914 by a Council of Regency and then by a Superintendent till November 1916, when Raja Brij Indar Singh was invested with full powers On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Darbar's offer of their Faridkot State Sappers was accepted They were sent to British East Africa where they rendered valuable services up to February 1918 when they returned to the State after an absence of a little over 3 years The Darbar also subscribed liberally and patriotically to the various War Funds For his services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Brij Indar Singh as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918 and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Major He died on the 23rd December 1918 of pneumonia following an attack of influenza and was succeeded by his son Har Indar Singh

3. As the present Prince, Raja Har Indar Singh, is a minor, the adminis- ration was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of a President and our members up to February 1921 when it was replaced by a Council of Administration consisting of a President and four members—three local officials and outside Revenue and Judicial officers. In March 1932, the number of members was reduced to three, a membership held by a local official being abolished. The minor Raja accompanied by his mother and younger brother proceeded to England in April 1923, under medical advice, and re turned in February 1924. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, with Mr. E. M. Atkinson, O.B.E., as his private tutor. He passed his dip- loma examination in April 1932 and commenced his administrative training in the State in November 1932 under the guidance of Mr. M. H. Jones, I.C.S. In February 1933, he married the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhag- want Singh, a rais of Bhareh, Ambala District. From July to December, 1933, he underwent Military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse to which he was attached as an Honorary temporary Lieutenant.

4. The sister of the late Maharaja Brij Indar Singh was married in March 1913 to the late Maharaja of Bharatpur but herself died in 1929. The pre- sent Prince's younger brother was born on the 22nd February 1916.

5. The revised revenue settlement of the State was completed in 1910.

6. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Bahawalpur Agency which was abolished on the 1st November 1921, when the Punjab States Agency was established

7. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922. The sanad conferring these powers will be handed over when the present Ruler attains his majority and is invested with ruling powers.

8. Raja Balbir Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 but was prevented by illnes from attending. Maharaja Brij Indar Singh attended the Imperial Cor nation Durbar in Delhi in December 1911, and the ceremonies connecte with the State entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23 December 1912.

JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ru Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor o three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was grante chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died i From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of t State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in t coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and re large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughter the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja

ferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Mahrattas and was rewarded by the grant of the pargana of Bawana and the Gohana estates In 1834 the Jind Raja died without issue Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *gadi* by order of the British Government but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great grandfather, Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the First Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land When the mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature He was the only Prince who was present with the army before Delhi In recognition of his services the Dadri territory 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur assessed at Rs 1,38,000, his salute was raised from 9 to 11 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him In 1864 he was created a G C S I His son, Raja Raghbir Singh, was a worthy successor he died in 1887 Jind ranks third in order of precedence among the Indian States in the Punjab

2 The present Prince Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh *Rajindra Bahadur, G C I E, K C S I, succeeded his grandfather, Raja* Raghbir Singh, when a minor and was invested with powers in November 1899 But he was required for a time, in exercising his powers to follow the advice which the Political Officer thought it necessary to tender to him *The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal line of Railway,* constructed at the expense of the Jind and Malerkotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901 The construction of the Jind-Panipat Railway, financed partly by the Jind Darbar which was commenced during the year 1913 14 was completed and opened

3 The State furnished a contingent for service during the 1st Afghan War, and the Jind State Forces were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897 The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes On the outbreak of the War in 1914 Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government His Highness's offer of 2 lakhs towards the expenses of the war was accepted In addition he has contributed largely to War Funds and given generous assistance towards every movement for alleviating distress caused by the war His State Regiment which was utilised during the war, returned to the State after 3½ years' active service in East Africa, having rendered excellent service and gained several distinctions The State troops rendered valuable assistance during the Punjab disturbances of April 1919 and also on the Afghan front

4 The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1916 Lord Curzon visited the State in November 1903 Lord Minto in 1907 and Lord Chelmsford in 1919 His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, when the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction For services in connection with the war the permanent salute of the Maharaja was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of 'Rajendra Bahadur' was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918 At the same time His High-

ness was gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and granted a personal salute of 15 guns. A permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel on the 18th June 1926.

5. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja on the 25th September 1918. His Highness visited England in 1921, 1924, 1925, 1928 and 1931.

KAPURTHALA.

1. The Kapurthala Princes belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar, who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore. The real founder of the family was Raja Jassa Singh, a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. He did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa. The conduct of Sirdar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the First Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual nazarana of Rs. 1,38,000. During the Second Sikh War Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the Mutiny Raja Randhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000; the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption sanad and was made a K.C.S.I. Kapurthala ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the interim by an officer of the Punjab Commission. In the latter part of 1901 a Council was appointed which conducted the administration under the general supervision of the Maharaja. Mr. L. French, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., who as Chief Minister ably assisted the Maharaja in the administration of the State for five years, reverted to British Service early in 1915. The Maharaja visited Europe and America during the summer of 1893. In the summer of 1897 he attended the celebrations held in London to commemorate the 60th year of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's reign. He also paid visits to the Tsar of Russia at Petrograd and the Sultan of Turkey in Constantinople. His Highness again went to Europe in 1899 on account of ill-health. In 1900 he paid a visit to the Paris Exhibition. In 1903, acting under medical advice, he made a voyage to Japan returning to the State in February 1904. Since March 1905, when he proceeded to England to arrange for the education of his sons, His Highness has visited Europe every summer excepting in 1909, 1911 and 1932. In 1932 His Highness visited the Dutch East-Indies. His Highness has four surviving sons, the Heir-Apparent Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh (born on the 16th May 1892), Major Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, I.A. (born 1893), Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh

(born 1896), and Maharaj Kumar Ajit Singh (born 1907) The second son of His Highness, Maharaj Kumar Mahijit Singh (born 1893), who was a Minister in the Government of the United Provinces, died in April 1932 All His Highness's sons received their education in England Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh is an M A of Oxford University and was made an Honorary Captain on the 3rd December 1918, being promoted to the rank of Honorary Major on the 18th January 1930 He was A D C to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief His Highness has been permitted to call his heir apparent the "Tikka Raja" instead of the "Tikka Sahib" His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912

3 The State furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service during the last Afghan War and the Kapurthala State Forces took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897 On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 His Highness the Maharaja immediately offered the resources of his State to Government The State Forces were sent on active service to East Africa and returned in January 1918 after a campaign of 3½ years, during which they greatly distinguished themselves The Maharaja very generously contributed one lakh of rupees towards their maintenance on field service for a period of one year and in addition he earmarked a sum of Rs 50,000 for active service allowances and other expenses of the corps His Highness' offer of Rs 25 000 for the purchase of motor ambulances was accepted and also his offer to forego his claim to the extra expenditure amounting to Rs 3,76 248 incurred by the Darbar on the State Forces above the peace expenditure In 1924 as a result of the efficiency of the State Forces maintained for Imperial Service and the amount of revenue spent upon them, the annual tribute of Rs 1,31 000 was remitted by the Government of India

4 At the Imperial Coronation Durbar His Highness was created a G C S I, and granted the title of Maharaja The salute of 11 guns of the Maharaja was raised to 13 guns permanent and 2 personal on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war and a permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921 on which date His Highness was created a G C I E His Highness was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel and is now Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion 11th Sikh Regiment (Rattray's Sikhs) His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel on the 18th June 1926 and was created a G B E on the occasion of his *Golden Jubilee celebration in November 1927* *The* Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy The State was honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in March 1922 His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to the State in November 1927 on the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness

5 His Highness represented India on the League of Nations at Geneva in 1926 1927 and 1929 In 1931 His Highness' Chief Minister Khan Bahadur Diwan (now Sir) Abdul Hamid C I E O B E was deputed as one of the members of the Indian Delegation to the Session of the League of Nations at Geneva His Highness himself was selected as a member of the second plenary session of the Round Table Conference in London in 1931

6 His Highness who was formerly a member of the Chamber of Princes, resigned his membership in December 1933

LOHARU.

1. Loharu is a small State within the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The Nawabs exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler in 1923. The Nawab's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a sanad conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon District yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger brother was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of Rs. 12,000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the great-grandfather of the present Nawab, by Lord Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son, as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., succeeded to the State in 1884. He was appointed an additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895 and was made a K.C.I.E., in 1897. He was from October 1889 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Superintendent of the Malerkotla State from 1893 to December 1902. During his absence in Malerkotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother Sahibzada Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan on whom the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in January 1914. In order to pay off the debts of the State a loan of Rs. 3,11,000 was obtained by Government from the Mamdote Estate and the control of the income of the Loharu State was placed in the hands of the heir-apparent. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He went to Basra on special duty under the Political Resident in October 1915, but unfortunately had to return to India on account of ill-health. The personal salute granted to the Nawab in January 1903 was made permanent on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. At his own request Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was permitted to abdicate in April 1920. He was allowed to retain his title after abdication and also his salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan who was formally installed as a Ruler of the State at a Durbar held by the Commissioner of Ambala at Loharu on the 20th April 1920. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant was conferred upon the Nawab in recognition of his services on the frontier and he was subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain.

3. Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan died on the 30th October 1926, and was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan, who is the

present Ruler He received his education in the Aitchison College at Lahore where he appeared in the Diploma Examination During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency, consisting of the Regent Nawab Sir Amir ud din Ahmad Khan *ex* Nawab, and two members He was invested with full ruling powers in November 1931 by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General Punjab States, and at the same time was gazetted as an Honorary Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army and attached to the 7th Cavalry

4 The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy Sir Amir ud din Ahmad Khan, the *ex* Nawab, was amongst the Rulers of the Punjab States who were invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905 but he was prevented by illness from attending He was present at the Chapter of the Indian Order held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the State Entry in December 1912 The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes

---

MALERKOTLA

1 The Malerkotla family are Sherwani Afghans and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperor Their ancestor Shaikh Sadr ud din received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Malerkotla The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846 Malerkotla ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab

2 The late Ruler, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gadi* on the death of his distant cousin Nawab Sikandar Ali in 1871 He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State was then subject The Nawab of Loharu managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902 when though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son Ahmad Ali Khan who had received training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered by Government fit to be entruste [illegible] The Nawabzada's administration hav [illegible] the adviser was dispensed with early in [illegible] he title of Regent extended the powers [illegible] control of the Commissioner of Jullundur Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908

3 The present Ruler Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan K C S I K C I E succeeded his father, and was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant Governor on the [illegible]th January 1909 The Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 and at the ceremonial connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912 On the

LOHARU.

1. Loharu is a small State within the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The Nawabs exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler in 1923. The Nawab's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a sanad conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon District yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger brother was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of Rs. 12,000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the great-grandfather of the present Nawab, by Lord Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son, as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., succeeded to the State in 1884. He was appointed an additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895 and was made a K.C.I.E., in 1897. He was from October 1889 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Superintendent of the Malerkotla State from 1893 to December 1902. During his absence in Malerkotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother Sahibzada Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan on whom the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in January 1914. In order to pay off the debts of the State a loan of Rs. 3,11,000 was obtained by Government from the Mamdote Estate and the control of the income of the Loharu State was placed in the hands of the heir-apparent. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He went to Basra on special duty under the Political Resident in October 1915, but unfortunately had to return to India on account of ill-health. The personal salute granted to the Nawab in January 1903 was made permanent on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. At his own request Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was permitted to abdicate in April 1920. He was allowed to retain his title after abdication and also his salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan who was formally installed as a Ruler of the State at a Durbar held by the Commissioner of Ambala at Loharu on the 20th April 1920. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant was conferred upon the Nawab in recognition of his services on the frontier and he was subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain.

3. Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan died on the 30th October 1926, and was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan, who is the

present Ruler He received his education in the Aitchison College at Lahore where he appeared in the Diploma Examination During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency, consisting of the Regent, Nawab Sir Amir ud din Ahmad Khan ex Nawab and two members He was invested with full ruling powers in November 1931 by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General Punjab States and at the same time was gazetted as an Honorary Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army and attached to the 7th Cavalry

4 The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy Sir Amir ud din Ahmad Khan the *ex* Nawab, was amongst the Rulers of the Punjab States who were invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905 but he was prevented by illness from attending He was present at the Chapter of the Indian Order held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the State Entry in December 1912 The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes

MALERKOTLA

1 The Malerkotla family are Sherwani Afghans and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperor Their ancestor Shaikh Sadr ud din received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi The title of Nawab was conferred in 16?? upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Malerkotla The State assisted the [illegible] Gurkha War in the Simla Hills and furnished [illegible] foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846 Maler[illegible] precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab

2 The late Ruler, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gadi* on the death of his distant cousin Nawab Sikandar Ali in 1871 He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State was then subject The Nawab of Loharu managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son Ahmad Ali Khan who had received training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered by Government fit to be entrusted with the management of the State The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan with the title of Regent exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908

3 The present Ruler Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan K C S I, K C I E succeeded his father and was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant Governor on the 5th January 1909 The Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 and at the ceremonial connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912 On the

outbreak of the War the Nawab offered his State Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basra. His Highness contributed generously to the various War Funds and made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force besides helping in various other ways. The Nawab was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915, an Honorary Major on the 14th June 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel on the 31st December 1919, and a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921. Sahibzada Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 20th May 1904, is the heir-apparent.

4. The State contributed 8 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

5. The Malerkotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

6. The Revenue Settlement of the State was completed during the year 1912-13.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The present Ruler as a personal honour is entitled to a return visit from the Viceroy.

8. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the political charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency, and on the 1st November 1921 it was placed in the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

9. The present Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. In 1906 His Excellency Lord Minto visited the State. The State was also visited by Lord Chelmsford in 1919 and by Lord Irwin in 1930.

10. A sanad conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted in 1922 by the Government of India.

MANDI.

1. The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rulers are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi Raja separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The existing capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Darbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the First Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Raja were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was granted a sanad recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum and he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State. Mandi is within the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab, the Rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being considered of equal rank.

2. Raja Bije Sen, who died on the 10th December 1902, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1851 when only four years old and was invested with full powers in 1866. In 1872 it was considered necessary to appoint an English officer as Councillor to the Raja, and this arrangement continued for a short period. In 1889 the Raja asked for the assistance of a British official, and a member of the Civil Service was temporarily deputed to Mandi. In the latter years of Bije Sen's life the State finances were in a most unsatisfactory condition and in 1899 the Commissioner of Jullundur made an enquiry into them at the Raja's own request.

3. Kanwar Bhawani Singh, son of Raja Bije Sen, who was born in 1883 and was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, succeeded to the Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen and was formally installed by the Lieutenant Governor on the 31st October 1903. It was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State. For 18 months the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in the duties of Government from the officer appointed to superintend the administration of the State and showed himself to be possessed of considerable aptitude for business. On the 7th October 1905, His Highness was formally invested with full powers. In 1909 Tikka Rajendra Pal, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab, was appointed adviser to the Raja and a Tahsildar was deputed to act as Wazir. The former has since left the State. Raja Bhawani Sen was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 and died in February 1912 without leaving any heir, natural or adopted. The present Ruler, the late Raja's nearest male relative Mian Jogindar Singh, a minor, was selected to succeed to the *gadi* and was installed as Raja Jogindar Sen by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the 28th April 1913. During the minority of His Highness the State was administered by Government. The post of Superintendent of the State was held successively by Mr. A. L. Gordon Walker, I.C.S., and Mr. H. W. (now Sir Herbert) Emerson, I.C.S., in conjunction with that of Settlement Officer and by the late Mr. J. R. C. Parsons, I.C.S. The management of the State quarries was taken over by the Darbar in 1915. The land revenue and forest settlements were concluded in 1917-18.

4. The young Raja having completed his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore, married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in February 1923. A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 9th December 1923 and is styled the "Yuvaraj." His Highness accompanied by the Rani left for a visit to England in April 1924 and returned in October 1924. On his return to India His Highness underwent a course of military training with the 3rd Battalion of the 17th Dogra Regiment. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 13th February 1925 by Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and a Sanad conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted by the Government of India. The honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army was conferred on His Highness on his investiture. His Highness again visited Europe in 1927 and 1930. The dignity of a Knight Commander of the Star of India was conferred on His Highness in 1931. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in the same year. In 1930 he married as his second Rani the niece of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and a son was born on the 5th August 1931.

outbreak of the War the Nawab offered his State Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basra. His Highness contributed generously to the various War Funds and made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force besides helping in various other ways. The Nawab was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915, an Honorary Major on the 14th June 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel on the 31st December 1919, and a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921. Sahibzada Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 20th May 1904, is the heir-apparent.

4. The State contributed 8 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

5. The Malerkotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

6. The Revenue Settlement of the State was completed during the year 1912-13.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The present Ruler as a personal honour is entitled to a return visit from the Viceroy.

8. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the political charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency, and on the 1st November 1921 it was placed in the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

9. The present Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Walés at Lahore in November 1905. In 1906 His Excellency Lord Minto visited the State. The State was also visited by Lord Chelmsford in 1919 and by Lord Irwin in 1930.

10. A sanad conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted in 1922 by the Government of India.

MANDI.

1. The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rulers are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi Raja separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The existing capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Darbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the First Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Raja were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was granted a sanad recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum and he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State. Mandi is within the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab, the Rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being considered of equal rank.

2. Raja Bije Sen [illegible] died on the [illegible] December 19[illegible] [illegible] in 18[illegible] [illegible] 18[illegible]. In 18[illegible] it was [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Raja [illegible] arrangement [illegible]. In 18[illegible] the Raja [illegible] [illegible] of the Civil Service was [illegible] [illegible] Raja [illegible]. [illegible] of Bije Sen's life the State [illegible] [illegible] and in 18[illegible] the Commissioner of [illegible] [illegible] the Raja's own request.

3. [illegible] [illegible] Singh, son of [illegible] [illegible] Sen, [illegible] [illegible] and was [illegible] in 19[illegible] as [illegible] to his [illegible] [illegible] Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja [illegible] Sen, and was [illegible] installed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the [illegible] October 19[illegible]. [illegible] decided for the first two years of his rule to [illegible] a British officer [illegible] the administration of the State. For [illegible] years the [illegible] [illegible] a course of instruction in the duties of Government [illegible] officer appointed to superintend the administration of the State and [illegible] himself to be possessed of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] October 19[illegible]. His Highness was formally [illegible] with full powers. [illegible] Tikka [illegible] [illegible] Commissioner of the [illegible] appointed adviser to the Raja and a [illegible] was [illegible]. The former has since left the State. Raja [illegible] Sen was [illegible] His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in [illegible]. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 and died in February 1912 without leaving any [illegible] or adopted. The present Ruler, the [illegible] Raja's [illegible] Jogindar Singh, a minor, was selected to succeed to the [illegible] and was installed as Raja Jogindar Sen by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the [illegible] April 19[illegible]. During the minority of His Highness the State was administered by Government. The post of Superintendent [illegible] held successively by Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (now Sir [illegible] [illegible]), [illegible] [illegible] Officer and by the late Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] State [illegible] [illegible] by the Durbar [illegible] forest settlements were completed in [illegible].

4. The young Raja having completed his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore, married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in February 19[illegible]. A son and heir was born to the Rani on the [illegible] December 19[illegible] and is styled the "Tikka Sahib". His Highness accompanied by the Rani left for a visit to England in April 19[illegible] and returned in October 19[illegible]. On his return to India His Highness underwent a course of military training with the [illegible] Battalion of the [illegible] Regiment. He was invested with full ruling powers on the [illegible] February 19[illegible] by Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] [illegible] Minchin, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General Punjab States, and a Sanad conferring [illegible] powers upon the Ruler was granted by the Government of India. The honorary rank of [illegible] in the Army was conferred on His Highness on his investiture. His Highness again visited Europe in 19[illegible] and 19[illegible]. The dignity of a Knight Commander of the Star of India was conferred on His Highness in 19[illegible]. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in the same year. In 19[illegible] he married as his second Rani the niece of His Highness the Maharaja of [illegible] and [illegible] was born on the [illegible] August 1931.

5. Lord and Lady Irwin paid an informal visit to the State in October 1927. Lord and Lady Goschen also visited the State in October 1929.

6. The Ruler of the State is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

NABHA.

1. Nabha is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind and from the second the Patiala family. The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson, Gurditta. He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the parganah of Amloh. He added many villages to the possessions inherited from his grandfather, Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha, struck coins in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783. Nabha, with the other Cis-Sutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Jaswant Singh, who was then on the *gadi*, was succeeded in 1840 by his son Devindar Singh. During the First Sikh War he was deposed and one-fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated. For service rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh, the successor of Debindar Singh, lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue per annum were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief. Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863. Colonel Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871. He was a member of the Badrukhan family and was second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He gave repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and proved himself an energetic and able ruler. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898. The dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879, and the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in 1893 in recognition of the excellent administration of his State. He was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire at Delhi in January 1903 and was also at the same time appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. He was invited to the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 and was present at Delhi, but owing to the illness which ended in his death on the 25th December 1911 was unable to do more than attend the private reception by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction on the day of the Durbar. Nabha ranks fourth among the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Tikka Ripudaman Singh went to England in April 1910 on account of ill-health. He was in France at the time of the death of his father Colonel Sir Hira Singh and returned to the State in January 1912. He was formally installed as Ruler of the State by the Political Agent in a Durbar held at Nabha on the 20th December 1912. He was present at the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. On the

outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 Maharaja Ripudaman Singh offered the resources of his State to Government. The Maharaja made handsome contributions to unofficial War Funds of different kinds and also gave a donation of 3 lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the Expeditionary Forces and 2½ lakhs for the construction of additional aeroplanes for the defence of London.

3. The State furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its State forces were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. The State also offered aid in operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

4. Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the State in October 1890. The State was also visited by Lord Curzon in November 1903, by Lord Minto in 1906 and by Lord Chelmsford in 1919.

5. The late Maharaja Colonel Sir *Hira* Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

6. On the 1st January 1921 the permanent salute of the State was raised to 13 guns and a local salute of 15 guns was granted to His Highness the Maharaja within the limits of his own territory permanently. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

7. Maharaja Ripudaman (later Gurcharan) Singh severed his connection with the State in 1923 and took up his residence with his family in Dehra Dun leaving the State to be administered in his absence by an Administrator appointed by the Government of India. In February 1928 he was deposed and interned under Regulation III of 1918 in Kodai Kanal (Madras Presidency). He was succeeded by his eldest son Partap Singh, born on the 21st September 1919, and a Council of Regency consisting of a President and three Members was appointed to act during the minority. His Highness Maharaja Partap Singh accompanied by his mother visited England in 1922.

PATIALA

1. Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Bariam, who was granted the chaudriyat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The Patiala family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 175[illegible] when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Raja Amar Singh, grandson of Ala Singh, made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh succeeded Amar Singh and the State was wisely administered during part of his life time and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Aus Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the

Patiala Prince in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. For services rendered during the Gurkha War of 1814 Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat. At the time of the first Sikh War, Narindar Singh was on the *gadi*. He helped the British Government more than any of the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous services to the British Government than Narindar Singh. On the occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Order of the Star of India in 1861, and about the same time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Mahindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in 1862 who ruled for fourteen years and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajindra Singh. G.C.S.I. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809; it ranks first amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Prince, Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. The late Prince was only 28 years of age when he died. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College from October 1904 to February 1908, was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three members. With effect from 1st October 1909 the resignation of the Council was accepted, and the Maharaja began to rule the State. The Maharaja was, on the 3rd November 1910, formally invested with full powers by His Excellency Lord Minto. His Highness paid a visit to Europe during the year 1911 and was subsequently present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, when he was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. In 1917 the Maharaja and his successors were exempted from presenting nazars at Viceregal Durbars. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh placed his individual services and all the resources of his State unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor of India. The active assistance rendered by His Highness and the Darbar in connection with the war was in every way worthy of the high traditions of the State. The services of the Rajindar Lancers were utilised at the front. The Maharaja himself was permitted to proceed to the front, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, but owing to illness had to return from Aden. Later, however, he visited the allied fronts. For services in connection with the war His Highness received, on the 1st January 1918, the G.B.E., and his personal salute was raised to 19 guns. The Maharaja went to England in 1918, was appointed Major-General and attended the Imperial War Conference as a representative of Indian States. He was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs and of the newly raised 1-140th Patiala Infantry; and while in Europe he was also the recipient of certain Foreign Orders. His Highness proceeded on service during the Afghan War in 1919 as special service officer on the staff of Sir Arthur Barrett, and remained on duty till an armistice was asked for by the Amir. He was created a G. C. S. I. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns was given to the State on the 1st January 1921. He was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on

the 17th March 1922, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. His Highness has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Honorary Lieutenant General in the Indian Army in 1931. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on His Highness by the Punjab University at its special Jubilee Convocation held in December 1933.

3. A son and heir, Yuvraj Yadavinder Singh, was born to His Highness on the 7th January 1913.

4. Settlement operations which were commenced under Major Popham Young, C.I.E., in 1901 were completed in 1909. The panchayat system, introduced by the same officer, is working with remarkable success.

5. The State furnished a contingent of 1,100 men which did excellent service during the Kabul War of 1897. The State forces were employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the Punjab disturbances of April 1919 and valuable assistance was rendered by the State troops on railway lines and on the Afghan front.

6. His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne visited Patiala in 1890 and installed the late Maharaja on the *gadi*. Patiala also received the honour of visits from Lord Elgin in 1898, from Lord Curzon in 1903, from Lord Minto in 1906, from Lord Chelmsford in 1919, from Lord Reading in 1923 and from Lord Irwin in 1928.

7. The Maharaja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. He was elected as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1933 and went to Europe in 1928 in connection with the presentation of the Princes' case before the Indian States Committee. His Highness was also selected as one of the representatives of the Princes at the Indian Round Table Conference. His Highness attended the Conference in person in 1930 but at its resumed sittings held in 1931 and 1932 deputed his Prime Minister, Khan Bahadur Nawab (now Sir) Liaqat Hyat Khan, O.B.E., to represent him.

8. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

9. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Patiala in February 1922.

SIRMUR (NAHAN)

1. Sirmur or Nahan ranks among the Indian States in the Punjab, the ruler of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana and has been in possession of the State since A.D. 1095. The affix "Singh" to the names of the members of this family becomes "Parkash" in the case of the Ruling Prince—"Parkash" signifying in Sanskrit "Came to light". The country was conquered by the Gurkhas but on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Parkash, the eldest son of the Raja. The political charge of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi (now of Ambala) in 18[illegible]. It was included in the Punjab States Agency on the formation of that Agency in 1921.

2. His Highness Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in October 1898 on the death of his father His Highness Raja Sir Shamsher Parkash, Bahadur, G.C.S.I. The latter rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he received a dress of honour together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886, on the last occasion as a personal distinction. The late Raja was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 9th November 1901 and was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His Highness was also invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects in December 1906 as a personal mark of distinction. He died at Mussoori on the 4th July 1911.

3. The late Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, the succession being subject to the condition that sentences of death passed by him should be confirmed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division. He was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th October 1911. He was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. The Raja was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915. For services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon the Raja on the 1st January 1918 and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He was invested (in 1919) with unrestricted powers to pass sentences of death upon his State subjects, as a personal mark of distinction for his life only, and, on the 1st January 1921, he received the K.C.I.E., in further recognition of his services during the War. A son and heir (Tika Rajindra Singh) was born to His Highness on the 10th January 1913. His Highness was granted a personal salute of 13 guns in 1931. His Highness proceeded to Europe in May, 1933, with Her Highness the Maharani for her medical treatment. His Highness was, however, taken ill while in Europe and died of meningitis at Vienna in August, 1933. He was succeeded by his son, who was installed as Maharaja Rajindar Prakash by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, in November, 1933.

4. The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan and offere aid in Egypt. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 the offe by the State of their State Sappers was accepted. They did exceptional wor in Mesopotamia, but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend Forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the Corps which was employed the base at Basra escaped capture. The Maharaja and his relations ma liberal contributions towards the various War Funds.

Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Raja Shamsher Parkash at his capital in autumn of 1885. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by Viceroy. Lord Irwin paid a visit to the State in October 1928.

5. His Highness the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash was inv to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1 He was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto in October 1 The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

SUKET.

1. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rajas are sprung from a co progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the Mandi

separated off early in the thirteenth century In 1846 the Suket Raja Raja Ugar Sen turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills In return for these services he was awarded the rights of a Ruler in his territories by the British Government Raja Ugar Sen was succeeded in 1875 by his son, Rudra Sen The Suket State ranks fifteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab

2 Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen, was born on the 18th February 1865 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1879 He was invested with full powers in 1884 He died on the 27th May 1908, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhim Sen, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant Governor on the 28th October 1908 The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 On the outbreak of the war in 1914 Raja Sir Bhim Sen offered his own services and all the resources of his State The Darbar contributed Rs 30 000 to the War Fund, and for a time paid a sum of Rs 12,000 per annum towards the expenses of the war His Highness the late Raja Sir Bhim Sen received the K C I E on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war He died of double pneumonia on the 12th October 1919

3 The present Ruler Raja Lakshman Sen who was born in 1894, succeeded his brother His succession was recognised by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, and the announcement of recognition and confirmation was made by the Lieutenant Governor at an Installation Durbar held at Suket on the 30th March 1920

4 The late Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen was invited to the ceremonial functions held in Lahore in November 1905 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

5 The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and is a member of the Chamber of Princes In December 1921 a rebellion took place which necessitated the calling in of a small body of troops from Dharamsala to restore order The Raja voluntarily departed to Dehra Dun and the administration of the State was temporarily taken over by a lent officer of the P C S under the general control of the Agent to the Governor-General Punjab States A loan of a lakh of rupees was taken from the Government of India to set the finances of the State in order and this was finally repaid in 1928 The Raja returned in June 1925 and resumed the administration of the State A son and heir to His Highness was born on the 9th April 1932 and is named Lalit Sen

A Sanad conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted in 1922 by the Government of India

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Khairpur .	His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, Mir of — (*Muslim*).	9th August 1884.	8th February 1921.	6,050	227,183	15,00,000

KHAIRPUR.

1. As regards its early history, Khairpur State is synonymous with Northern Sind. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced, the country was in the hands of the Kalhoras, who had risen to power. They were overthrown in 1786 by a Baluch Tribe, the Talpurs, one of whom, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur State. His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind War he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki Campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount power. On learning that the Shikarpur jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels, Mir Shah Nawaz marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the death of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan in 1894 his second and only surviving son, His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi*. He died on the 5th March 1909 and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Mir Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur, upon whom the title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar in December 1911. The honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry and Artillery	Police Forces	Salutes in guns: Permanent	Salutes in guns: Personal	Salutes in guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
12 00 000									476	15		17

the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War He died on the 8th February 1921 and was succeeded by His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, who was born in 1884 He visited Europe in 1911?

2 A son was born to His Highness on the 4th January 1913 and was named Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan He was married to a daughter of Nawab Moinuddoula Bahadur of Hyderabad Deccan in January 1932 He proceeded to England with his wife and mother in September 1932

3 The advent of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme necessitated the reorganization of the whole State system of irrigation from the Indus by means of inundation canals A large canal (the Rohri Canal) was dug traversing the State in order to irrigate British Sind and this cut across the old inundation system and necessitated the construction of two feeder channels to replace it

4 The State which was formerly in political relations with the Bombay Government through the Political Agent, Sukkur was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, from the 1st April 1933

5 The Mir is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Alwar . .	Colonel His Highness Sewai Maharaj Shri Jey Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (*Naruka Rajput*).	14th June 1882.	5th June 1892	3,158	749,751	37,00,000 (approximate)
2	Bharatpur .	His Highness Maharaja Sri Brijendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang Maharaja of —, (*Jat*).	1st December 1918.	27th March 1929.	1,993	486,954	29,78,000
3	Dholpur .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Rais-ud-Daula, Sipahdar-ul-Mulk, Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Deo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaj Rana of —, (*Jat*).	25th February 1893.	29th March 1911.	1,221	254,986	16,44,000
4	Karauli .	His Highness Maharaja Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yaduknl Chandra Bhal, Maharaja of —, (*Jadon Rajput*).	18th June 1866.	21st August 1927.	1,242	140,525	7,21,000
5	Kotah . .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of —, (*Hara Rajput*).	15th September 1873.	11th June 1889.	5,684	685,804	51,52,000

ALWAR.

1. The State was founded by Rao Partap Singh, of Mácheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

2. The first relations of the British Government were formed with Bakhtawar Singh, the adopted son of Partap Singh. The Maharaja accepted the protection of the British Government in 1803, and a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded in that year.

3. In 1889, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1882. After Maharaja Mangal Singh's death the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The young Maharaja joined the Mayo College in 1893 and left it in 1898. On leaving the college his education was supervised by a guardian, and after the latter's departure in January 1903, by the Political Agent.

4. His Highness Sewai Maharaj Shri Jey Singhji was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon on the 10th December 1903. The exercise of these powers was subject to certain restrictions, which were removed in January 1909.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police Forces	Salute in guns: Permanent	Salute in guns: Personal	Salute in guns: Local
9	10	11	1[illegible]	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
27 96 000							413	1,[illegible]61	72[illegible] (2[illegible]5 Armed)	15	17	17
[illegible] 81 000							29	760	732	17		19
16 [illegible] 000					97	810		164 (1 company)	744	15	17	
7 15 000				14[illegible]	76	786			246	17		
47 70 000	4,21 [illegible]	14,39[illegible]			41	[illegible]			3,387	17	19	

5 His Highness has been married four times, first to the sister of the late Maharaja Madan Singh of Kishengarh now deceased secondly to a daughter of the Thakur of Khirsara Kathiawar who died in 1919 thirdly to a lady of the same family (Khirsara) and fourthly to a lady from Duva Kathiawar From the last named His Highness has one daughter born in 1931

6 His Highness was created a K C S I on 1st January 1909 a K C I E, on 12th December 1911 a G C I E on 1st January 1919 and a G C S I, on the 3rd June 1924 He was made an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the Indian Army on the 1st January 1915 and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January 1921

7 His Highness has visited Europe on the following occasions 1907, 1912, 1920 1923 (as a representative of India in the Imperial Conference held in London) 1926 (on his way to England he unveiled the memorial to Indian troops at Port Tewfik) 1929 and 1933

8 The Silver Jubilee of His Highness' rule was celebrated in January 192[illegible] at Alwar

9 The State has on several occasions placed its forces at the disposal of Government A detachment of Infantry 700 strong was despatched for service in China in August 1900 On the outbreak of the War (1914 19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Alwar . .	Colonel His Highness Sewai Maharaj Shri Jey Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (*Naruka Rajput*).	14th June 1882.	5th June 1892	3,158	749,751	37,00,000 (approximate)
2	Bharatpur .	[illegible] (*Jat*).	1st December 1918.	27th March 1929.	1,993	486,954	29,78,000
3	Dholpur .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Rais-ud-Daula, Sipahdar-ul-Mulk, Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaj Rana of —, (*Jat*).	25th February 1893.	29th March 1911.	1,221	254,986	16,44,000
4	Karauli .	His Highness Maharaja Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yaaukul Chandra Bhal, Maharaja of —, (*Jadon Rajput*).	18th June 1866.	21st August 1927.	1,242	140,525	7,21,000
5	Kotah . .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of —, (*Hara Rajput*).	15th September 1873.	11th June 1889.	5,684	685,804	51,52,000

ALWAR.

1. The State was founded by Rao Partap Singh, of Mácheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

2. The first relations of the British Government were formed with Bakhtawar Singh, the adopted son of Partap Singh. The Maharaja accepted the protection of the British Government in 1803, and a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded in that year.

3. In 1889, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1882. After Maharaja Mangal Singh's death the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The young Maharaja joined the Mayo College in 1893 and left it in 1898. On leaving the college his education was supervised by a guardian, and after the latter's departure in January 1903, by the Political Agent.

4. His Highness Sewai Maharaj Shri Jey Singhji was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon on the 10th December 1903. The exercise of these powers was subject to certain restrictions, which were removed in January 1909.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
37 00 000							413	1,561	7[illegible] (2[illegible]5 armed)	15	17	17
25 51 000							29	760	732	17		15
16 [illegible]4 000					97	810		164 (1 company)	744	15	17	
7 15 000				14*	26	186			246	17		
47 70 000	4,31 7[illegible]6	14,398			41	[illegible]4			3,3[illegible]2	17	19	

5 His Highness has been married four times, first to the sister of the late Maharaja Madan Singh of Kishengarh now deceased, secondly to a daughter of the Thakur of Khirsara, Kathiawar who died in 1919, thirdly to a lady of the same family (Khirsara) and fourthly to a lady from Duva Kathiawar From the last named His Highness has one daughter born in 1931

6 His Highness was created a K C S I on 1st January 1909 a K C I E, on 12th December 1911, a G C I E on 1st January 1919 and a G C S I, *on the 3rd June 1921 He was made an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel* in the Indian Army on the 1st January 1915 and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January 1921

7 His Highness has visited Europe on the following occasions 1907, *1912, 1920 1923* (as a representative of India in the Imperial Conference held in London), 1926 (on his way to England he unveiled the memorial to Indian troops at Port Tewfik) 1930 and 1933

8 The Silver Jubilee of His Highness' rule was celebrated in January 1929 at Alwar

9 The State has on several occasions placed its forces at the disposal of Government A detachment of Infantry 700 strong was despatched for service in China in August 1900 On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded

on active service. Also, on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919 the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the frontier.

10. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar:—Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading and Irwin.

11. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

12. On the 1st January 1921 a personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns were granted to His Highness.

BHARATPUR.

1. The rulers of Bharatpur claim to have been originally Jadu Rajputs, the descendents of Sri Krishna. Sue, a Jadu Rajput, the 78th in descent from Sri Krishna, is said to have migrated from Bayana to the Dig jungles and founded the village of Sinsini, named after Sinsina the tutelary deity. The story is that Balchand, a descendent of Sue, having no family by his own wife seized a Jat woman during one of his marauding expeditions from Hindaun (now in Jaipur) and by her, had sons. These sons not being recognized by Rajputs, to be Rajputs and having no 'got' of their own took the name of Sinsinwar from their paternal village, and from them are sprung the famous Sinsinwar Jats.

2. The first Jat of this stock to emerge into the light of history was Brijh, a noted free-booter during the regime of the Moghul dynasty in Delhi. Raja Ram, a nephew of Brijh, was the first to establish himself in Jatoli Thun and to become master of 40 villages. Subsequently Chauraman, the son of Brijh, and after him Maharaja Surajmal (1755 to 1763) raised the fortunes of this Jat clan, until in 1763 it was probably one of the most formidable forces in India.

3. In 1803, the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Mahrattas, and at the battle of Dig this culminated in an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the memorable and unsuccessful seige of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and five of his existing parganas were forfeited; he was guaranteed in the remaining 14 parganas. Ranjit Singh died in the same year.

4. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the *gadi* to his brother, Baladeva, who died after reigning for eighteen months. His son, Balwant Singh, then six years old, was recognised as heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gadi*.

5. The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bharat-

pur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere The fort was successfully stormed on 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad The young Maharaja was put on the *gadi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jaswant Singh, who died in 1893 after a rule of 40 years Jaswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power He was succeeded by his son Ram Singh In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent

6 In June 1900, Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh The *Ex Maharaja* died at Agra in September 1929

7 During the minority of Maharaja Kishan Singh, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council under the control of the Political Agent Maharaja Kishan Singh was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with full powers of administration of the State on the 28th November 1918 He died on the 27th March 1929, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Brijindra Singh who was born on the 1st December 1918 During the minority of the young Maharaja who with his three brothers is receiving his education in Europe for reasons of health, the State which is heavily in debt is being administered by a Council under a President nominated by the Government of India

8 The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1897 and for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903 The State Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904

9 On the outbreak of the War (1914 19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and four companies of the Bharatpur State Infantry and the Transport Corps, proceeded on active service The Transport Corps on return from overseas was again despatched for service on the North West Frontier in May 1919 Maharaja Kishan Singh also offered his personal services which however, could not be accepted owing to His Highness' youth

10 The following Viceroys have paid visits to Bharatpur, Lords Dufferin (1885 and 1887) Lansdowne (1890) Curzon (1902 and 1903), Hardinge (1912), Chelmsford (1918 and 1920) and Reading (five times) Lords Curzon and Hardinge also paid visits to Dig in 1902 and 1912 respectively

The State was also visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (1921) and Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgians (1925) Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja Ram Singh at Agra in 1899

11 In recognition of services in connection with the War (1914 19) a permanent local salute of 19 guns was conferred on the Ruler of the State

---

DHOLPUR

1 According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholan Deo Tonwar (an off shoot of the reigning family at Delhi) about 1005 A D held the land between the Chambal and B

on active service. Also, on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919 the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the frontier.

10. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar:—Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading and Irwin.

11. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

12. On the 1st January 1921 a personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns were granted to His Highness.

BHARATPUR.

1. The rulers of Bharatpur claim to have been originally Jadu Rajputs, the descendents of Sri Krishna. Sue, a Jadu Rajput, the 78th in descent from Sri Krishna, is said to have migrated from Bayana to the Dig jungles and founded the village of Sinsini, named after Sinsina the tutelary deity. The story is that Balchand, a descendent of Sue, having no family by his own wife seized a Jat woman during one of his marauding expeditions from Hindaun (now in Jaipur) and by her, had sons. These sons not being recognized by Rajputs, to be Rajputs and having no 'got' of their own took the name of Sinsinwar from their paternal village, and from them are sprung the famous Sinsinwar Jats.

2. The first Jat of this stock to emerge into the light of history was Brijh, a noted free-booter during the regime of the Moghul dynasty in Delhi. Raja Ram, a nephew of Brijh, was the first to establish himself in Jatoli Thun and to become master of 40 villages. Subsequently Chauraman, the son of Brijh, and after him Maharaja Surajmal (1755 to 1763) raised the fortunes of this Jat clan, until in 1763 it was probably one of the most formidable forces in India.

3. In 1803, the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Mahrattas, and at the battle of Dig this culminated in an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the memorable and unsuccessful seige of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranji Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace which wer accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pa an indemnity and five of his existing parganas were forfeited; he w guaranteed in the remaining 14 parganas. Ranjit Singh died in the sa year.

4. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, le ing the *gadi* to his brother, Baladeva, who died after reigning for eight months. His son, Balwant Singh, then six years old, was recognised heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gadi*.

5. The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and event the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bl

pur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere The fort was successfully stormed on 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad The young Maharaja was put on the *gadi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jaswant Singh, who died in 1893 after a rule of 40 years Jaswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent

6 In June 1900, Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh The *Ex Maharaja* died at Agra in September 1929

7 During the minority of Maharaja Kishan Singh, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council under the control of the Political Agent Maharaja Kishan Singh was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with full powers of administration of the State on the 28th November 1918 He died on the 27th March 1929, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Brijindra Singh who was born on the 1st December 1918 During the minority of the young Maharaja, who with his three brothers is receiving his education in Europe for reasons of health, the State which is heavily in debt, is b[illegible] administered by a Council under a President nominated by the Govern[illegible] of India

8 The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troub[illegible] 1897 and for the China War in 1900 and for Somaliland in 1903 Th[illegible] Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 19[illegible] returned in December 1904

9 On the outbreak of the War (1914 19) the Durbar placed [illegible] sources at the disposal of Government and four companies of th[illegible] State Infantry and the Transport Corps, proceeded on active [illegible] Transport Corps on return from overseas was again despatched [illegible] the North West Frontier in May 1919 Maharaja Kishan Si[illegible] his personal services, which however, could not be accepted [illegible] Highness' youth

10 The following Viceroys have paid visits to [illegible] Dufferin (1885 and 1887) Lansdowne (1890), Curzon [illegible] Hardinge (1912), Chelmsford (1918 and 1920) and [illegible] Lords Curzon and Hardinge also paid visits to D[illegible] respectively

The State was also visited by His Royal Highne[illegible] (1921) and Their Majesties the King and Queen [illegible] Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja Ram S[illegible]

11 In recognition of services in connectio[illegible] permanent local salute of 19 guns was confe[illegible]

DHOLPU[illegible]

1 According to local tradition Dh[illegible] Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an off shoot of [illegible] about 1005 A D held the land betwe[illegible]

2. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats, who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the 11th century. They rose to honour under the Tonwar dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1505 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of 'Rana'. After the overthrow of Mahrattas at Panipat, the Rana Bhim Singh seized Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachment of the Mahrattas the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken. In 1781 another treaty was made which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the subsequent events the treaty was withdrawn and Scindia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British Treaty of 1803 with Scindia, Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the Parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

3. The late Ruling Prince, Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., who held the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army, and succeeded his father Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Bahadur on the 20th July 1901, died suddenly on the 29th March 1911. The administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Superintendent, assisted by selected officials, under the general direction of the Political Agent, from 1901 to 1905, when the late Ruler was invested with ruling powers, and again from 1911 to 1913, when the present ruler received his powers. The late Ruler was succeeded by his full brother His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh, who was born on the 25th February 1893. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the diploma examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, His Highness paid a short visit to Europe, from where he returned in September 1912. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badruko in Jind. A daughter was born to His Highness on the 5th May 1924.

4. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Dholpur; Lords Dufferin (1885) and Irwin (1928).

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

6. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. The Darbar also lent their house at Agra to the Military authorities for the use of the Army Clothing Factory.

7. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the Great War (1914-19) and a K.C.V.O., on the 17th March 1922 in connection with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India, and a G.C.I.E. in 1931.

A personal salute of 17 guns and the Honorary rank of Major in the Army were conferred on His Highness on the 1st January 1921. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army on the 24th October 1921.

KARAULI.

1. The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings of

Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known The name is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Budha, the progenitor of the Lunar race On the death of Sri Krishna, the deified hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed According to the Karauli authorities Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A D 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the well known town of Bayana in Bharatpur He ruled the country for fifty one years, till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakar Shah

2 In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Mahrattas, and Sabalgarh was lost In 1804, during the rule of Maharaja Har Bakhsh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Mahrattas

3 In 1852 Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir The Government of India, however decided that the State should be continued and Madan Pal Rao of Hadoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gadi* in 1854 During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the Mutiny For his services Madan Pal was made G C S I, his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs 1 17,000 owed to Government was remitted and a dress of honour was conferred upon him

4 The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharaja Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal who succeeded to the *gadi* on the 21st August 1927 His Highness was born on the 18th June 1866 His father was Thakur Sugan Pal of Pardampura His Highness has been married (1) to the daughter and (2) to the sister of the late Raja Bahadur Bhagwan Singh a leading nobleman of the State, and (3) to the daughter of Thakur Chiman Singh, a Tamar Rajput of Mundia in Alwar His Highness has one son Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal, who was born on the 3rd February 1906 and three grandsons whose names are Bhanwar Brijendra Pal Bhanwar Mahendra Pal and Bhanwar Surendra Pal

5 The administration of the State is carried on by a Dewan with an Assistant (Naib Dewan) acting under the guidance of His Highness the Maharaja in Ijlas Khas

6 Owing to financial difficulties in the State the Chief s authority was vested in a Council under the general control of the Political Agent from 1881-1889, when all debts were fully liquidated Direct financial control by the Political Agent had to be exercised for similar reasons from 1906 to 1917

7 No Viceroy has yet visited Karauli

8 On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government

---

KOTAH

1 Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Haraoti, the country of the Haras to which race the Ruling Princes of the two States belong Kotah is an off shoot from Bundi Its growth from the parent stem dates back to the early part of the seventeenth century, when Madho Singh second son of Rao Rattan Singh, of Bundi acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south The Haras form the

most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chohan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and their Ruling Princes who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A. D. 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.

2. There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, *viz.*, Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod and Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. They form an integral portion of the Kotah State.

3. The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Ruling Prince of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umed Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh promptly assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years in a period of great warfare and dissension wielded the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kotah to a position of unbounded prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jeswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris. The State came under the protection of the British Government in 1817, when a treaty was concluded with the Kotah Chief through Zalim Singh. During the time of the present Maharao's predecessor the State was under administration from 1874 to 1876 through an Indian Minister nominated by Government and from 1876 to 1896 by a British Political Agent assisted by a Council. During this period all State debts were completely liquidated.

4. The present Ruler Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 15th September 1873 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, received full powers in December 1896. The administration of the State prospered in his hands up to the time of the late famine of 1900 which led to temporary financial embarrassment. His Highness, however, by careful management repaid the Government famine loan and the finances of the State are now in good order.

5. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I., on the 23rd May 1900, a G.C.I.E., on the 28th June 1907, a G.C.S.I., on the 12th December 1911 and a G.B.E., on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services connected with the Great War. He was made an Honorary Major in the then Deoli Irregular Force in January 1903, and an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army on the 1st January 1915.

5A. A son, Maharaj Kunwar Bhim Singh Bahadur, was born to His Highness on the 14th September 1909.

6. The chief event of Maharao Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the territory which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh II all the detached territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung.

7 The State maintains 29 hospitals and dispensaries and 129 schools 10 of which are for girls The Nagda Muttra and the Bina Baran Kotah Railways traverse the State from south to north and east to west, respectively There are seven stations of the Nagda Muttra and nine stations of the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railway located in the State

8 Kotah abounds in places of interest The city, containing a population of 37,876 persons, is situated on a very picturesque stretch of the river Chambal and is enclosed on three sides by a high crenellated wall pierced by three large gates, with bastions at frequent intervals The Chambal forms the boundary on the fourth side from south west to north east At three places along the river boundary there are strong fortified bastions

9 The State contributes a sum of rupees two lakhs for the maintenance of the Mina Corps stationed at Deoli Prior to the establishment of this Corps, the contribution was utilised for the up keep of the late 42nd Deoli Regiment formed after the old auxiliary force known as the Kotah Contingent, mutinied and was disbanded

10 In addition to this contribution the State pays an annual tribute of Rs 2,34,720 to the British Government

11 The following Viceroys have paid visits to Kotah Lords Curzon (1902), Lytton (1925) Reading (1926) and Irwin (1929)

The State was also honoured with a visit by Her Majesty the Queen Empress in December 1911

12 His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911

13 On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government His Highness also offered to proceed to the front with the 42nd Deoli Regiment in which he held the rank of Honorary Major and to provide 2 machine guns with 12 mules and in addition to contribute Rs 50,000 in cash to be spent on the Regiment if it should be despatched to Europe A personal salute of 19 guns was conferred on His Highness the Maharao on 1st January 1921

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bundi . .	His Highness Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur, Maharao Raja of —, (*Chauhan Hara Rajput*).	8th March 1893.	8th August 1927.	2,220	216,722	16,39,060 (includes Rs. 12,24,000 Hali coin).
2	Jhalawar .	Lieutenant His Highness Maharaj-Rana Rajendra Singh Bahadur, Maharaj-Rana of —, (*Jhala Rajput*).	15th July 1900.	13th April 1929.	810	107,890	7,85,000
3	Shahpura .	Rajadhiraja Umaid Singhji, Raja of —, (*Sisodia Rajput*).	7th March 1876.	24th June 1932.	405*	54,233	4,70,000
4	Tonk . .	His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat-i-Jang, G.C.I.E., Nawab of —, (*Pathan*).	13th February 1879.	23rd June 1930.	2,553	317,360	22,66,000

* Excluding Kachola Pargana of Mewar.

BUNDI.

1. The Ruling family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they ruled up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day "Haraoti" after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

2. The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Mahrattas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Scindia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Darbar to Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

3. His Highness Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 8th March 1893 succeeded his uncle Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh on the 8th August 1927 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 26th September 1927.

4. His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a Dewan and Secretaries.

5. The capital is 22 miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway, which passes through Bundi territory near Patan and Kapren.

6. The Bundi family is connected by marriage with the Ruling families of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Banswara, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Jhabua and Nagod. His Highness is married to two daughters of Thakur Lal Radhakeshwar Prasad Singh of Durjanpur in Baghelkhand.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces							Salute in Guns		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces		Police Forces	Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
16 4[illegible] 000 (includes Rs 11 42 000 Hali coin)	1 [illegible]0 000		2[illegible]	213	40	216			[illegible]90	17		
7 70 000	30 000			135*					416	13		
7 [illegible]070	10 000	3,000	[illegible]3	40					[illegible]83	9		
[illegible] 83,000				[illegible]01	2[illegible]	317			[illegible]63	11		

*Includes [illegible]

7 The following Viceroys have paid visits to Bundi Lords Curzon (1902) Lytton (192[illegible]), Reading (1926) and Irwin (1929)

The State was also visited by Her Majesty the Queen Empress in December 1911

8 On the outbreak of the War (1914 19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and made generous contributions to various Funds connected with the War

9 Under an agreement, dated the 29th April 1924 the Government of India transferred to th[illegible] of the two thirds of the Keshorai Patan distric[illegible]ormer under the treaty of 1860 with Scindia [illegible] the district Rs 80 000 remains unaltered and is included in the total tribute of Rs 1 20 000 payable to Government

JHALAWAR

1 The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories then belonging to Kotah

2 To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs, and successors Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with Maharao Ram Singh There was a danger of a popular rising to expel the Ministers and it was therefore, resolved in 1838 with the consent of the Kotah Ruler to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create

out of 17 parganas of Kotah yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar, as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected, from which date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence and the title of the Ruling Prince was at the same time changed from "Maharaj-Rana" to "Raj-Rana" and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

3. The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumehla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag and Gandhar, the Patan Pargana in which are situated the town of Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni, and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached area Kirpapur, situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Neemuch which belongs to the State. The State pays Rs. 30,000 tribute to the British Government.

4. The first Ruling Prince of the newly constituted State was His Highness Maharaj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was descended from an ancestor of Raj Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah. His Highness was born on 2nd September 1873 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was installed and invested with powers on the 6th February 1899. He died on the 13th April 1929 and was succeeded by his only son Rajendra Singh, who was born on the 15th July 1900. His Highness Maharaj-Rana Rajendra Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and at Oxford. His Highness was granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army on the 13th January 1931. His Highness has one son, who was born at Oxford on the 27th September 1921. The State maintains five dispensaries and 42 Schools 6 of which are for girls.

5. The Nagda-Muttra Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are three railway stations actually located in the State.

6. No Viceroy has yet paid a visit to Jhalawar.

7. The Administration of the State is carried on through a Prime Minister and Dewan and two Ministers.

8. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. The late Ruler also offered his personal services. For services in connection with the War the title of Maharaj-Rana was conferred on His Highness as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. The salute of the Ruler was raised from 11 to 13 guns on the 1st January 1921.

SHAHPURA.

1. This State was formed by the grant in Jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar) Sisodia Rajput by caste.

2. In 1768 a descendant of Sujan Singh was granted the pargana of Kachhola in Mewar by the Maharana and in 1796 a later descendant was granted the title of "Rajadhiraja" by another Maharana.

3 In 1848, Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a sanad from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions The fief of Kachhola held under Mewar consists of seventy-four villages, for which a tribute of Rs 3,000 is paid annually to the Mewar Darbar The Raja is required to send his usual quota of troops *for three months every year to Udaipur and is himself required to attend* there for one month every alternate year generally at the Dasehra festival Though the area given in column 6 of the Tabular Statement above is that of the Phulia Pargana only, the figures of population, revenue, etc, given in the other columns are for the Phulia and Kachola parganas combined

4 The late Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of kin to succeed the late Rajadhiraja Lachman Singh, who had died without adopting an heir He was born on the 7th November, 1855, and was entrusted with the management of the State in 1875 In July 1921, he was granted a personal salute of 9 guns which was made permanent in December, 1925 The status of the Chiefship was also raised to that of a State and the Ruler is now designated "Raja" Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji having ruled over the State for over 62 years died on the 24th June, 1932

5 Rajadhiraja Umaid Singh the eldest son of the late Raja, was born on the 7th March 1876 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father He *married daughters of the Raja of Khetri and the Raja of Ralavata* in Kishangarh By the latter he has one son Rajkumar Sudershan Deo born in 1915, and two daughters

6 No Viceroy has ever visited the State

7 *On* the outbreak of the Great War the late Raja placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government offered the personal services of himself and his two sons, and made generous contributions to various Funds connected with the War

---

TONK

1 The Tonk State has three parganas Tonk Aligarh and Nimbahera in Rajputana and three parganas Sironj Chhabra and Pirawa, in Central India

2 The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa

3 Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his Estates within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government

4 Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834 did good service during the Mutiny He died in 1864

5 His late Highness Nawab Sir Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G C S I G C I E was placed on the *Masnad* by Government in 1867, on the deposition of his father Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, for complicity in the attack on the uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa In connection with this

affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

6. Nawab Sir Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who ruled the State for over 60 years died on 23rd June 1930 and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan born on the 13th February 1879. His Highness was created a G. C. I. E. on the 1st January 1934.

7. His Highness the Nawab is assisted in the Administration by a State Council consisting of four members. A consultative Committee consisting of 18 official and 13 non-official members has also been inaugurated in the State since 1923, which body has no executive functions but serves to keep the Administration in touch with public opinion.

8. The nearest railway station is Niwai, 20 miles from Tonk, by metalled road on the Jaipur-Sewai-Madhopur Railway.

9. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Tonk; Lords Minto (1909), Hardinge (1912) and Chelmsford (1916).

10. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and made generous contributions to various funds connected with the War.

11. The State contributes Rs. 5,000 a year since the 1st April 1922 towards the maintenance of the Mina Corps at Deoli.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Danta .	Maharana Shri Bahwanisinhji Hamirsinhji, Maharana of — (*Parmar Rajiput*)	13th September 1899.	20th November 1925.	347	26,172	1,71,000
2	Jaipur . .	Captain His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindar Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of—(*Kachhwaha Rajput*).	21st August 1911.	7th September 1922.	15,579	2,631,775	1,20,00,000
3	Jaisalmer .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharawal of —(*Jadon Bhati Rajput*).	18th November 1882.	26th June 1914	16,062	76,255	3,78,000
4	Jodhpur (Marwar). .	Lieut.-Col. His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of — (*Rathor Rajput*)	8th July 1903	3rd October 1918.	35,016	2,125,982	1,40,11,000
5	Kishangarh .	His Highness Umdae Rajahai Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Yagyanarain Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	26th January 1896.	24th November 1926.	858	85,744	7,50,000
6	Lawa . .	Thakur Bans Pardeep Singh (*Narooka Rajput*).	24th September 1923.	31st December 1929.	19	2,790	33,000

DANTA.

1. The Ruling House of Danta belongs to the Barad Sept of the Paramara Rajputs, being descended in direct line from the celebrated Emperor Vikramaditya of Ujjain. The Ruler enjoys the title of Maharana and a dynastic Salute of 9 guns. The Maharana enjoys much influence from having in his territory the old and famous Shrines of Shri Amba Bhawani, Shri Koteshwar Mahadev and the Kumbharia Jain Temples, which are visited in large numbers by pilgrims of all ranks and creeds from all over India.

2. Maharana Shri Bhawani Singhji, who succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1925, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. The State enjoys plenary powers.

4. The Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Prithiraj Singhji was born on 22nd July, 1928.

JAIPUR.

1. The Jaipur Ruling Prince is the head of the Kachwaha or Kushwaha clan of Rajputs and is of the solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya.

sister of His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, the present Maharaja of Jodhpur. Her Highness gave birth to a daughter on the 14th June 1929 and to a son and Heir-Apparent on the 22nd October 1931. On the 20th July 1929, after passing the Diploma Examination of the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness accompanied by his European Guardian left India to receive a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He returned in October 1930 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 14th March 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners in May 1931 and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on 1st January 1934. His Highness visited Europe in 1933. The second marriage of the Maharaja with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932. Her Highness the Second Maharani gave birth to a Maharaj Kumar at Staines (England) on the 5th May 1933.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness assisted by a Council of five members.

5. The Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns.

6. Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India.

The State has also been visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in February 1903 for the third time; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in November 1905; the German Crown Prince in 1910; Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1911; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in January 1925 and Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden in January 1927.

7. In population, wealth and general advancement, Jaipur is well to the fore amongst the States of Rajputana. The Public Works Department which was for many years under the general superintendence of the celebrated Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob has many important works to its credit. A large water-works scheme for Jaipur City was completed in 1931.

8. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government and a portion of the State Transport Corps proceeded on active service out of India in November 1914. The corps also saw active service during the Chitral campaign in 1895, the Tirah campaign in 1897-98 and in 1919 on the North-West Frontier.

JAISALMER.

1. The Ruling family are Jadon Bhati Rajput, and claim descent from the Yadon or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

2. The first Ruling Prince with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Ruler Maharawal Saliwahan succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption in 1891 at the age of 5. During his minority the administration was conducted by the Resident at Jodhpur assisted by a Dewan and Council.

Average annual expenditure (in round thousands)	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States Forces					
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
1 31 000		3,9[illegible]							1[illegible]0	9		
1 78 63 000	4 68 000			197 (Sawai Man Guards) 42 (2nd Jaipur Infantry)		144 (2nd Top Khana)	539 (Jaipur Lancers)	2 191*	2 097	17		19
2 16 000					231	243				15		*
1 05,82 000	2,13 000†				469 Mail runners Guards	80 (Jagir Contingent foot 18, Central Jail Guard 63)	647	881‡	2,692	17		19
7,30 000					36	127			102	15		—
21 000	2 [illegible]											

* Including Transport Corps 622
† Includes Contribution to Local Corps.
‡ Including Transport Corps 70

2 The family flourished for eight hundred and fifty years at Narwar near Gwalior Subsequently one Tej Karan of the ruling race early in the twelfth century carved out a small State near the present Jaipur and moved his capital thither The State remained comparatively unimportant until the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who was a famous General of the Moghal Empire Jaipur suffered much from the Mahrattas, but the conclusion in 1818 of a treaty with the British Government stopped further molestation

3 The present capital of Jaipur was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in A D 1728 and is named after him Thanks to its broad streets, its free supply of water, its school of arts, its museum, and its public gardens, it occupies a very high place amongst the great cities of India

4 His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur succeeded to the *gadi* on the 7th September 1922 on the death of Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh, who ruled from 1880 to 1922 His Highness, who was born on the 21st August 1911 is the second son of the Thakur of Isarda, a noble belonging to the Rajawat sect of the Kachwahas, and was adopted on the 24th March 1921 by the late Ruler, who himself had also been adopted from the same family On the 30th January 1924 the Maharaja married the

sister of His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, the present Maharaja of Jodhpur. Her Highness gave birth to a daughter on the 14th June 1929 and to a son and Heir-Apparent on the 22nd October 1931. On the 20th July 1929, after passing the Diploma Examination of the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness accompanied by his European Guardian left India to receive a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He returned in October 1930 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 14th March 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners in May 1931 and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on 1st January 1934. His Highness visited Europe in 1933. The second marriage of the Maharaja with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932. Her Highness the Second Maharani gave birth to a Maharaj Kumar at Staines (England) on the 5th May 1933.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness assisted by a Council of five members.

5. The Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns.

6. Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India.

The State has also been visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in February 1903 for the third time; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in November 1905; the German Crown Prince in 1910; Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1911; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in January 1925 and Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden in January 1927.

7. In population, wealth and general advancement, Jaipur is well to the fore amongst the States of Rajputana. The Public Works Department which was for many years under the general superintendence of the celebrated Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob has many important works to its credit. A large water-works scheme for Jaipur City was completed in 1931.

8. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government and a portion of the State Transport Corps proceeded on active service out of India in November 1914. The corps also saw active service during the Chitral campaign in 1895, the Tirah campaign in 1897-98 and in 1919 on the North-West Frontier.

JAISALMER.

1. The Ruling family are Jadon Bhati Rajput, and claim descent from the Yadon or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

2. The first Ruling Prince with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Ruler Maharawal Saliwahan succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption in 1891 at the age of 5. During his minority the administration was conducted by the Resident at Jodhpur assisted by a Dewan and Council.

KISHANGARH

1 The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who leaving his patrimony conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishangarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594 A treaty was concluded with the British Government in 1818

2 Maharaja Madan Singh who was born on the 1st November 1884, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1900 Until he was invested with full powers in 1905 the administration of the State was conducted by a State Council under the supervision of the Resident at Jaipur He died at Rupnagar on the 2[illegible]th September 1926, leaving no male issue A decision as to the succession was postponed, so long as there was a possibility of a posthumous heir being born to the late Ruler Subsequently His Excellency the Viceroy approved the succession of Maharaj Yagyanarain Singh, first cousin of the late Ruler The succession was announced by the Resident at Jaipur, in a Durbar held at Kishangarh on the 24th November 1926 His Highness Maharaja Yagyanarain Singh who was born on the 26th January 1896 was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer

3 His Highness was married to the sister of the Raja Bahadur of Maksudangarh in Central India in 1915 and a son Maharaj Kumar Yetendra Singh who was born of this marriage on the 5th May 1916 died on the 24th May 1930 His Highness visited Europe in 1921

4 No Viceroy has yet visited Kishangarh

5 The State is administered by a Council consisting of a Prime Minister and four members presided over by His Highness the Maharaja

6 On the outbreak of the War (1914 19) the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government

---

LAWA

1 Lawa was declared a separate Chiefship under the protection of the British Government owing to the murder of the uncle of the Chief in 1867, in which Mohammed Ali Khan, then Nawab of Tonk, was implicated

2 The Thakur's family belong to the Kachwaha Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Jaipur ruling house

3 Thakur Raghubir Singh of Lawa died on the 30th December 1929, and was succeeded by his son Bans Pardeep Singh, who was born on the 24th September 1921 During his minority the estate is being managed under the guidance of the Resident at Jaipur

RAJPUTANA—MEWAR RESIDENCY AND SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

	Name of State or Estate	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Banswara .	His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Sir Pirthi Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharawal of— (*Sisodia Rajput*).	15th July 1888	8th January 1914.	1,606	225,106	5,16,000
2	Dungarpur	His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Lakshman Singh Bahadur, Maharawal of — (*Sisodia Rajput*).	7th March 1908.	15th November 1918.	1,460	227,544	8,81,000
3	Kushalgarh .	Rao Ranjit Singh, Rao of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	2nd May 1882	13th January 1916.	340	35,564	1,39,000
4	Partabgarh	His Highness Maharawat Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharawat of — (*Sisodia Rajput*).	12th April 1908.	18th January 1929.	886	76,539	5,64,000
5	Udaipur (Mewar).	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharana of— (*Sisodia Rajput*).	22nd February 1884.	24th May 1930	12,694	1,566,910	65,79,000

BANSWARA.

1. The communications of the State are by unmetalled roads only, t nearest railway station being Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, c tant 52 miles from Banswara.

2. The Ruling family are Sissodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dunger family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of Maharawal U Singh of Dungarpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dunga and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth cen the State fell under the sway of the Mahrattas, who levied heavy exac from the Ruling Princes, while the country was subjected to plunder. treaty concluded in 1818, the State came under the protection of the B Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made p in addition to a tribute of $\frac{3}{8}$ths of the revenue. Subsequently, howev tribute payable was fixed at Rs. 35,000 Salim Shahi, converted in Imperial Rs. 17,500.

3. After the famine of 1900 it was found necessary to place the Sta the administration of a Political Officer assisted by a Council sel Government. This arrangement terminated when Maharawal Shamb vested with ruling powers in 1906. The present Ruling Pr

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States Forces			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
4,53,000	17,000				11	110			143	15		
6,39,000	17,000				28	129 (124 infantry and 5 artillery)			312	15		
1,09,000		Rs 500 Imperial to Banswara Rs. 1 205 Salim shahi ... alent to Rs. 602 8 Imperial to Rutlam			5				91			
6,65,000	36,250				20	9			*67	15		
65,21,000	2,66,000*		105†	301†			143	461	2,683†	19		21

* Include contribution to local corps.
† Figures given in columns 12, 13, 14, 15 and 18 represent the sanctioned strength of each unit

Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Sir Pirthi Singh was born on 15th July 1888, and succeeded on 8th January 1914, as the eldest son of the late Maharawal Shambhu Singh His Highness has been married four times, namely to the daughters of (1) His Highness Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur the late Maharao of Sirohi (2) the Maharana of Danta, (3) the Thakur of Malia and (4) to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Daulat Singh of Idar He has two sons the 1st, Maharaj Kumar Chandra Veer Singh born on the 26th November 1909 and the second born on the 10th May 1921 His Highness was invested with full powers on 18th March 1914 The eldest daughter of His Highness was married on the 27th January 1928, to His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari in Central India His Highness was created a K C I E , on the 2nd January 1933

4 A land revenue settlement on regular lines is in force

5 No Viceroy has yet visited Banswara

6 In December 1911 His Highness Maharawal Pirthi Singh, when he was Maharaj Kumar, accompanied by the Kamdar and some representative Jagirdars, attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi

7. On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness offered his services to Government.

DUNGARPUR.

1. The distance by fair-weather road from Udaipur is 67 miles, and from Ahmedabad, 75 miles.

2. The Ruling Family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur, from which they are said to have separated in the twelfth century. Some time previous to the fifteenth century one of the descendants of the elder brother of the Mewar Ruling Princes, who had been supplanted by the younger brother at Chitor, emigrated from Mewar and possessed himself of Galiakot, now a prosperous and rising town situated on the river Mahi in the south-east corner of the State, and gradually driving back the Bhil Chiefs, became master of the province, called Bagar, which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the first Ruling Princes of Dungarpur resided at Galiakot, as their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the banks of the Mahi river. After the death of Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A.D., his territory was split up, one Division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger son.

3. On the fall of the Moghal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 to the Maharattas. By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom was transferred the tribute, converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 17,500. The present Ruling Prince His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Lakshman Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Maharawal Sir Bijaya Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., on the 15th November 1918. He was born on the 7th March 1908. His Highness was married to the grand daughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th February 1920. He joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. in November 1919, and left it in March 1927, after passing the Diploma Examination and studying up to the 1st year of the Post Diploma Course there. In May 1927 he proceeded on a short visit to England whence he returned in October 1927. Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba Biswanji presented His Highness with a daugther on the 16th January 1928. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February 1928. He was married a second time to the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur of Kishengarh on the 8th March 1928. Two daughters have been born to Her Highness Maharani Shri Rathorji on the 25th July 1929 and 26th July 1930, and a son, the heir-apparent, on the 14th August 1931. He has three brothers. From 1918 to 1928 a Political Officer, stationed at Dungarpur, supervised the administration which was carried on by a State Council of which he was President.

4. No Viceroy has yet visited Dungarpur.

5. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) His Highness the late Maharawal placed the entire resources of his State and his person at the disposal of Government. His Highness the late Maharawal also offered to raise 2 signalling sections during 1915 and 1916 as his contribution towards Imperial defence and supplied 100 men to Government for garrison duty from May 1918 till the end of the War. He also contributed a sum of about Rs. 1,30,000 to War Funds.

[illegible] The State possesses a good [illegible] the School at the Capital has recently been [illegible] School.

KUSHALGARH

1 The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara [illegible] independent State

2 In 1868, as a result of disputes between Banswara and Kushalgarh the Government of India decided after an enquiry that the Banswara Durbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh estate and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay an annual tribute of Rs 1,100 Salim Shahi (converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs 550) to the Banswara Durbar should in accordance with the custom observed in former years, correspond direct with the Political Agent This tribute is paid through the Political Authorities but the Chiefship also pays an annual tribute of Rs 1,205 Salim Shahi direct to the Rutlam Durbar

3 The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathore clan of Rajputs It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar whose great grandson [illegible] obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb

4 The present Chief Rao Ranjit Singh was born on 2nd May 18[illegible], and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father Udai Singh on [illegible] January 1916

5 The Chief is not entitled to any salute The estate has not been visited by any Viceroy

6 The Rao of Kushalgarh attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in December 1911

7 The Rao at present has four sons by his junior Rani and a grandson born on the 11th May 1924 to his deceased eldest son Brij Behari Singh who died on the 9th February 1933

8 On the outbreak of the Great War the late Rao placed all the resources of his estate at the disposal of Government and offered his personal services and also those of his sons

PARTABGARH

1 The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khem Singh [illegible] son of Maharana Mokul and younger brother of Rana Kumbha who held the gadi of Mewar from 1419 to 1474 Khem Singh [illegible] Mal [illegible] possessed himself of the Sadri and Dhariawad districts

2 Bikaji, the great grandson of Suraj Mal [illegible] in 1561 with a few Rajput followers at [illegible] carved out for himself an independent [illegible] Capital at Deolia The town of Partabgarh [illegible] Singh at the commencement of the [illegible] the establishment of the Mahratta power [illegible] Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar In 1818 [illegible] the protection of the British Government [illegible]

the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute (Imperial Rs. 36,350), which is, therefore, paid to him from the British Treasury.

3. On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur. Dalpat Singh was succeeded by his son Udai Singh who died without issue in 1890. The succession of his nearest male relative Raghunath Singh, Maharaj of Arnod, was recognised by Government. Some financial control of the State had to be exercised through Political Officers after the *famine of 1900*.

4. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Ram Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 12th April 1908, and succeeded to the *gadi* on 18th January 1929, on the demise of his grandfather Maharawat Raghunath Singh. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His Highness was first married to the eldest daughter of late Rao Raja Madho Singh of Sikar in Jaipur who died in January 1931. His Highness subsequently married the daughter of Maharana Sir Keshav Prasad Singh, C.B.E., of Dumraon in Bihar on 20th April 1932. His Highness has one sister and two daughters born on 26th August 1912, 16th February 1925 and 18th May 1929, respectively. The nearest relative to His Highness on the male side is his uncle Maharaj Gordhan Singh of Arnod.

5. Partabgarh possesses a good modern dispensary, and is connected with the Railway at Mandsaur in Gwalior territory, a distance of 20 miles, by a telegraph line and a metalled road.

6. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, in which a summary assessment has been imposed.

7. No Viceroy has yet visited Partabgarh.

8. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. The late Ruler also offered his and his son's personal services.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

1. The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The Ruling Prince is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144.

2. No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was affected by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana) who on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 734. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

3. Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Mohammadans on no less than three occasions by Ala-ud-in Khilji in 1303,

by Bahadur Shah of Gujerat in 1534 and by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur house succeeded in regaining the possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it During the rule of Rana Udai Singh when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Maharana retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son, Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, and surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dawair He followed up his success with such energy, that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Scindia Holkar and Amir Khan and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of I ... allowance of Rs 1 000 a month In this state of ... was found in 1818, when the British ... to the State

The finances of the State were restored by Captain Tod, the first Political Agent, accredited to the State between 1818 and 1821 Full powers were restored to the Maharana in 1826 From 1861 to 1865 the State was administered by a Council advised by the Political Agent, during the minority of Maharana Sambhu Singh, who was then entrusted with the management of the State There was a similar minority administration from 1874, till Maharana Sajjan Singh received his powers

4 On the death of the late Ruling Prince Maharana Sir Fateh Singh ... Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana ... s father on the *Gaddi* of Mewar The ... cession was presented to him by the ... 22nd August 1930 His Highness was created a K C I E on the 3rd June 1919 and a G C S I on 1st January 1931 A permanent local salute of 21 guns was sanctioned on the 1st January 1921

5 His Highness married the sister of the Thakur of Auwa in March 1910 who died in June 1910 He again married in February, 1911, the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in the Jaipur State His third marriage took place on the 17th January 1928, with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Marwar State

6 The administration of the State is carried on under the personal supervision of His Highness the Maharana assisted by a Musahib Ala and two Ministers

7 A proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the Mewar Bhil Corps is debited to the Mewar Darbar

8 The State maintains 2 units of Indian State Forces—Mewar Lancers as an "A" class unit and the Bhupal Infantry and Bhupal Training Company as "B" class units

Serial No. 1	Name of State. 2	Name, title and caste of Ruler. 3	Date of birth. 4	Date of succession. 5	Area in square miles. 6	Population. 7	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand). 8
							Rs.
1	Bikaner .	Lieut.-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LLD., A.D.C., Maharaja of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	13th October 1880.	31st August 1887.	23,317	936,218	1,21,66,000
2	Palanpur .	Major His Highness Nawab Sir Talemahomedkhan Shermahomedkhan, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Nawab of — (*Lohani Pathan*)	7th July 1883	28th September 1918.	1,748	264,179	10,81,000
3	Sirohi . .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharao of — (*Deora Chauhan Rajput*).	27th September 1888.	29th April 1920.	1,958	216,528	10,03,000

BIKANER.

1. The Rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded in 1465 by Rao Bikaji a son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. A Treaty was concluded on the 9th March 1818, with the British Government. In 1869 an extradition treaty was executed with the British Government which was subsequently modified in 1887.

2. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, 21st Prince of his line, who was born in October 1880, ascended the *gadi* in 1887 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th December 1898. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency under the Presidentship of the Political Agent.

His Highness was created a K.C.I.E., in 1900 (for services in connection with the China campaign), a K.C.S.I., on the 24th June 1904; a G.C.I.E., on 1st January 1907; a G.C.S.I., in December 1911; a K.C.B., on the 1st January 1918 [for services in connection with the War (1914-19)]; a G.C.V.O., in January 1919, and a G.B.E., on the 1st January, 1921. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind Decoration, 1st class, for services in connection with the famine of 1899-1900; the China Medal in 1900 and the Gold Durbar Medal in January 1903.

In 1902, His Highness was appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty King George V): an Honorary Colonel in the Indian Army and an Honorary A.D.C. to His Majesty the King Emperor on the 3rd June 1910. He was promoted to the rank of Honorary Major-General on the 1st August 1917 [in recognition of his personal services at the Front on the War (1914-19)]. He was gazetted Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Lancers on the 30th December 1919. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in September 1930.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911.

Average annual revenue (rupees) (approximate)	Payments		Military Forces							Salute in guns		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces		Police	Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
93,00,000				20		600 Militia*	342	1,431†	1,4[illegible]	17	19	19
16,54,000		38,462					4[illegible]	111	38[illegible]	13		
10,00,000				100	2[illegible]	40			446	15		

* This has not yet been raised
† Including Artillery 206 Camel Corps 465 Motor Machine Gun Sections 106
‡ This includes 100 ex-service men of the Sirohi Military Police

A personal salute of 19 guns was granted to His Highness on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent local salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921

His Highness has visited Europe on the following occasions —

August 1902 (to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the late King Emperor), 1907, 1911 (to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the present King Emperor), 1917 (as representative of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference), November 1918 (to attend the Peace Conference) May 1922, August 1924 (to attend the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations), August 1930 (to attend the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Imperial Conferences and the Indian Round Table Conference), August 1931 (to attend the resumed sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference)

His Highness is a Freeman of the cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol, a Vice President of the Royal Empire Society a First Member of the Indian Red Cross Society and Doctor of Laws of the Cambridge, Edinburgh and Benares Hindu Universities as well as a Patron and Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University

3 On the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes in February 1921, His Highness was elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes—a post to which he likewise was, without break, re-elected for a period of 5 years running His Highness was for 5 consecutive years elected Honorary General Secretary to the Princes' Conferences held in Delhi from 1916 to 1920 prior to the institution of the Chamber of Princes during which period, and under which designation he discharged the same responsible duties which now fall on the shoulders of the Chancellor

4 The following Viceroys have paid visits to Bikaner Lord Elgin (1896) Lord Curzon (November 1902), Lord Minto (November 1906 and 1908), Lord

P

inge (November 1912, October 1913 and November 1915); Lord Chelms- (November 1920); Lord Reading (December 1921 and January 1925); and Irwin (January 1927, October 1927 and January-February 1929).

The State was also visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duch- of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse in Febru- 1903; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now eir Imperial Majesties the King and Queen) in November 1905; His Royal ghness the Prince of Wales in December 1921 and Their Royal Highnesses e Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in December 1924.

5. Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, son and Heir to His lighness was born on the 7th September 1902. He was made an Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1921 and a Companion of the Royal Victorian Order on the 17th March 1922 on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. A son was born to the Maharaj Kumar on the 21st April 1924, and a second son on the 11th December 1925. His Highness' second son Maharaj Kumar Sri Bijey Singhji Bahadur who was born on the 29th March 1909, died on the 11th February 1932.

6. Sir Manubhai Nand Shankar Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B., was appointed by His Highness the Maharaja to be Prime Minister and Chief Councillor in January 1927.

7. The opening ceremony of the Gang Canal was performed by His Excellency the Viceroy in October 1927.

8. The Bikaner State is in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

9. On the outbreak of the Great War the Bikaner Government placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. His Highness also offered his personal services. He was appointed to Sir John French's staff and joined the appointment on the 7th December 1914. The Bikaner Camel Corps proceeded shortly afterwards with an Indian Division to Egypt. His Highness was most reluctantly compelled to return to Bikaner owing to the serious illness of the Princess, His Highness' elder daughter, which, unfortunately, culminated in her demise on the 31st July 1915.

10. During the Autumn and Winter of 1915-16 His Highness was himself seriously indisposed; and after that, in spite of his pressing requests, was not permitted to return to France on Active Service, as his presence in India was deemed necessary and also more useful in connection with the War by the Viceroy.

PALANPUR.

The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Usufzai Loh tribe, and is said to have first settled in Bihar in the 12th century. In 14th century Malek Khurram Khan, the founder of the House, captu Jhalor. Their rule over Palanpur commences from the 16th century, w Emperor Akbar gave Palanpur, Deesa and Dantiwada to Ghazni Khan 12th Ruler of the House. Thus the Lohani House, which is the o amongst the existing Muhammadan Ruling Houses in India, came to over Jhalor, Sachor and Bhinmal along with Palanpur, Deesa and Dant until the end of the 17th century when the capital was finally establish Palanpur.

2 Malek Usman Khan, the 5th Ruler, was granted the hereditary title of "Zubt-ul Mulk" by the Sultan of Gujarat, and Ghazni Khan the 12th Ruler, who was also the Governor of Lahore, received the hereditary titles of "Dewan" and "Mahakhan" from Emperor Akbar. The title of "Nawab" was conferred on the Ruler by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor in 1910 as a hereditary distinction.

3 The present Ruler Major His Highness Sir Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, the 29th Ruler of the House ascended the *gadi* on the 28th September 1918. His Highness was granted an Honorary Commission as Captain in the Army in 1916 and was created a K C I E on the 5th June 1920. His Highness was appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India and was created on the 17th March 1922 a K C V O. In 1926 His Highness was promoted to the rank of Major and was created a G C I E on the 1st January 1932. His Highness was a member of the Indian Delegation to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva in September 1928. His highness' son and Heir Apparent Nawabzada Iqbal Muhammad Khan was born on the 8th June 1917.

4 Their Excellencies Lord Dufferin and Lord Elgin halted for a few hours at Palanpur. His Excellency Lord Irwin paid a visit to Palanpur in 1927.

5 His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Force twice visited and stayed at Palanpur as His late Highness' Guest.

6 General Sir George White and Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood Commanders in Chief also visited the Palanpur State.

7 The Palanpur State assisted the British Government by supplying transport animals during the Afghan Wars of 1842 and 1879. During the Mutiny of 1857 the State rendered prompt and valuable assistance to the British Government. On the outbreak of the Great War His late Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and offered the personal services of his two sons.

SIROHI

1 The Ruling Family are Deora Rajputs a branch of the Chauhan clan, and are said to be descended from Prithwi Raj the Chauhan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century but the Chauhans are said to have appeared in this part of the country (i.e. at Jalor in Jodhpur to the northwest about 1152. The present capital Sirohi was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor is said to have taken refuge at Mount Abu from the army of Kutbud-din of Gujarat and when that force retired, he refused to leave having learnt how strong the place was. He was however driven out by a force under the Sirohi Prince's son and no other Ruling Prince was allowed on the hill till 1836 when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823 and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government under certain conditions certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitarium. These lands together with a surrounding portion amounting to about 6 square miles were made over to the British Government under a permanent lease on an agreement concluded in October 1917.

2 The present Ruler of Sirohi His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur was born on the 27th September 1888. He

s educated under the tuition of a Political Officer and conducted the ministration of the State for 10 years as Musahib Ala prior to his accession the *gadi*. He succeeded his late father Maharao Sir Kesri Singh on the 0th April 1920, the latter having abdicated the *gadi* on account of old age. is Highness has been married (1) to the youngest daughter of His Highness he Maharao of Cutch-Bhuj by whom he has three daughters one of whom has ince died, (2) to the sister (since deceased) of His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam, (3) to a daughter of the Thakur of Kuwar in Gujarat and (4) to the daughter of the Thakur of Junia (Ajmer-Merwara). His Highness has no male issue. The titles of "Maharao" and of "Maharajadhiraja" were conferred on the Ruler of Sirohi as hereditary distinctions on the 1st July 1889 and on the 12th December 1911, respectively. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1924 on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday and a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1932. At the present time His Highness is carrying on the administration of the State with the help of a Chief Minister.

The only ruling families of note connected with Sirohi are those of Bundi and Kotah. Marriages have taken place in recent times with the Kachhwaha family of Jaipur, the Rathor families of Jodhpur and Kishengarh, the Jadon families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, the Sisodia families of Dungarpur and Banswara and the Jadeja family of Cutch.

3. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (Metre Gauge) passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles.

4. No Viceroy has yet visited the Capital of Sirohi, but Lord Lansdowne in 1890 and Lord Curzon in 1902 visited Mount Abu, which is the most notable place in Sirohi, some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peak is known as Guru Shikhar (the Saint's pinnacle) 5,650 feet high. Abu is the headquarters of the Governor General's Agent and is famous fo its Jain temples at Delwara, about two miles from the station.

5. The Sirohi State is in direct political relations with the Agent to th Governor General in Rajputana.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Sikkim.	His Highness Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —— (*Buddhist*).	1893.	5th December 1914.	2,818	109,651	4,86,000

SIKKIM.

1. In ancient times the country was inhabited by the Lepchas under the rule of Chiefs. The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. Guru Tashi settled and died at Chumbi. His third son, Mipon Rab, Leader of Men, married a Tibetan lady and settled at Gangtok. He had four sons, from whom the four chief families in Sikkim trace their descent. His fourth son was Guru Tashi, whose great grandson, Pinchu Nam-gye, said to have been born in 1604 A.D. became the first Raja of Sikkim and his accession to the *gadi* is said to have occurred in 1641. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 5th December 1914 on the death of his half-brother Sidkeong Namgyal. His formal accession to the *gadi* according to Sikkim custom took place on the 15th May 1916. The Sikkim State suffered various encroachments from Bhutan, Tibet and Nepal. The Chumbi Valley, which originally belonged to Sikkim, was annexed to Tibet after the war between Tibet *cum* China and Nepal. Our relations with Sikkim commenced at the time of the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15, and at the conclusion of the war we restored to Sikkim the country which had been wrested from it by successive Gurkha invasions dating from 1780.

2. In 1834-35 a further inroad into the Sikkim Terai by the Lepcha refugees in Nepal in which the British Government intervened, led to negotiations by which the British Government acquired the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of Sikkim of the Darjeeling tract. A compensation of Rs. 3,000 per annum was at first granted for this cession. It was raised in 1846 to Rs. 6,000.

3. The settlement in Darjeeling advanced rapidly from a population of 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. This increased importance of Darjeeling was viewed with jealousy by the Sikkim Darbar, resulting in 1849 in their seizure and imprisonment of Drs. Hooker and Campbell, the latter the Superintendent of Darjeeling, who were travelling in Sikkim with the permission of Government and the Maharaja.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police force	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES FORCES.			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs												
4,37 000									60	15		

4 This led to the expedition of 1850 and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai and a certain portion of the Sikkim Hills to the Darjeeling district, and to the stoppage of the annual grant of Rs 6 000 There was another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 ending in the Treaty of 1861 By the 22nd Article of the Treaty the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Darbar to reside at Darjeeling The annual allowance of Rs 6,000 forfeited in 1850 was restored in 1862, and raised to Rs 9,000 in 1868, and to Rs 12,000 in 1873

5 After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1886 the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu Intrigues followed In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap La

6 In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident who came to Gnatong for the purpose The negotiations were re-opened in 1889 through Mr James H Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service and resulted in the *Sikkim Tibet Convention, signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890* The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was fixed The British Protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for Trade pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier, and of the arrangement for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion

7 In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communication and pasturage to be appended to the above mentioned *Convention of 1890* were drawn up They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier The import and export of certain goods were prohibited, or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose, and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period of five years after which period a tariff might be mutually agreed upon During this period of five years trade in Indian tea was not to be engaged in

Up to the present date no further agreement on the question of a tariff on the importation of Indian tea has been arrived at. The mart in Yatung was opened in 1894. In May 1895 a Boundary Commission was appointed but with no satisfactory results. The Tibetans and the Chinese authorities both refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1890, and the matter rested for the time.

8. In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert their Treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found at Giaogong, or elsewhere on the Sikkim side of the frontier described in Article I of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. Mr. White, the then Political Officer, was accordingly directed to proceed to Giaogong. He left Gangtok for the frontier on the 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort and expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and blockhouses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Donkya La and Lho-nak, and having taken a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

9. In June 1903, the Government of India deputed a Mission to Tibet under Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, K.C.I.E., to meet Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle long-pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The Mission stayed for some months at Khamba Jong. As it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there the Mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi and eventually towards the close of March 1904, to Gyantse. During the year the Tibet Mission, owing to the obstructive attitude of the Tibetans, was compelled to proceed to Lhasa and after successfully concluding a treaty with the Tibetan authorities returned to India without hindrance.

10. The Tibet Mission bulked very large in the history of the State during the years 1903 and 1904, and has in many ways exercised a very considerable influence on the State. In December 1903, a cooly corps was raised in which the late Maharaja took a keen interest and which did very good work for the Tibet Mission. The corps was disbanded in October 1904. The State helped largely with labour for the maintenance of the new road and improvement of the existing one.

11. In October 1905, the Tashi Lama stayed a few days at Gangtok on his way to India as the guest of the late Maharaja. This visit created great interest throughout the country and the Buddhists flocked into Gangtok in large numbers to receive the Pontiff's blessing. On his return from India the Tashi Lama again stayed at Gangtok.

12. With the sanction of the Government of India Maharaj Kumar Tsotra Namgyal visited Sikkim for three months during 1917. The Dalai Lama passed through Sikkim on his flight from Lhasa in February 1910. The journey and the circumstances attending it aroused a deep and abiding interest. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

13. In October 1918 His Highness Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal married Kunzang Dechen, daughter of the Rakashar Depon, a General in the Tibetan

Army Her Highness is grand-daughter of the late Lonchen Shokang, who was Prime Minister of Tibet Their Highnesses have three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Kunzang Paljor Namgyal, was born on the 20th November 1921 The following are his relations —

(1) Raja Tsotra Namgyal (still in Tibet), born in 1879 (half brother) The Government of India conferred the title of Raja upon him as a personal distinction on the 2nd January 1922

(2) Kumari Choni Wangmo La born in 1897 (sister) She was married to Deb Zimpon Raja Sonam Tobgay Dorji, Agent to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan at Kalimpong (also Assistant for Bhutan to the Political Officer in Sikkim) on the 5th April 1918

14 The present Maharaja was educated at the Mayo College in Ajmer (1903 and 1910) and at St Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914) He accompanied his father the late Maharaja Sir Thotub Namgyal K C I E, to Calcutta on the occasion of the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905, and to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911 His Highness visited Bombay in 1916 He also visited Delhi on the occasions of the visits to India of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1921 and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1922 His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918

15 The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok During the last few years the trade and revenues of the State have increased greatly A survey for a railway connecting Gangtok with Bengal has been made The project is never likely to materialise owing to the comparative ease and cheapness of motor communication

16 There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a force of armed police consisting of 68 men including 3 Sub-Inspectors

17 On the outbreak of war in Europe, Sikkim was quick to respond to the call The late Maharaja offered his personal services to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and placed all the resources of his little State at the disposal of the Government Many Sikkimese fought in the ranks of Gurkha Regiments during the war During the European war nearly eight hundred men joined the Army and more than three hundred the Military Police, the enlistments in each being many times larger than during peace A few also joined ambulance companies Subscriptions were made to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and to the St John's Ambulance Fund

18 In 1920 Her Highness the Maharani of Sikkim was educated at the Hampton Court College, Mussoorie

19 For services in connection with the War the Maharaja was appointed a C I E on the 1st January 1919 On the 1st January 1923, His Highness the Maharaja was promoted to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Akadia .	Four Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	2	163	2,000
2	Alampur (Devani).	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	3	499	6,000
3	Ambliara .	Thakor Kesarisinhji Jalamsinhji, Thakor of—(*Khant Koli*)	5th November 1887.	17th March 1908.	80	10,179	93,000
4	Amarpur .	Three Shareholders (*Rajput-Mahomedans*).	..	..	8	1,751	16,000
5	Anandpur .	Six Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	130	8,268	40,000
5(1)	Anandpur .	Khachar Shri Desa Bhoj of Kathi.	15th December 1879	11th September 1905.	70	2,529	16,000
6	Ankevalia .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	17	2,239	35,000
7	Babra .	Six Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	10	8,242	80,000
8	Bagasra (Majmu).	Six Shareholders (*Vala Kathi*).	..	..	56	10,153	2,20,000
9	Bajana .	Malek Shri Kamalkhanji Jivankhanji, Chief of—(*Jat Mahomedan*).	6th December 1907.	2nd February 1920.	183·12	13,481	2,81,000
10	Bamanbor	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	9th December 1869.	2nd August 1906.	12	812	5,000
11	Bantwa-Manavadar	Khan Shri Gulam Moinuddin Khanji (*Pathan*).	22nd December 1911.	19th October 1918.		29,061	6,13,000
	Bantwa-Sardargadh (including Khan Shri Yavarkhanji's share)	*Khan Shri Hussein Yavarkhanji (*Babi Pathan*).	14th July 1880.	4th June 1903.	221·8	10,133	1,73,000
	Bantwa .	Khan Shri Sherkhanji representing his branch.	..	..		9,201	2,00,000
12	Bhadli .	Four Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	15	2,437	38,000
13	Bhadwa .	Jadeja Shri Natwarsinhji Balsinhji of—(*Rajput*).	23rd July 1915.	25th July 1926.	7	1,401	17,000
14	Bhadvana .	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	15	1,109	12,000
15	Bhalala .	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	6	376	4,000
16	Bhalgam Baldoi.	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	1	820	7,000
17	Bhalgamda .	Three Shareholders (*Hindu*)	.	..	19	1,903	27,000
18	Bhalusna .	Thakor Ratansinhji Mulsinhji, Thakor of—(*Chohan Koli*).	25th March 1871.	7th August 1917	1	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	4,000
19	Bhandaria .	Four Shareholders (*Ahir*) .	..	..	3	680	5,000
20	Bharejda .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	2	293	3,000
21	Bhathan .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	465	4,000
22	Bhavnagar .	His Highness Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of—(*Gohil Rajput*).	19th May 1912	17th July 1919	2,961	500,274	11,50,08,000
23	Bhimora .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	36	1,912	14,000
24	Bholka .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	30	3,365	43,000
25	Bhojavadar .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3	701	5,000
26	Bildi .	Baunbai (*Sindhi*) .	..	..	3	488	4,000

*The powers of Khan Shri Hussein Yavarkhanji were suspended in April 1933 and he was permanently deprived of em on 19th January 1934.

Actual annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments: To Government	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns: Permanent	Salute in Guns: Personal	Salute in Guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	R.										
1,000	129	75										
6,000		1,397										
90 000		3 3							19			
8,000	511											
35,000	715	205										
15 000	400								5			
35,000	1,300	226										
60,000												
2,00 000		4,098							75			
2,[illegible],000	7,880	57			7	31			40			
4,000	6											
5 37,000	14 821	2,346			11	37			70			
45 004	7 415	1,093 10										
1,00 000	7 410											
0,00	1 101	56										
1,000	1,394	38							5			
11,000	994	53										
3,000	474											
4 00		[illegible]										
00	04	58										
24 00	1,400	105										
3 00		3										
3 000	64	31 1 0										
1 00	611	60										
1 26, 4,000	1 24,000	6,439 0 0					276	213	102	13		1
1,000	3	63										
40 00	1 59	373 3 0										
5 000		40										
3,000												

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
27	Bodanoness .	One Shareholder (*Ahir*) .	..	..	·88	205	1,000
28	Bolundra .	Thakor Hindusinhji Sardarsinhji, Thakor of —(*Rehwar Rajput*).	1888 . .	5th November 1913.	6	1,078	6,000
29	Chanchana .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	6	310	7,000
30	Chamardi-Vachhani.	Twenty-four Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	7	1,860	20,000
31	Charkha .	Four Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	10	1,134	12,000
32	Chalala .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	.	5	650	11,000
33	Chiroda .	Shareholders . . .	..	..	1	367	3,000
34	Chitravav (Devani).	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	1	278	2,000
35	Chobari .	Six Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	13	172	6,000
36	Chok . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	1,347	7,000
37	Chotila .	Nine Shareholders (*Kathi*).	..	..	108	8,890	69,000
38	Chuda .	Thakore Shri Bahadursinhji Jorawarsinhji, Chief of —(*Jhala Rajput*).	23rd April 1909.	21st December 1920.	78·2	12,915	1,32,000
39	Cutch . .	His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of — (*Jadeja Rajput*).	23rd August 1866.	1st January 1876.	7,616†	514,307	31,27,191
40	Dabha . .	Thakor Mohobatsinhji Gulabsinhji, Thakor of—(*Makwana Koli*).	25th July 1868.	8th August 1893.	12	1,774	13,000
41	Dadhalia .	Thakor Amarsinhji Jaswantsinhji, Thakor of—(*Sisodia Rajput*).	9th September 1881.	21st June 1915.	28	4,062	16,000
42	Dahida .	Six Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	2	948	6,000
43	Darod . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	260	4,000
44	Dasada .	Six Shareholders (*Mahomedan*).	..	..	129·76	9,891	1,91,000
45	Datha . .	Two main Shareholders (*Rajput*).	.	..	68·9	2,834	23,000
46	Dedan . .	Four Shareholders (*Kotila*)	..	..	19·5	5,789	40,000
47	Dedarda .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	2	777	1,000
48	Dedhrota .	Thakor Pratapsinhji Dawlatsinhji, Thakor of—(*Makwana Koli*).	4th August 1916.	18th October 1921.	1	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	10,000
49	Deloli . .	Shareholders—(*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	4,000
50	Deodar .	Waghela Khanji Anandsinhji, Talukdar of — (*Rajput*).	8th April 1872.	8th September 1902.	Survey not made.	1,845	13,000
51	Deodar .	Waghela Himatsinhji Vajesinhji, Talukdar of — (*Rajput*).	12th January 1908.	2nd May 1918	Do.	4,455	16,000

† Exclusive of the Rann of Cutch.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces.* Cavalry	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces.* Infantry	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns. Permanent.	Salute in Guns. Personal.	Salute in Guns. Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
1,000		112										
6 000		134							6			
7,000	318											
[illegible]0,000		8[illegible]8										
10 000		[illegible]41										
13,000	971	161 4 10										
2 000		13[illegible]										
2,000		[illegible]										
[illegible],000	1[illegible]4	45										
4,000		417										
60 000	6[illegible]	[illegible]40-9 4										
1 45,000	0 467-[illegible]-6	6 6			9	2			3[illegible]			
20,34,[illegible]19	62,2[illegible]7 1[illegible] 0				19	300	3[illegible]	3[illegible]9	665	17		19
13 000		03							10			
16 000		1 310							10			
5,000												
3,000	306	50										
1,47,000	9 [illegible] 6	16,214										
2[illegible],000		5,398										
3 ,000		1 471										
3,000		103										
10,000		4										
4 000		[illegible]6										
17,000									10			
15 000												

* Including [illegible].

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
52	[illegible]	Three shareholders ([illegible])	..	..	2	633	5,000
53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] December 18[illegible]	2nd April 1[illegible]7	10	Included in the Vaktapur Thana	7,000
54	[illegible]	Two shareholders ([illegible])	..	..	11	837	7,000
55	[illegible]	One shareholder ([illegible])	..	..	1	[illegible]5	1,000
56	[illegible]	One shareholder ([illegible])	..	..	1	403	4,000
57	Dhrafa	Nine shareholders ([illegible])	..	..	44	3,767	60,000
58	Dhrangadhra	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Saheb of — (Jhala Rajput)	31st May 1889	February 1911	1,167	88,961	25,00,000
59	Dhrol	Thakor Saheb Shri Daulatsinhji Harisinhji, Thakor Saheb of — (Jadeja Rajput)	22nd August 1864	2nd September 1914	282	27,639	2,63,000
60	[illegible]	Three shareholders ([illegible])	..	..	12	2,[illegible]	17,000
61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] August 18[illegible]	5th December 1[illegible]	11	1,150	13,000
62	Gadhali	Three shareholders ([illegible])	..	..	5	1,[illegible]3	15,000
63	Gadhia	Two shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	11	747	3,000
64	Gadhka	Jadeja Shri [illegible] (Rajput)	27th September 1910	1st April 1932	23	2,392	26,000
65	Gadhula	Two shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	1	325	3,000
66	Gadhol	One shareholder (Rajput)	..	..	0·53	229	2,000
67	Gamph[illegible] (Moti)	One shareholder (Kathi)	..	..	2	3[illegible]6	3,000
68	Gamph[illegible] (Nani)	One shareholder ([illegible])	..	..	2	249	1,500
69	Gavridad	[illegible] Pratapsinhji of — (Rajput)	10th June 1870	30th March 1911	27	2,115	23,000
70	G[illegible]	Two shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	2	951	14,000
71	[illegible]	Thakor [illegible] Ratnasinhji [illegible] ([illegible])	7th August 19[illegible]	7th July 1930	16	1,708	31,000
72	[illegible]	Three shareholders (Kathi), one shareholder (Mularesala)	..	..	6	703	3,500
73	Gondal	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagwatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Jadeja Rajput Hindu).	24th October 1865	14th December 1869	1,024	205,846	50,00,000
74	Gund[illegible]	One shareholder (Rajput)	..	..	15	1,825	[illegible]0,000
75	Hadol	Thakor [illegible]sinhji [illegible]sinhji, Thakor of — ([illegible])	1st October 1882	2nd March 1888	[illegible]7	Included in the Gadhwada Thana	3,000

WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces. Indian States Forces. Cavalry	Military Forces. Indian States Forces. Infantry	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns. Permanent	Salute in Guns. Personal	Salute in Guns. Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	*0
Rs.	Rs	Rs.										
6,000												
000		500										
000	467	56										
4,000		384										
3 000		126										
5 000	3 706	1 165					66	42- 18 Band	1-9	13		
20 00,000	40 671	4 006										
									164	9		
2,12,000		10,231										
10 000	1 102	97										
10 000		43										
1 000		2 000										
*000		295							6			
25,000	643	202										
3,000		196										
1,000		111										
*,000		* 0										
1,000		194										
									5			
1,000	1,011	610										
12 000	1 00	139							11			
30 000		3 059										
3,000												
									600	11		
46,44,000	43,996	61 62-										
20,000	1 4 8											
3 000		1 1										

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
76	Halaria .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*)	.	..	6	732	12,000
77	Hapa . .	Thakor Himatsinhji Vakhatsinhji, Thakor of—(*Makuana Koli*).	21st August 1914.	1st April 1931.	5	Included in the Vaktapur Thana	11,000
78	Iavej . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	7	1,167	5,000
79	**Idar .**	**His Highness Maharaja Shri Himatsinhji Dowlatsinhji, Maharaja of — (*Rathod Rajput*).**	**22nd October 1899.**	**14th April 1931.**	**1,669**	**262,660**	**21,00,000***
80	Ijpura . .	Shareholders—(*Makuana Kolis*)	..	..	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	5,000
81	Ilol . .	Thakor Shivsinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of—(*Makuana Koli*)	31st December 1910.	18th October 1927.	19	4,662	46,000
82	Itaria . .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*)	..	..	6	1,050	15,000
83	**Jafrabad .**	**His Highness Nawab Sidi Mahomad Khan Sidi Ahmadkhan, Nawab Saheb of Janjibar and Jafrabad.**	**7th March 1911**	**2nd May 1922**	**53**	**12,083**	**1,67,000**
84	Jakhan	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3	498	4,000
85	Jalia-Devani .	Jadeja Shri Mohobatsinhji of — (*Rajput*).	6th August 1910.	26th October 1919.	36 89	3,133	30,000
86	Jalia-Kayaji .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	1	500	2,000
87	Jalia-Manaji .	Ditto . . .	..	..	1	203	2,000
88	Jasdan . .	Khacher Shri Ala Vajsur of — (*Kathi*).	4th November 1905.	10th June 1919.	283	34,056	5,00,000
89	Jetpur .	Twenty-five Shareholders (*Vala Kathi*).	..	..	566 87	93,910	10,47,000
90	Jhamar .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	561	8,000
91	Jhamka (Velani).	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	7	606	3,500
92	Jhampodad .	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	509	6,000
93	Jhinjhuwada	Nine Shareholders (*Koli*) .	..	..	161 6	11,743	1,62,000
94	**Junagadh .**	**His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasulkhanji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. Nawab Saheb of — (*Babi Pathan*)**	**2nd August 1900.**	**22nd January 1911.**	**3,337**	**545,152**	**80,00,000**
95	Junapadar .	One Shareholder (*Koli*) .		..	0 31	224	1,000
96	Kadoli . .	Thakor Kubersinhji Bhawansinhji, Thakor of—(*Makuana Koli*).	26th July 1888	4th June 1914	8	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	12,000
97	Kamadhia .	Mir Julfikar Ali (*Muhammadan*).	..	..	4	713	8,000
98	Kamalpur	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	632	12,000
99	Kaner . .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	.	..	2	266	2,000
100	Kanjarda .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	0 98	251	3,000

* Including the alienated Jagirs.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government.	Payments: To other States.	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police Force.	Salutes in guns: Permanent.	Salutes in guns: personal.	Salutes in guns: Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
10,000		179										
11,000		1 [illegible]										
3,000		90										
21,[illegible],000		16,319		*				148 in Kind.	443	15		
5,000		39										
40,000		*2							10			
1,000	25*	82										
61,000									13	†		
4,000	*4*	46										
9,000	1 181 1 -0	3 0							5			
2,000		138										
1,000		31										
4,52,000	7 601	2,068							53			
9,37,000	30,031	6,4 5							121			
8,000	444											
3,000		185										
2,000	128											
78,000	11,0 3	[illegible] 4										
71 86,000	24,354	31,310		*			111	201	1 042	13	13	13
1,000		40										
1 [illegible]		[illegible]										
8,000	3*7											
11,000	*78											
1,500		105										
1 [illegible]		1[illegible]3										

* Including the [illegible] and [illegible].

† [illegible] under the [illegible] States Agency

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
101	Kankasiali .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	7·6	233	3,500
102	Kanpur-(Ishvaria).	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	3	1,414	25,000
103	Kantharia .	Five main Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	14	1,752	33,000
104	Kariana .	Five Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	10	3,356	40,000
105	Karmad .	Gagubha Jashvatsinh (*Rajput*).	1894	1894	3	484	5,000
106	Karol . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	11	1,085	14,000
107	Kasalpura .	Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*)	..	..	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000
108	Katodia (Vachhani).	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	1	331	4,000
109	Kathrota .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	1	238	1,500
110	Katosan .	Thakor Shri Kirtisinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of—(*Makwana Koli*).	18th June 1920	20th January 1932.	10	5,803	51,000
111	Kesaria. .	Two main Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3	325	6,000
112	Khadal .	Thakor Fatehsinhji Rajumia, Thakor of—(*Makwana Koli*).	1899	7th February 1912.	8	2,505	37,000
113	Khambhala .	Three Shareholders (*Kathi*)	.	..	6	1,137	10,000
114	Khambhlav .	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	10	983	10,000
115	Khandia .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*) .	.	..	5	590	6,000
116	Khedawada .	Thakor Becharsinhji Vakhatsinhji, Thakor of—(*Makwana Koli*).	20th June 1892.	12th June 1902.	27	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	14,000
117	Kherali .	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*).	.	..	11	1,987	20,000
118	Khijadia Nayani. (Lakhapadar Thana).	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	1	133	2,000
119	Khijadia (Babra Thana).	One Shareholder (*Soyed Muhammadan*).	..	..	2	329	5,000
120	Khijadia Dosaji (Songadh Thana).	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	1	252	4,000
121	Khirasra .	Thakor Shri Sursinhji Balsinhji (*Rajput*).	26th September 1890.	24th February 1920.	47·5	4,663	70,000
122	Kotda-Nayani	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3	1,242	14,000
123	Kotda Pitha .	Five Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	25	6,895	80,000
124	Kotda-Sangani.	Thakor Shri Praduman-sinhji (*Jadeja Rajput*).	5th December 1920.	24th February 1930.	90	10,420	1,68,000
125	Kotharia .	Jadeja Shri Shivsinhji (*Rajput*).	26th May 1895	25th September 1925.	27	2,407	33,000

Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government	Payments: To Chiefs	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Indian States Forces: Infantry	[illegible]	Salute in Guns: Permanent	Salute in Guns: Personal	Salute in Guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
3,000	44	27										
18,000	130	117										
20,000	1,421	[illegible]										
9,000	850			*								
4,000	140	91-6-7										
15,000	63	93										
3,000		48										
4,000		221										
1,000		52										
[illegible]		[illegible]							5			
[illegible]	[illegible]											
[illegible]		[illegible]										
8,000	406	118										
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										
14,000		[illegible]										
18,000	[illegible]											
2,000		[illegible]										
2,000												
4,000		[illegible]										
60,000	[illegible]	[illegible]							13			
12,000		[illegible]										
*	[illegible]	[illegible]							5			
[illegible]	10,[illegible]	[illegible]							6			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							[illegible]			

* [illegible]

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
126	Kuba . .	Three Shareholders (*Nagar Brahman*).	..	..	2·5	314	4,200
127	Lakhapadar .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	5	573	4,000
128	Lakhtar (Thana Lakhtar).	Thakor Saheb Shri Balvirsinhji Karansinhji, Thakor Saheb of— (*Jhala Rajput*)	11th January 1891.	6th August 1924.	247·13	23,754	2,54,000
129	Laliad . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	630	17,000
130	Lathi . .	Thakor Shri Prahladsinhji Pratapsinhji, Chief of— (*Gohil Rajput*).	31st March 1912.	14th October 1918.	41·8	9,401	1,42,000
131	Likhi .	Thakor Himatsinhji Jalamsinhji, Thakor of—(*Koli*).	11th January 1862.	11th March 1899.	9	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	8,000
132	Limbda	Three Talukdars (*Rajput*) .	..	..	7	1,761	30,000
133	Limbdi . .	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of— (*Jhala Rajput*).	11th July 1868.	14th April 1908.	343·96	40,088*	*9,13,000
134	Lodhika	Jadeja Shri Mulwaji (*Jadeja Rajput*).	22nd August 1912.	9th November 1917.	15	2,570	33,000
		Jadeja Shri Vijaysinhji (*Jadeja Rajput*).	24th March 1909.	1st December 1918.		2,119	34,000
135	Magodi	Thakor Pravinchandrasinhji Jaswatsinhji, Thakor of— (*Rathod Rajput*)	23rd January 1927	10th November 1933.	23	3,235	16,000
136	Maguna .	Eleven Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	5	Included in the Katosan Thana.	18,000
137	Malia . .	Thakor Shri Harishchandrasinhji (*Jadeja Rajput*)	2nd March 1909.	20th March 1930.	103	12,134	1,45,000
138	Malpur .	Raolji Shri Gambhirsinhji Himatsinhji, Raolji of— (*Rathod Rajput*)	27th October 1914.	23rd June 1923.	97	13,552	76,000
139	Manavav .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	5	484	3,000
140	Mansa† .	Raolji Shri Takhatsinhji Kesarisinhji, Raolji of— (*Chavda Rajput*)	11th September 1877.	18th May 1889.	25	16,912	1,45,000
141	Matra-Timba	Kachar Devla Pitha (*Kathi*).	17th February 1859.	17th August 1900.	6	470	2,000
		Khachar Bokra Pitha (*Kathi*).	9th September 1861.				
142	Mehmadpura	Seven Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*)	..	..	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	2,000
143	Mengani .	Jadeja Shri Raghavsinhji Narsinhji (*Rajput*).	13th August 1888.	6th June 1909.	34·5	3,644	35,000
144	Mevasa .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	24	947	8,000
145	Mohanpur .	Thakor Shri Sartansinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of— (*Rehwar Rajput*).	6th February 1886.	18th November 1927.	89	14,264	64,000

* Including Barvala Territory.

† Raolji Shri Takhat Sinhji died on 4th January 1934 and was succeeded by his eldest son Sajjan Sinhji (born 3rd November 1908).

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States Forces. Infantry.	Police Force.	Salutes in guns. Permanent.	Salutes in guns. Personal.	Salutes in guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,000												
3,000		176										
*84,000	6,763	668							25			
1,000	36[illegible]											
1[illegible],000	2,[illegible]07	4,000							31			
8,000												
30,000		1,212										
*3,00,000	*4,[illegible]17 1 0	1,330-0			31	32			161	9		
31,000	615-8-0	[illegible]02-8-0							7			
31,000	612-8-0	20[illegible]-8-0							6			
19,000		93							9			
18,000		6[illegible]										
1,42,000		1,347							60			
[illegible]0,000	430	6[illegible]6							3			
[illegible],300		17[illegible]										
1,47,000		11 4							45			
2,000	[illegible]0	2										
2,000		1 3										
32,000	2,112	457							8			
8,000	415	116										
6[illegible] [illegible]		6 [illegible]							8			

* Including [illegible]

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
28 000		313										
1 000		163										
43 [illegible],000	9 763	32,296							274	15		
1 000												
[illegible] 000	120	36										
2,00 000	7,601	1 853			6	29			39			
18 000	1,279	175										
9 000	603											
97 45,000	50,318	69 791				40	313	237	301	13		15
3 000	611	54										
3,500												
25,000		[illegible]										
[illegible] 000		319										
18,000	1,253	491							6			
11 [illegible]		[illegible]										
6,[illegible]	3 7	46										
[illegible]	98	306										
12,18,000		10,364							1,6	9		
2,000		[illegible]41										
3 04 000	7 516	3 [illegible]							[illegible]			
34 000		1							1			
120,94,000	21 797	12,39			16		31	221	331	13		

* [illegible]
† [illegible]
‡ 33 per cent. of [illegible] fixed at Rs. [illegible] per annum.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
168	Prempur .	Thakor Harisinhji Gulabsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	31st March 1900.	5th January 1916.	25	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	12,000
169	Punadra .	Thakor Shivsinhji Abhesinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	25th August 1885.	4th January 1907.	11	2,330	27,000
170	Radhanpur .	His Highness Nawab Jalaluddin Khan Bismillah Khan, Babi, Nawab Saheb of — (*Pathan*).	2nd April 1889	27th November 1910.	1,150	70,530	1,00,000
171	Rai Sankli .	....	..	..	6	656	26,000
172	Rajkot .	Thakor Saheb Shri Dharmen- [illegible] (*Jadeja Rajput*).	4th March 1910.	2nd February 1930.	282·[illegible]	75,540	10,76,000
173	Rajpara (Chok Thana).	Two Shareholders (*Gohil Rajput*).	..	..	1	604	3,000
174	Rajpur .	Jhala Shri Chandrasinhji Mansinhji, Talukdar of — (*Rajput*).	18th October 1910.	1st April 1918	22·8	2,118	40,000
175	Rajpura (Halar).	Jadeja Shri Lakhaji Ashaji (*Rajput*).	30th July 1869	22nd December 1903.	15·5	2,672	30,000
176	Ramanka .	Two Shareholders . .	..	..	2	484	3,000
177	Ramas . .	Thakor Mansinhji Udesinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	14th August 1912.	22nd February 1929.	6	1,615	10,000
178	Ramparda .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	5	533	3,000
179	Rampura .	Sixteen Shareholders .	..	..	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	4,000
180	Ranasan .	Thakor Takhatsinhji Kesharisinhji, Thakor of — (*Rehwar Rajput*).	20th February 1883.	12th November 1917.	30	4,875	32,000
181	Randhia .	Gulam Haider (*Muhammadan*).	..	..	3	769	10,000
182	Ranigam .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput and Kathi*).	..	..	3	863	6,000
183	Ranipura .	Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000
184	Ranparda (Chok Thana).	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	5	561	1,000
185	Ratanpur-Dhamanka.	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	3	602	6,000
186	Rohisala .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	572	3,000
187	Rupal . .	Thakor Hamirsinhji Mansinhji, Thakor of — (*Rehwar Rajput*).	7th June 1878.	27th November 1896.	16	4,515	14,000
188	Sahuka .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	6	785	12,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces					
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
1[illegible] 000		[illegible]31										
27 000		3[illegible]							10			
10 00 000					25	78			293	11		
2[illegible] 000	5[illegible]6	39[illegible]										
10,26,000	16,991	2,330			21				26[illegible]	9		
3,000		274										
3[illegible] 000	2 41[illegible]	186							11			
30 000	2 922	241							6			
3 000		672										
11 000		158							5			
2,500	75											
4 000		99										
3 000	2	1 1[illegible]3							9			
8 000												
5 000		711										
3 000												
1 000												
6 000		933										
2 000		111										
11 000		1 5[illegible]7							8			
10 000	219	45										

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
189	Samadhiala (Chok Thana).	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	610	8,000
190	Samadhiala .	Two Shareholders (*Charan*)	..	..	6	210	2,000
191	Samadhiala Chhabhadia.	Five Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	0·62	1,109	6,000
192	Sarila . .	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	13	1,112	15,000
193	Sanala . .	Two Shareholders (*Sarvaiya Rajput*).	..	..	51	550	3,000
194	Sarosra .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	1	862	6,000
195	Santalpur in Banas Kantha and Adesar in Cutch.	Jadeja Pravinsinhji Rawaji (*Rajput*).	18th July 1909.	17th July 1924.	Not surveyed.	113	3,000*
196	Satanoness .	One Shareholder (*Ahir*) .	..	..	0·67	299	1,000
197	Sathamba .	Thakor Sursinhji Ratansinhji, Thakor of — (*Baria Koli*)	20th September 1920	†	18	4,634	48,000
198	Satlasna .	Thakor Ratansinhji, Thakor of — (*Chavdar Koli*)	8th September 1881.	19th June 1932.	25	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	16,000
199	Satodadvavdi	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	13	1,059	12,000
200	Sayla . .	Thakor Saheb Shri Madarsinhji Vakhatsinhji, C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	28th May 1868.	25th January 1924.	222·1	15,285	1,58,000
201	Sejakpur .	Three Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	29	1,101	5,000
202	Seldi-vadar .	One Shareholder (*Koli*) .	..	..	1	359	1,000
203	Shahpur .	Jadeja Shri Prabhatsinhji Bhupatsingh (*Rajput*).	29th June 1894.	8th November 1907	10	1,509	27,000
204	Silana . .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	4	661	3,000
205	Sisang-Chandli.	Five Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	1,788	10,000
206	Songadh (Vachhani).	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	1	1,563	3,000
207	Sudamada Dhandhalpur.	Four Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	135	7,709	40,000
208	Sudasna .	Thakor Prithisinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Parmar Rajput*)	24th August 1884.	9th March 1900.	32	6,928	31,000
209	Sulcam .	Twenty-one Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	220	8,925	18,000
210	Tajpuri .	Thakor Mohbatsinhji Vakhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*)	7th July 1923.	15th March 1933.	7	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	6,000
211	Talsana	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	43	2,472	31,000
212	Tavi . .	Ditto .	..	..	12	775	13,000
213	Tejpura .	Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	4	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000

* This figure appertains only to his Santalpur estate in Banas Kantha.
† Succession not recognized as yet.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns		
	To Government.	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs.										
2 000		418										
2 000												
6 000		2 280										
13 000	9[illegible]9	104										
1 000		322										
4 000	186	51										
3 000*									3			
1 000		109							3			
47 000		1 0[illegible]9							17			
16 000		3 9[illegible]										
10 000	1 476	461										
1 [illegible]8 000	15 001	510							31			
5 000	310·8	116										
1 000		60										
26 000	[illegible]	146							4			
5,500		10[illegible]										
9 000	[illegible]20	2 [illegible]6										
3 000		5 2										
[illegible]	[illegible]	743										
2[illegible] 000		1 3[illegible]							1			
1[illegible] 000												
6 [illegible]		[illegible]										
[illegible] 000	912	1[illegible]										
11 000	210	[illegible]5										
3 000		[illegible]										

* This figure appertains only to the [illegible]

Serial No. 1	Name of State or Estate. 2	Name, title and caste of Ruler. 3	Date of birth. 4	Date of succession. 5	Area, in square miles. 6	Population. 7	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand). 8
							Rs.
214	Terwada .	Twelve Shareholders (*Baloch*).	..	..	61·78	5,736	24,000
215	Thana Devli .	D. S. Vala Amra Laxman (*Vala Kathi*).	28th November 1895.	12th May 1922.	117·32	16,005	3,25,000
216	Thara . .	Six Shareholders (*Rajput*) .	..	..	65½	10,941	36,000
217	Tharad .	Thakor Shri Bhimsingji Dolatsingji, Thakor of — (*Waghela Rajput*).	28th January 1900.	19th February 1921.	1,262·5	54,311	99,000
218	Timba . .	Thakor Sardarsinhji Nathusinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	1886 . .	29th March 1919.	3	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	5,000
219	Toda-Vachhani.	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	635	4,000
220	Umri . .	Thakor Jaswatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	1891 . .	31st October 1916.	10	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	1,000
221	Untdi . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*) .	..	..	6	543	10,000
222	Vadal Bhandaria.	Two Shareholders (*Ahir*) .	..	..	2	458	3,000
223	Vadali . .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	2	756	4,000
224	Vadod (Devani).	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	2	632	6,000
225	Vadod (Jhalawad).	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	11	1,418	24,000
226	Vaghavadi (Vaghvori).	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	3	107	1,500
227	Vaktapur .	Thakor Vajesinhji Adesinhji, Thakor of — (*Makuana Koli*).	7th December 1891.	12th August 1916.	4	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	9,000
228	Vala . .	Thakor Shri Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji, Chief of — (*Gohil Rajput*).	19th October 1864.	20th August 1875.	190·3	14,069	2,04,000
229	Valasna .	Thakor Shivsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rathod Rajput*).	7th November 1910.	6th November 1926.	21	3,971	19,000
230	Vana . .	Six Shareholders (*Rajput*) .	..	.	24	3,089	48,000
231	Vanala . .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	3	248	4,000
232	Vangadhra .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	0·62	376	3,000
233	**Vankaner** .	**Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E., Raj Saheb of — (*Jhala Rajput*).**	**4th January 1879.**	**8th March 1899.**	**417**	**44,259**	**7,35,000**
234	Vanod . .	Khan Saheb Malek Shri Hussain Mahomedkhanji Kamaluddinkhanjhi (*Jath Mahomedan*).	7th December 1885.	1st May 1905	57·37	4,676	1,00,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	PAYMENTS: To Government	PAYMENTS: To other States	MILITARY FORCES: Regular Troops: Cavalry	MILITARY FORCES: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	MILITARY FORCES: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	MILITARY FORCES: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	MILITARY FORCES: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	MILITARY FORCES: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
26 000												
2 90 000	6 910-11 9	760-2-4							37			
36 000		2,391 14-6							10			
90 000									61			
5 000		50										
4 000		1 6										
1 000												
9 000	493	46										
2 000		154										
3 000	[illegible]16	[illegible]8										
6 000		1 10[illegible]										
2[illegible] 000	1 [illegible] 2	2 3										
1 [illegible]0		154										
11,000		3 [illegible]										
2,62 000	9,[illegible]2	11,3[illegible]2							[illegible]0			
21 0[illegible]		[illegible]							[illegible]			
43 000	2 715	2[illegible]										
4,000	296											
3 000		104										
[illegible]	17 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			54	44		
90,000	1 9,3	1[illegible] 1 10 [illegible]							21			

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
235	Varsoda	Thakor Joravarsinhji Surajmalji, Thakor of—(Chavda Rajput).	17th April 1914.	18th July 1919.	11	4,023	36,000
236	Vasavad .	Eight Shareholders (Nagar Brahman).	..	..	16·8	623	18,000
237	Vavdi-Dharvala.	Five Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	4	1,521	11,000
238	Vavdi Vachhani.	One Shareholder (Rajput) .	..	..	0·71	276	3,000
239	Vekaria	One Shareholder (Kathi) .	..	..	8	653	4,000
240	Vejanoness .	One Shareholder (Koli) .	..	..	0·29	206	500
241	Vichhavad .	Two Shareholders (Nagar Brahman).	..	..	3·7	434	4,000
242	Vijayanagar .	Rao Shri Hamirsinhji Hindusinhji, Rao of — (Rathod Rajput)	3rd January 1904.	27th June 1916.	135	8,491	72,000
243	Virpur . .	Thakor Shri Hamirsinhji Suraji, Thakor of — (Rajput).	8th March 1870.	12th October 1918.	66·6	8,050	1,21,000
244	Vitsoda .	Two Shareholders (Makwana Kolis).	..	..	3	Included in the Katosan Thana.	4,000
245	Virva . .	One Shareholder (Rajput) .	..	..	·76	149	2,000
246	Vithalgadh .	Panse Shri Ramchandrarao alias Vijaysinhji of — (Kayasth Prabhu).	15th October 1896.	15th February 1920.	56	4,073	80,000
247	Wadagam	Thakor Vakhatsinhji Gopalsinhji, Thakor of —(Rehwar Rajput).	17th November 1918.	14th January 1920.	28	3,038	26,000
248	Wadhwan (Vadwan).	Thakor Saheb Shri Joravarsinhji, Thakor Saheb of — (Jhala Rajput).	23rd July 1899.	22nd February 1918.	242·6	42,602	6,14,000
249	Wadia (Vadia)	Darbar Shri Vala Surag Bawa, Chief of — (Vala Kathi).	15th March 1904.	8th May 1930	90	13,722	2,00,000
250	Warahi .	Malek Shri Joravarkhan Umar Khan (Jat Mahomedan)	14th September 1881.	1st July 1900.	120	3,009	32,000
251	Warahi .	Malek Muridkhan Rawaji (Jat Mahomedan).	9th October 1889.	18th August 1911.	40	1,411	15,000
252	Wao . .	Rana Shri Harisingji Chandansingji, Chief of —	19th September 1889.	9th June 1924	537	20,721	49,000
253	Wasna . .	Thakor Bapusinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of — (Rathod Rajput).	19th September 1896.	26th April 1918.	10	3,907	25,000
254	Zainabad .	Malek Shri Azizmahomedkhanji, Talukdar of —	21st June 1917.	27th January 1923.	30	3,414	89,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	PAYMENTS: To Government	PAYMENTS: To other States	MILITARY FORCES: Regular Troops: Cavalry	MILITARY FORCES: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	MILITARY FORCES: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	MILITARY FORCES: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	MILITARY FORCES: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	MILITARY FORCES: Indian States Forces: Infantry	Police force	BATTERY GUNS: Guns	BATTERY GUNS: [illegible]	BATTERY GUNS: Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
31,000		1,583							-			
19,000	766	697-7-0 to Junagadh 14-4-8 to Gondal										
11,000		1,530										
8,000		354										
3,000												
400		31										
3,000												
71,000									42			
1,71,000	3,418	696			7				44			
4,000		56										
1,000	143	44										
67,000						-			30			
[illegible]												
5,11,000	26,009-8-8	2,697			36				118	5		
2,80,000	2,222-14-0	571							-			
75,000									15			
13,000									5			
32,000		518-10-0*							4			
[illegible]		3,100										
651	371	75-6-0							11			

* Fluctuates.

List of Rulers of Western India States Agency in direct relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

No.	Name.	Title.	Residence.	Remarks.
1	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Maharao of Cutch	Cutch.	
2	His Highness Maharaja Shri Himmat Sinhji Daulatsinhji.	Maharaja of Idar	Himatnagar.	
3	His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabatkhan Rasulkhanji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Nawab of Junagadh	Junagadh.	
4	Captain His Highness Maharaja Shri Digvijay Sinhji.	Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.	Nawanagar.	
5	His Highness Maharaja Shri Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsinhji.	Maharaja of Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar.	
6	His Highness Maharaja Rana Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I.	Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar.	Porbandar.	
7	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.	Dhrangadhra.	
8	His Highness Nawab Jalaluddin Khan Bismillah Khan.	Nawab of Radhanpur	Radhanpur.	
9	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lakhdhirji Waghji, K.C.S.I.	Maharaja of Morvi	Morvi.	
10	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagwatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E.	Maharaja of Gondal	Gondal.	
11	His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhammad Sidi Ahmedkhan.	Nawab of Janjira and Jafrabad.	Janjira.	
12	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E.	Raj Saheb of Wankaner	Wankaner.	
13	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.I.E.	Thakor Saheb of Palitana	Palitana.	
14	Thakor Saheb Shri Daulatsinhji Harisinhji	Thakor Saheb of Dhrol	Dhrol.	
15	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Thakor Saheb of Limbdi	Limbdi.	
16	Thakor Saheb Shri Dharmendrasinhji Lakhajiraj.	Thakor Saheb of Rajkot	Rajkot.	
17	Thakor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji	Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan	Wadhwan.	
18	Rao Shri Hamirsinhji Hindusinhji	Rao of Vijaynagar	Vijaynagar.	

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	Remarks.
	SABAR KANTHA AGENCY.				
1	Tharad	1,260½	152	54,311	
2	Wao	537	58	21,721	
3	Malpur	97	74	15,502	
4	Mansa	25	12	16,942	
5	Mohanpur	89	53	14,264	
6	Varahi M. S. Jorawarkhanji	120	16	3,019	
7	Varsoda	31	4	4,026	
8	Pethapur	11	5	5,076	
9	Ransipur	20	19	4,575	
10	Punadra	11	11	2,550	
11	Khadal	8	10	2,575	
12	Ghodasar	26	15	6,705	
13	Katosan	19	8	5,502	
14	Ilol	19	7	4,402	

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—contd.

No.	Name of Taluka	Area in square miles	Number of villages in each	Population	Remarks
	SABAR KANTHA AGENCY—*contd.*				
15	Ambliara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	
17	Valasna	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	
19	Vasna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
20	Rupal	16	1	[illegible]	
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	
22	[illegible]	23		[illegible]	
23	Vadagam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
24	Sathamba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25	Deodar W. S. Khanji	Survey not made	14	[illegible]	
26	Thara	65½	[illegible]	10,941	
27	Varahi M. S. Murtikhanji	40	5	[illegible]	
28	[illegible]	6	11	[illegible]	
29	[illegible]	6	4	[illegible]	
30	Derol	10	1		Included in Vaktapur Thana Circle
31	[illegible]	27	4		
32	Kadoli	8	2		
33	Vaktapur	2	4		
34	Prempur	23	4		
35	[illegible]*	1	2		
36	Tajpuri*	7	4		
37	[illegible]*	[illegible]	2		
38	Satlasna*	[illegible]	19		Included in [illegible] Thana Circle
39	[illegible]*	1	[illegible]		
40	Likhi	[illegible]	6		Included in Vaktapur Thana Circle
41	[illegible]*	2	[illegible]		Included in [illegible] Thana Circle
42	[illegible]*	[illegible]	3		Included in [illegible] Thana Circle
43	Gabat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
44	Deodar V. S. Himatsinhji	Survey not made	14	[illegible]	
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
46	[illegible]	Survey not made	2	[illegible]	
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY				
1	Lakhtar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	Sayla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	Chuda	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	

* Not allowed to exercise jurisdiction.

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—contd.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd.*				
4	Vala	190·3	40*	14,062	
5	Lathi	41·8	10†	9,404	
6	Muli	133·2	21	17,109	
7	Bajana	183·12	29	13,481	
8	Patdi	39·4	24‡	16,573‡	
9	Vanod	57·37	13	4,676	
10	Vithalgadh	56	11	4,073	
11	Dasada (Jainabad)	30	8§	3,414	
12	Rajpur	22·8	3	2,118	
13	Anandpur, Khacher Desa Bhoj	70	12	2,529	
14	Anandpur, Khacher Dada and Nana Jiwa	‖	9	1,847	
15	Raisankli	6¶	2	656	
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
1	Jasdan	283	59**	34,056	
2	Manavadar	101††	26††	21,733	
3	Thana Devli Darbar Shri Vala Amra Laxman.	117·32	21	16,005	
4	Vadia Darbar Shri Vala Surag Bawa	90	17	13,722	
5	Virpur	66·6	13	8,050	
6	Malia	103	15	12,184	
7	Kotda-Sangani	90	20	10,420	
8	Jetpur Darbar Shri Vala Mulu Surag, C.I.E.	102	18††	7,850	
9	Jetpur-Bilkha, Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram (Swang).	107††	25††	16,091	
10	Jalia Devani	36·89	10	3,133	
11	Kotharia	27	6	2,407	
12	Gavridad	27	6	2,115	
13	Pal	21·2	5	1,433	
14	Lodhika (Jadeja Shri Mulwaji)	7½	5	2,579	
15	Lodhika (J. S. Vijaysinhji)	7½	5	2,449	
16	Gadhka	23	5	2,392	
17	Mengani	34·5	8	3,644	
18	Jetpur Vala Shri Bhabhabhai Unad	14††	6	1,910	
	Jetpur Taluka court	566·87‡‡	18	93,910	

* The State also owns 6 villages in British Districts.
† The State owns 4 swang villages, *viz.*, Valukad, Lakhun ka Neswad, Junapudor and ½ share in Trumbak and Ukharla under the Gogha Taluka.
‡ Inclusive of Jhilla villages.
§ 7 villages ± ½ share in Dasada.
‖ Included in Chotila Thana.
¶ The Taluka also owns a village Dhasa by name in the Western Kathiawar Agency.
** 57 and Patis in Sarrvas under Paliad and Nilvala under Babra and Vadis in Nagadha.
†† These figures indicate the area and villages in exclusive ownership of the talukdars concerned and do not include their share in joint villages.
‡‡ The area of the whole Jetpur Taluka is shown.

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—concld

No.	Name of Taluka	Area in square miles	Number of villages under each	Population	REMARKS.
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd*				
19	Jetpur Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram (Ala Vala group Estates).	*	8	2 349	
20	Vasavad	10·8	4	6 037	
21	Bantwa Khan Shri Sherbulandkhanji	56·2†	1[illegible]†	7,838	
	Bantwa court presided over by the Majmu Nyayadhish.	2[illegible]	8	13 913	
22	Sardargadh	72¶	13¶	10 133	
23	Bagasra Vala Shri Vajsur Valera	25¶	4¶	5 463	
	Bagasra Majmu Nyayadhish	25	4	10 153	
24	Vala Shri Bhan Desa (Jetpur Barwala)	45¶	11¶	4 953	
25	Shahpur	10	4	1,509	
26	Bagasra Vala Shri Ram Harsur §	20¶	5¶	3 194	
27	Bagasra Vala Shri Ram Mulu	6 5¶	[illegible]¶	810	
28	Bagasra Vala Shri Vira Mulu	6·5¶	2¶	605	
29	Jetpur Punja Vala Taluka	23¶	11¶	3,720	
30	Bhadwa §	7	4	1 401	
31	Rajpara	15 5	9	2 672	
32	Vala Shri Champraj Jasa Jetpur	32 3¶	5	3 740	
33	Vala Shri Unad Lakha Jetpur	12¶	2¶	919	
34	Vala Shri Oga Hipa Jetpur Sanala	[illegible]¶	1¶	644	
35	Vala Shri Bhaya Nathu Jetpur Bhayavadar	11¶	[illegible]¶	1 106	
36	Vala Shri Naja Mansia Jetpur Mendada	9 5¶	3¶	861	
37	Kotda Pitha (Five shareholders)	[illegible]5	12	6 895	
38	Kotila Shri Unad Khan Dedan	24¶	6¶	1 7[illegible]9	
39	Vala Shri Desa Nag Jetpur Mayapadar	9·5¶	2¶	63[illegible]	
40	Vala Shri Valera Raning Jetpur Khijadia **	23 5¶	3¶	2,133	
41	Vala Shri Amra Moka Jetpur Mendada	23 3¶	6¶	2 403	
42	Vala Shri Ebhal Vajsur Jetpur	[illegible]¶	2¶	1 109	
43	Vala Shri Harsur Vajsur Jetpur Harsurpur	7¶	1¶	6[illegible]5	
44	Khirasra	47 5	15	4 663	

* Included in Jetpur Taluka

[illegible] shares [illegible]

[illegible] to be [illegible]

§ The Estate is under Agency management under Encumbered Estates Rules

¶ These figures indicate the area and villages in exclusive ownership of the Talukdars concerned and do not include their shares in joint villages

** The Taluka is under Agency management on account of minority

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	REMARKS.
	SABAR KANTHA AGENCY.				
1	Kankrej Thana	744½	..	41,584	
2	Deodar Thana	364½ (including Suigam).		30,473	
3	Santalpur Thana	303	..	13,820	
4	Varahi Thana	240	..	11,360	
5	Gadhwada Thana	..	71	19,113	
	1 Timba	3	2	..	
	2 Umri	10	1	..	
	3 Mota Kothasna	3	1	..	
	4 Chandup	..	1	..	
	5 Mohur	..	1	..	
	6 Ghazipur	..	1	..	
6	Katosan Thana	..	24	13,325	
	1 Maguna	5	..	..	
	2 Tejpura	4	..	..	
	3 Virsoda	3	..	..	
	4 Kasalpura	2	..	..	
	5 Deloli	2	1	..	
	6 Memadpura	1	1	..	
	7 Ijpura	2	1	..	
	8 Rampura	1	1	..	
	9 Ranipura	1	1	..	
7	Vaktapur Thana	..	47	12,861	
	1 Ged	..	..	..	
	2 Morwada	..	..	..	
	3 Polajpur	..	..	..	
	4 Bhadardi*	..	..	..	
	5 Sachodar†	..	..	..	
	6 Pipodar†	..	..	..	
8	Vatrak Kantha Thana	50	51	12,400	
9	Bawishi Thana	67	96	29,800	
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
1	Wadhwan District Thana	196·475	..	..	
	1 Kesaria	..	1	325	
	2 Vana	..	3	3,089	
	3 Dhudhraj	..	2	2,059	
	4 Kherali	..	2	1,987	
	5 Munjpur	..	1	489	
	6 Gundiala	..	2	1,825	
	7 Devalia	..	2	837	

* Coshared between Likhi and Bhadresar Jamadar.
† Coshared between Prempur, Derol and Khedawada.

List of Civil Stations and Non Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd

No	Name of State or Taluka	Area in square miles	Number of villages and ?	Population.	REMARKS.
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—contd				
1	Wadhwan District Thana—contd 8 Bhalala		1	376	
	9 Talsana		7	2,47[illegible]	
	10 Palali		[illegible]	624	
	11 Bhathan		1	46[illegible]	
	1[illegible] Tavi		1	7[illegible]5	
	13 Bhadvana		[illegible]	1 109	
	14 Jhamar		1	561	
	15 Jhampodad		1	509	
	16 Laliad		1	530	
[illegible]	Chotila Thana	2[illegible]-9			
	1 Chotila		[illegible]7	5,926	
	2 Bhimora		11	1 91[illegible]	
	3 Chobari		3	4[illegible]	
	4 Anandpur		20	6 745	
	5 Ramanbore		4	81[illegible]	
	6 Mevasa		6	917	
	7 Ramparda		1	533	
3	Dasada Thana	119·76			
	1 Dasada		15	9 [illegible]01	
4	Dholka Thana	174·255			
	1 Samla		[illegible]	1 112	
	[illegible] Ankevalia		3	[illegible],230	
	3 Bhalgamda		3	1,903	
	4 Untdi		1	543	
	5 Jakhan		1	435	
	6 Khambhlav		[illegible]	963	
	7 Gedi		[illegible]	511	
	8 Karol		2	1 065	
	9 Sahuka		1	784	
	10 Ka[illegible]haria		[illegible]	1 [illegible]	
	11 Darod		1	2[illegible]	
	12 Kamalpur		1	[illegible]	
	13 Khandia		1	5[illegible]	
	14 Chanchana		1	347	
	15 C[illegible]ala		1	[illegible]	
	16 Karmad		1	4 [illegible]	
	17 Va[illegible]ala		1	3 [illegible]	
5	Paliad Thana	[illegible]			
	1 Paliad		1	[illegible]	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	REMARKS.
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd.*				
5	Paliad Thana—*contd.*				
	2 Matra-Timba	..	1	470	
	3 Bharejda.	..	1	298	
	4 Sudamda-Dhandhalpur . .	..	27	7,709	
	5 Sejakpur	..	4	1,101	
6	Jhinjhuwada	164·6	..	..	
	1 Jhinjhuwada	..	18	11,743	
7	Songadh Thana	154	..	..	
	1 Limbda	..	4	1,764	
	2 Vavdi-Dharvala	..	4	1,521	
	3 Bhojavadar	..	1	701	
	4 Samadhiala-Chhabhadia	..	2	1,199	
	5 Vangadhra	..	1	376	
	6 Khijadia (Dosaji)	..	1	252	
	7 Gadhula	..	1	325	
	8 Katodia (Vachhani)	..	1	331	
	9 Songadh (Do.)	..	..	1,563	
	10 Panchavda (Do.)	..	1	420	
	11 Toda (Do.)	..	2	635	
	12 Vavdi (Do.)	..	3	276	
	13 Chamardi (Do.)	..	1	1,860	
	14 Pachhegam (Devani)	..	3	3,229	
	15 Chitravav (Do.)	..	1	278	
	16 Ramanka (Do.)		1	533	
	17 Vadod (Do.)	..	1	632	
	18 Alampur (Devani)	..	1	499	
	19 Dhola (Do.)	..	1	265	
	20 Gadhali	..	3	1,693	
	21 Samadhiala	..	1	210	
	22 Ratanpur-Dhamanka	..	2	602	
8	Chok-Datha Thana	172·8	..	..	
	1 Datha	..	24	2,834	
	2 Aiyavej	..	2	1,167	
	3 Ranigam	..	1	863	
	4 Chok	..	2	1,347	
	5 Morchopna	..	1	483	
	6 Gandhol	..	1	229	
	7 Jalia (Amraji)	..	1	500	
	8 Rohisala	..	1	572	
	9 Pah	..	1	272	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd

No	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles	Number of villages under	Population.	Remarks
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd*				
8	Ch[illegible] Thana—*contd*				
	10 Lola-no-ness		1	[illegible]05	
	11 Seldivadar		1	2[illegible]9	
	12 Sanala		1	5[illegible]0	
	13 Sama[illegible]hiala		1	610	
	14 Rajpara		1	[illegible]04	
	15 Chiroda		1	357	
	16 Veja-no-ness		1	[illegible]	
	17 Vadal Bhandaria		1	455	
	18 Dedarda		1	777	
	19 Jalia (Manaj)		1	[illegible]	
	20 Kanjarda		1	[illegible]51	
	21 Bhandaria		1	6[illegible]0	
	22 Sata-no-ness		1	[illegible]99	
	23 Junapadar		1	[illegible]	
	24 Ranparda		1	561	
	25 Hathasni		1	821	
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY				
1	Lakhapadar Thana	120·7			
	1 Kaner		1	[illegible]66	
	2 Kathrota		1	2[illegible]8	
	3 Khijadia Najani		1	133	
	4 Garmali Moti		1	[illegible]	
	5 Garmali Nani		1	[illegible]39	
	6 Gadhia		[illegible]	47	
	7 Charkhia		2	1 134	
	8 Dholarva		1	[illegible]	
	9 Manavav		1	484	
	10 Lakhapadar		1	813	
	11 Monvel		4	833	
	12 Vekaria		1	653	
	13 Vagdavdi		1	10	
	14 Ha[illegible]ria		4		
	15 [illegible]		1	641	
	16 Da[illegible]		3	949	
	17 Gigasaran		1	[illegible]	
	18 Dhasa		1	1,[illegible]	
	19 Shahpur		1	64[illegible]	
	20 Jhamba (Vasani)		1	[illegible]	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—concld.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	REMARKS.
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd.*				
2	Dhrafa Thana	207·7	..	..	
	1 Dhrafa	..	4	3,767	
	2 Satudad-Vavdi	..	2	1,959	
	3 Amrapur	..	23	1,751	
3	Lodhika Thana	265·2	..	..	
	1 Sisang Chandli	..	2	1,788	
	2 Vivra	..	1	149	
	3 Kankasiali	..	1	233	
	4 Mulila Deri	..	8	1,961	
	5 Mahuva (Nana)	..	1	356	
	6 Kotda-Nayani	..	1	1,242	
	7 Kanpur-Ishwaria	..	2	1,444	
	8 Bhalgam-Bhaldoi	..	1	820	
	9 Vadali	..	1	..	
4	Babra Thana	298·7	..	756	
	1 Babra	..	6	8,242	
	2 Janbai-ni-Derdi	..	1	689	
	3 Randhia	..	1	749	
	4 Akadia	..	1	163	
	5 Nilvala	..	1	517	
	6 Khijadia	..	1	329	
	7 Bildi	..	1	484	
	8 Kamadhia	..	1	713	
	9 Kotda-Pitha	..	1	718	
	10 Bhadli	..	13	2,437	
	11 Kariana	..	5	3,356	
	12 Nonghanvadar	..	1	174	
	13 Itaria	..	1	1,050	
	14 Khambhala	..	1	1,137	

(1) AMBLIARA.

1. The family belongs to the clan of Kolis known as Khants but claims descent from Chauhan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer.

2. The present Thakor Kesharisinhji, who was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, was invested with the powers of the Taluka on 7th May, 1908. The powers of the present Thakor were enhanced in 1930 to the hearing of suits of Rs. 10,000 in Civil matters and to the infliction of sentences up to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 5,000 in Criminal matters as a mark of personal distinction. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Sardarsinhji was born in September, 1923.

(2) BAJANA

1. Darbar Shri Malek Kamalkhan Jivankhan succeeded to the *gadi* on the 10th March 1920 His estate, which lies between the Rann of Cutch and the Ahmedabad Collectorate is populated by the predatory class of Muhammadans called Jats The Chief is descended from Malek Hedoji, on whom the Taluka was bestowed by the Sultan of Ahmedabad The Chief has studied in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924

2 The Chief was invested with full powers of the Taluka on the 11th June, 1926 The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers —

Civil —Limited to suits of the value of Rs 10,000

Criminal —Sentences restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 5,000 fine

3. The heir-apparent K S Bismillakhanji was born on the 24th December, 1925

---

(3) BAVISHI THANA CIRCLE

1 This Thana circle is situated to the South of the old Mahi Kantha Agency It is not a compact area but Baroda and British villages of Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts intervene

2 It is comprised of 96 villages with an area of 67 square miles It has a population of 29,800 souls according to the Census of 1931

3 This Thana pays a considerable tribute for which the Matadars are held responsible, as headmen of the villages to the British Government

4 The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate and limited Civil powers His headquarters are at Dabhoda

---

(4) BHAVNAGAR

1 His Highness Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsinhji succeeded to the *gadi* in July, 1919 and the State was under a Council of Administration *during the minority of the present Ruler, who was born on the 19th May,* 1912 The minority administration terminated on the 18th April 1931, when the Maharaja was invested with full powers The late Maharaja left two other sons (1) K S Nirmalkumarsinhji born on the 2nd August 1914, and (2) K S Dharmakumarsinhji born on the 14th April, 1917

2 The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Kathiawar about A D 1260 under their Chief Sejakji whose descendant Bhavsinhji founded Bhavnagar in A D 1723 The sons of Sejakji were the founders of Bhavnagar Palitana and Lathi States

3 The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 13 guns and a permanent local salute of 15 guns

4 The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy The personal title of Maharaja conferred on the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji on the 1st January, 1909 was made hereditary on the 1st January, 1917. The Maharaja possesses a sanad of adoption

5. Since the 10th October, 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(5) CHUDA.

1. Thakore Shri Bahadursinhji is a Jhala Rajput. He was born on 23rd April, 1909. His father died on the 21st December, 1920. The present Chief has studied at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1921. He was invested with the powers of the Taluka on the 7th February, 1929. He exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal. Sentence restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

(6) CUTCH.

1. Cutch has an extensive seaboard. The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, the son of Jada, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind. Lakha is supposed to have entered Cutch about A.D. 1165 and is looked upon as the founder of the Jadeja tribe, though actually he in no way differed as regards caste or tribe from any of his progenitors who were Samas. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1866. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of "Savai Bahadur". His Highness was gazetted G.C.I.E. in 1887 after taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria.

2. The title of G. C. S. I. was conferred upon him in June, 1917, and for his services in connection with the War, the title of Maharao as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon him on the 1st January, 1918. A local salute of 19 guns was granted to him on the 1st January, 1921. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference in London in June and July, 1921, as a representative of India. He also attended the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September, 1921, in a similar capacity.

3. His Highness the Maharao has two sons. Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayraji, the heir-apparent, was born in 1885. The second son, Kumar Shri Godji, was born in 1888.

4. The Maharao is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

5. Since the 10th October, 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(7) DEODAR—(THAKORE KHANJI ANANDSINHJI).

Thakore Khanji is a Waghella Rajput. He succeeded to the Taluka on the death of his father Anandsinhji. The Talukdar exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hears Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500. His son Kumar Shree Viramji has been educated at the

Scott College, Sadra The State entered into engagements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826 Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

(8) DHODAR—(HIMATSINHJI VAJESINHJI)

The estate was owned by Thakores Chimansinhji and Vajesinhji Sardarsinhji Himatsinhji, a Waghella Rajput succeeded first to the estate of his father Vajesinhji and later to the estate of Chimansinhji who died heirless

The Talukdar has the powers of a third class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hears Civil suits up to the value of Rs 250

The estate entered into engagements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826

Succession is governed by the rule of equal partition amongst brothers

(9) DHRANGADHRA

1 His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, the present Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, succeeded to the late Sir Ajitsinhji, K C I E, who died on the 8th February 1911

2 The Jhala family is of great antiquity and is said to have entered Kathiawar in about A D 1100 from the North and to have established itself first about Patdi, whence it moved to Halvad and then to Dhrangadhra

3 His Highness received primary education at Dhrangadhra, and was subsequently sent to the Rajkumar College Rajkot In 1904, he was sent to England for further study His Highness has three sons of whom Maharaja Kumar Mayurdhwaj Sinhji, the heir apparent was born on the 3rd March, 1923

4 The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy He possesses a sanad of adoption The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 In recognition of the services rendered in connection with the War the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred on the Raj Saheb on the 1st January 1918, and his permanent salute increased to 13 guns He received the K C S I on the 1st January, 1917 and G C I E on the 3rd June, 1922

5 Since the 10th October 1924 the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India

(10) DHROL

1 The late Thakore Saheb Harisinhji died on the 31st July, 1914 and Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji was installed on the 2nd September, 1914 The heir apparent Kumar Shri Dipsinhji died on the 14th October, 1918 His eldest son K S Jorawarsinhji was born on the 28th May, 1910 A son named Kumar Shri Harindrasinhji was born to K S Jorawarsinhji on the 19th June, 1928 The founder of this State was Jadeja Hardholji brother of Jam Raval, who founded Nawanagar

2 The Thakore Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy He also possesses a sanad of adoption

3 He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November, 1900 and also in November, 1924

4. The Thakore Saheb is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and he is a memher of the Chamber of Princes.

(11) GADHWADA THANA.

1. This Thana is situated in the north-west corner of the province and contains 71 villages, the population of which is 19,113. It takes its name Gadhwada from topographical features of the country—Gadh meaning hills and Wada a fenced place. It consists of a valley surrounded by a wall of hills.

2. The Gadhwada Thana consists of the following non-jurisdictional pett Talukas:—

1. Satlasna.
2. Bhalusna.
3. Timba.
4. Umari.
5. Mota Kothasna.
6. Chandap.
7. Mohur.
8. Gajipur.
9. Hadol and other scattered villages.

3. The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of second class Magistrate and limited Civil powers. His headquarters are at Satlasna. Near Timba on Taranga Hill is a Jain temple, which is visited by Jain pilgrims from distant parts of the country.

(12) GHODASAR.

1. The ruling family claims to be a Rajput family descended from tha of Kusha (Dabh), one of the sons of Rama, the king of Ayodhya. The presen Thakor Fatehsinhji was invested with the powers of the Taluka in 193 which were raised in 1933 as a mark of personal distinction to 3 years' rigoro imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000 in Criminal matters and to hear suits to the value of Rs. 10,000 in Civil matters. In 1930, the Government Bombay conferred on him, also, the honorary second calss magisterial pow to be exercised in the villages of the Kaira District.

(13) GONDAL.

1. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji, G.C.I.E., J Rajput, received his education in the Rajkumar College and studied a University at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. and LL.D is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford), M.R.I. Britain) and a fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a schol author, he takes a great interest in education and has built a large Col the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Gira landholders. He has established a Girls' High School in his State the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an asylum for the mai of the poor who are unable to earn their own living.

2. The State was raised from the 2nd to the 1st class in 18 Maharaja who holds a sanad of adoption was appointed K.C.I.E. in year and G.C.I.E. in 1897. His Highness has been elected a pat St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hindu Division, Bombay.

3. Some 40 dues have been abolished during the régime of ruler Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji. The State is singular i rates, taxes, customs, octroi and export duty. It is the o

the Western India States Agency where female education is compulsory. Gondal is noted for the number and excellence of its roads and is one of the pioneer of Railway enterprise in Kathiawar The number of public institutions and schools is a feature of the State

4 The Maharaja attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November, 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903 He attended the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in England on the 22nd June, 1911, and the Coronation Durbar Delhi, on the 12th December, 1911 The heir apparent, Yuvraj Shri Bhojrajji was born on the 8th January, 1883 A son was born to the heir apparent on the 13th October 1914

5 The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

6 Since the 10th October 1924 the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India

(14) IDAR

1 The State comprises more than half the total area of Mahi Kantha The ruling family belongs to the same illustrious Rathor family as Jodhpur The State enjoys a dynastic salute of 15 guns

2 His Highness Himatsinhji the present Maharaja succeeded his deceased father Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Sir Dowlatsinhji and was installed on 11th July 1931 He accompanied His Highness the late Maharaja Dowlatsinhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and acted as page to His Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911

3 The heir apparent Maharaja Kumar Daljitsinhji was born on 10th July 1917 and is being educated at the Mayo College Ajmer

4 The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy

5 The State enjoys plenary powers

6 Since the 1st April 1933 the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India

(15) ILOL

1 The family belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis and claims descent from Makwana Rajputs

2 The present Chief Thakor Shivsinhji is receiving education in England

(16) JAFRABAD

1 This small property consisting of 12 villages on the south coast of Kathiawar and the port of Jafrabad belongs to the Nawab of Janjira

2 The founder was Sidi Hilol of the Janjira House He conquered Jafrabad from the Muhammadan Thandar about the middle of the 18th century

3 The present Nawab His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan succeeded to the gadi on the death of his father Sidi Sir Ahmedkhan G C I E in 1922 His Highness was invested with full powers on the 9th

November, 1933. A Mamlatdar with first class magisterial powers resides at Jafrabad.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

5. Since the 10th October, 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(17) JASDAN.

1. Darbar Shri Khacher Ala Vajsur succeeded his father Khacher Shri Vajsur Odha on 11th June, 1919, and was invested with full powers of the Taluka on the 1st December, 1925. The Chief was born on the 4th November, 1905.

2. Jasdan, conquered by Viko Khacher, the ancestor of the present ruler, in A.D. 1665, is the premier Kathi State and succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture in distinction to the usual Kathi custom which provides for equal division of inheritance.

3. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Unlimited Civil powers.

Criminal.—Full Criminal powers, except that the State shall not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences, and provided that sentences of death shall require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(18) JETPUR.

The Jetpur Taluka is owned by 25 shareholders of whom 15 exercise jurisdiction. They belong to the Vala tribe of Kathis. All have a share in the joint town of Jetpur, except Vadia and Thana Devli. Vadia has exchanged its share in Jetpur with Darbar Shri Mulu Surag and Thana Devli has exchanged its share with Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram. These two have now no share in Jetpur. Of the villages some are held jointly by several Talukdars while others are the exclusive property of individuals. Jurisdiction exercised by each Talukdar varies.

Maximum jurisdiction exercised at present is—

Civil.—Limited to the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine,

and the minimum is—

Civil.—Limited to the suits of value Rs. 500.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

Darbar Shri Vala Mulu Surag, C.I.E., Jetpur-Pithadia.—Darbar Shri Vala Mulu Surag, C.I.E., is a Kathi of the Jaitani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division. He was born on 10th September, 1869, and he succeeded to the *gadi* on the 6th February, 1899. He is a shareholder of Jetpur and a Life Member of the Jetpur Taluka Court. The Taluka follows the rule of primogeniture.

2 The heir apparent Kumar Shri Dadubha was born on the 8th September, 1923

3 The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers —

Civil —Limited to suits of the value of Rs 10,000

Criminal —Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 5,000 fine

Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram, Jetpur Bilkha —On the death of Darbar Shri Vala Kanthad Naja on the 21st March, 1923, without a legitimate male issue, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India decided that the rule of primogeniture should be followed in this estate which accordingly passed to the present Chief Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram, who is a Kathi of the Virani Branch of the Vala Sub Division He was born on the 10th January, 1906, and succeeded to his estate on the 19th January, 1928 He was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot The heir apparent K S Jasvatsinhji was born on the 14th November, 1928

2 The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers —

Civil —Limited to suits of the value of Rs 10 000

Criminal —Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 5,000 fine

He also exercises the above powers as a personal distinction over the Ala Vala groups of estates in Bilkha of which he is a senior Talukdar

(19) JUNAGADH

1 His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan, Nawab of Junagadh, belongs to a Babi family He succeeded his father the late Nawab His Highness Rasulkhan G C S I , who died on the 22nd January 1911, and was invested with full powers on the 31st March, 1920 In recognition of the services of the State in connection with the War, the salute of the Nawab was raised permanently to 13 guns on the 1st January 1918 and he was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 15th January, 1921 He was created K C S I on the 1st November 1926 and G C I E on the 1st January, 1931 The Nawab visited Europe in 1913-14 The heir apparent Muhammad Dilawar Khanji was born on the 2nd June, 1922 and a second son Mohamad Himatkhanji on the 16th February, 1924 Both are being educated in England

2 Junagadh was a Rajput State under the Chudasama Dynasty until A D 1472-3 when it was conquered by Sultan Muhammad Begda of Ahmedabad Under the Emperor Akbar, it became a dependency of the Court of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Subah of Ahmedabad About 1735 when the Muhammadan Government had fallen into confusion, Sherkhan Babi, a soldier of fortune and officer under the Subah expelled the Moghal Deputy Governor and established his rule in Junagadh The present Nawab is a descendant of Babi Sherkhan

3 The Nawab of Junagadh receives from a large number of the Chiefs of Kathiawar a tribute termed "Zortalbi" which is collected like the Gaekwar tribute by the Agency

4 This State contains the Gir Forest the only part of India where the lion is still to be found

5 Lord Curzon paid a visit to the Capital on the 3rd November, 1900

6. Similarly His Excellency Lord Reading visited the State on the 26th November, 1924.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He also holds a Sanad of adoption.

8. Since the 10th October, 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(20) KATOSAN.

1. The family belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis of the Chandra race and claims descent from Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the Vehias of the Jhala tribe, which sprang from the Anhilwad dynasty. The present Thakor Kirtisinhji being minor, the Taluka is under Agency management.

(21) KATOSAN THANA.

1. This Thana circle which is adjacent to the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad District is comprised of 24 villages with a population of 13,325, divided into the following 10 petty non-jurisdictional Talukas the proprietors of which are Makwana Kolis of the Katosan family:—

1. Maguna.	6. Mehmadpura.
2. Tejpura.	7. Ijpura.
3. Virsoda.	8. Rampura.
4. Kasalpura.	9. Ranipura.
5. Deloli.	10. Palaj.

2. The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate and limited Civil powers. His headquarters are at Santhal.

(22) KHADAL.

1. The family which belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis was converted to Islam by Mahmud Begda (1459-1513). The family claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar. The present Thakor Fatesinhji was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and was invested with the powers of the Taluka in November, 1922. The powers of the present Thakor were enhanced in 1929 to the hearing of suits of Rs. 10,000 in Civil matters and to the infliction of sentences up to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 5,000 in Criminal matters as a mark of personal distinction.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dadbha was born on the 10th September, 1924.

(23) KOTDA-SANGANI.

1. Thakore Shri Pradumansinhji succeeded his father Thakore Shri Himatsinhji who died on 23rd February, 1930. The Chief belongs to the Jadeja clan of Rajputs and was born on 5th December, 1920. The minor Chief is studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Taluka is under Agency management on account of the minority of the present Chief.

2 The Taluka exercises the following jurisdictional powers —

Civil —Limited to suits of the value of Rs 10 000

Criminal —Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 5,000 fine

3 This State is an off shoot of Gondal The Ruling family has been in possession of this State since A.D 1750

(24) LAKHTAR

1 Thakore Saheb Shri Balvirsinhji of Lakhtar is a Jhala Rajput The town of Lakhtar is close to the Station on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, north of Wadhwan

2 The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers —

Civil —Unlimited Civil powers

Criminal —Full Criminal powers except that the State shall not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences and provided that sentences of death shall require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India

3 The Chief is descended from the Dhrangadhra House Jhala Abhesinhji, son of Raj Saheb Chandrasinhji of Halvad received Lakhtar in appanage

4 The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar in Rajkot on the 24th November 1924

5 The heir apparent K S Indrasinhji was born on the 5th April 1907 He has studied in the Rajkumar College Rajkot K S Balbhadrasinhji son and heir to the heir apparent was born on the 19th November 1929

(25) LATHI

The proprietor of this Taluka is descended from Sejakji the ancestor of the Rulers of Bhavnagar and Palitana Thakore Shri Pratapsinhji died on the 11th October, 1918 at the age of 27 leaving three minor sons Thakore Shri Prahladsinhji succeeded on the 14th October 1918 He was born on the 31st March 1912 The Chief studied at the Rajkumar College Rajkot

2 He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November 1924

3 The Chief was invested with the powers of the Taluka on 9th February 1931

4 The Taluka exercises the following jurisdictional powers —

Civil —Limited to suits of the value of Rs 10 000

Criminal —Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 5 000 fine

(26) LIMBDI

The present Ruler Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji K C S I, K C I E (Thakore Saheb of Limbdi) ascended the gadi on the 14th April

1908. He was born on the 11th July, 1868. He received his education in the Jamnagar High School and Military training in different British regiments. At the invitation of the Australian Government the Government of India deputed him with others in 1901 to represent India at the celebration of the Australian Federation. He had attended the Delhi Coronation Manœuvres and Durbar in 1903, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. He travelled over England, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria Hungary and Germany in 1912. The title of K.C.I.E., was bestowed upon him on the 1st January, 1921, and that of K.C.S.I. on the 1st January, 1931.

2. The Ruler is a Member of the Chamber of Princes. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and the right of the Ruling Princes of the State to adopt a successor has been recognised by a Sanad.

3. The State is in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

4. The eldest son of the Thakore Saheb and heir-apparent Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji was born on the 10th April, 1896. The Thakore Saheb has three other sons

(27) MALIA.

1. Thakore Shri Harischandrasinhji is a Jadeja Rajput and descended from Kanaji of Wagad and Machhu Kantha. He succeeded his grand-father Thakore Shri Raisinhji on 20th March, 1930, when the latter abdicated the *gadi* in his grandson's favour. Thakore Shri Raisinhji died on 21st August, 1930. The Chief was born on the 2nd March, 1909 and has been educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He married Bai Shri Jayvantkunverba, a niece of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, and has one son K. S. Bhupendrasinhji born on the 2nd April, 1929. The Chief has two brothers who are studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. Primogeniture governs succession.

3. The Mianas, a predatory tribe from Cutch, who settled many years ago, have been a constant source of trouble to this State. The Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, exercises supervision over the Mianas and over the Police of the State.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

(28) MALPUR.

The family belongs to the clan of Rathod Rajputs, an offshoot of the house of the former Raos of Idar. The Chief enjoys the title of Raolji. The present Chief Raolji Shri Gambhirsinhji being minor, the Taluka is under Agency management. The Chief is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(29) MANAVADAR (BANTWA)

1 Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji died on the 19th October, 1918, and was succeeded by his eldest son Babi Gulam Moinuddinkhanji who was born on the 22nd December, 1911. K. S. Gulam Moinuddinkhanji was invested with the full powers of the Taluka on the 21st November 1931. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. K. S. Gulam Mahomed Abdul Hamidkhanji, the Chief's only brother, was born on the 10th April 1914.

2 The Ruling family has been in possession of the Taluka since about 17[illegible]3 A.D. When the Chorashi Parganah (which included Manavadar, Bantwa, Gidad now called Sardargadh and other Talukas) was granted by Sherkhan Babi to his brothers Dilerkhan and Sher Zamankhan after their expulsion from Gogha, the grant was held by the two brothers jointly as long as they had to fight for their existence, but when they finally became established they divided it. The elder brother Dilerkhan took Manavadar. The younger brother Sher Zamankhan took Bantwa and Gidad and to equalise the shares Dilerkhan got also a share in Bantwa, which his descendants enjoy to this day. The jurisdiction over the Majmu share of the three Bantwa shareholders is exercised by them through a Majmu Nyayadhish with the following powers —

Civil —Limited to suits of the value of Rs 5,000.

Criminal —Sentences restricted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 2,000 fine.

Appeals against the decisions of the Majmu Nyayadhish lie to the District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar. The Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, exercises powers of revision.

3 The Taluka of Manavadar has the following powers —

Civil —Limited to suits of the value of Rs 20,000.

Criminal —Sentences restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 10,000 fine.

(30) MANSA

1 The family belongs to the clan of Chavda Rajputs of Anhilwad Patan. The Chief enjoys the title of Raolji. The present Raolji Shri Takhatsinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His jurisdictional powers were enhanced as a mark of personal distinction in 1903. In Civil matters they were raised to the hearing and decision of suits of the value of Rs 20,000 and in Criminal matters to inflict sentences up to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs 10,000.

2 The Raolji visited Europe in June 1928.

3 The heir apparent Kumar Shri Sajjansinhji who was born on 3rd November 1908, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Kumar is now learning administrative work.

(31) MOHANPUR

1 The Thakor is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and claims descent from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

2. The present Thakor Shri Sartansinhji who was educated in local Vernacular schools, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1927. His heir-apparent Kumar Shri Vinaisinhji who was born on 6th December, 1908, has now left the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(32) MORVI.

1. The Maharaja His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lukhdhirji, K.C.S.I., is a Jadeja Rajput. His Highness was educated in England. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November, 1924. He was created K.C.S.I., on the 1st January, 1930.

2. The Rulers of the Morvi State belong to the same clan of Jadeja Rajput as the houses of Cutch and Nawanagar. Rawaji, the ancestor of the present Chief, was the ruler of Cutch. He was murdered and his younger brother Pragji ascended the *gadi* of Cutch. Rawaji's son Kayaji established himself at Morvi about 1720 A.D. and Morvi still owns a small Taluka called Adhoi in Cutch.

3. Morvi is situated in the District called Machhukantha from the river Machhu, which flows through 30 miles of its territory. It possesses a coast line high up the gulf of Cutch with a creek at Navlakhi and Wawania. A British Officer was appointed to record evidence of Cutch and Morvi to report *on the best means of effecting a separation of interest between the two States* for ending numerous and long pending interstatal disputes. On this report the Secretary of State passed final orders in 1901 restricting Cutch interests to the north side of the Rann of Cutch, Morvi retaining the Adhoi Mahal on the North side.

4. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Mahendrasinhji was born on the 1st January, 1918.

5. His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He also holds a sanad of adoption.

6. Since the 10th October, 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(33) MULI.

Muli is the only Parmar State in Kathiawar. The Parmars came to Kathiawar from Tharparkar in 1159 A D. The present Chief Harischandrasinhji succeeded to his father on the 3rd December, 1905. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and passed its Diploma Examination. He took his training in administrative matters in Jamnagar State under the care of His Highness Sir Ranjitsinhji Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. He was selected by Government to represent the third and fourth class States of Kathiawar and was present at the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. He is a member of the Rajkumar College Council for the last ten years.

The heir-apparent K. S. Dharmendrasinhji was born on the 25th May, 1921.

He attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers —

Civil —Limited to suits of the value of Rs 20,000

Criminal —Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 10,000 fine

(34) NAWANAGAR

1 His Highness Maharaja Shri Digvijaysinhji was born on the 18th September, 1895 at Sarodar in the Nawanagar territories He succeeded to the *gadi* on the 2nd April, 1933 His Highness belongs to the famous Jadeja clan, from which the Rulers of Cutch also trace their descent He received his early education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, at Malvern College and subsequently at University College, London He entered the training school for Indian Cadets at Indore in 1918 He received His Majesty's Commission on the 1st December, 1919 He served with the [illegible]th Battalion Rajputana Rifles (Napiers) and saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in 1920 and the Wazir Force from January 1922 to 1924 His Highness resigned His Majesty's Commission on the 1st December 1931

2. The Jadeja family of Nawanagar entered Kathiawar from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas (Porbandar) then established at Ghumli It is said that Nawanagar was founded in A D 1540 by Jam Raval, the founder of the State

3 The State has an extended sea coast of about 100 miles and the harbours of Jodiya, Bedi and Salaya

4 There are pearl fisheries on the Nawanagar Coast

5 The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

6 He holds a sanad of adoption

7 Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India

(35) PALITANA

1 Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji is a Gohil Rajput and is a descendant of Shahji, son of Sejakji He was born on the 3rd April, 1900 He received his education first in the Rajkumar College Rajkot, and then at Shrewsbury school in England He was invested with the full powers of the State on the 27th November, 1919 The Thakore Saheb was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar held on the 12th December, 1911 and had the honour of attending as a page in attendance on Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India The Thakore Saheb received the K C I E on the 1st January, 1930

2 The Thakore Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He holds a sanad of adoption

3 The Thakore Saheb attended the Viceroy's Durbar held in Rajkot on the [illegible] November, 1924

4 The Thakore Saheb is entitled to a salute of 9 guns He is a member of the Chamber of Princes

5 Since the 10th October, 1924 the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India

(36) PATDI.

The Chief Desai Shri Raghuvirsinhji is a Kadva Patidar by caste. His father died on the 25th October, 1928. His birth date is 8th January, 1926. His ancestors came originally from Champaner in the 15th century and settled themselves at Viramgam which they raised to wealth and importance. In 1741 the then Desai Bhavsinhji was obliged to come to terms with the Moguls and the Marathas under which he had to surrender Viramgam and retained Patdi and its dependent villages. Since then Patdi has been the seat of his family. The greater part of this State was comprised in the Ahmedabad Zillah at the formation of that Zillah in A.D. 1818.

2. The Taluka is at present under Regency management on account o the minority of the Chief. The Senior Rani Saheba is the regent.

3. The Taluka exercises the following jurisdictional power—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

(37) PETHAPUR.

1. The family belongs to the clan of Vaghela Rajputs and claims descent from the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwad Patan. Pethapur is situated on the Sabarmati river a few miles north of Ahmedabad.

2. The present Thakor Shri Fatesinhji was educated at the Scott College Sadra. The Taluka being indebted is placed under Agency management under the Encumbered Estates Rules. The heir-apparent Kumar Sh Mulsinhji *alias* Bhupendrasinhji was born on 7th October, 1921

(38) PORBANDAR.

1 Maharaja Rana Shri Sir Natwarsinhji, K.C.S.I., the present R ascended the *gadi* on the 26th January, 1920. The Rulers of Porba enjoyed the family title of Rana. In recognition of services rendered in nection with the War, the title of Maharaja was recognised as a hered distinction and the Salute of the Rana was permanently raised to 13 gu the 1st January, 1918 He was created K.C.S.I. on 3rd June, 1929 Maharaja belongs to the tribe of Jethwa Rajput. They claim descen Hanuman, the staunch devotee of the great King Rama. They probabl from the North and established themselves (A.D. 900) near Morv Jethwas are one of most ancient of all the Ruling races in the Pe His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shri Natwarsinhji is the 179t of the family.

2. Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek wher craft can lie up securely during the rains but the creek can only b at certain state of the tide. The creek is now being deepened. facilities have been afforded by the construction of quays.

3. The well-known Porbandar lime stone underlies this State an quarried in the Barda Hills within it and exported to different pa Africa, etc.

... Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by ... f adoption.

5 The present ruler attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924

6 Since the 10th October, 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India

(39) PUNADRA

1 The family belongs to a clan of Makwana Kolis and was converted to Islam by Mahomed Begda (1459-1513) It claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar

2 The present Thakor Shirsinhji was educated at the Scott College Sadra His heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ajitsinhji who was born on 22nd June 1903, was also educated in the same College The Kumar is now learning administrative work

(40) RADHANPUR

The ruler is a member of the illustrious Babi Family and the descendant of the last Suba of Ahmedabad (Gujrat) It is bounded on the North by Bhabhar and Terwada, on the east by Kankrej and Patna Districts of His Highness the Gaekwar, on the south by Vanod Dasada and Jhinjhuwada of Kathiawar and on the west by the Runn of Cutch and Varahi The country is a flat open plain between hills The soil is either sandy or black and on the borders of the Runn saltish Efforts to improve the condition of agriculture and agriculturists are being made Occupancy rights have been given to cultivators The Vadhiar tract of this country is famous for its bullocks

2 The present Nawab Saheb was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot where he received a Diploma for passing the final examination

3 The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

4 Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India

(41) RAJKOT

1 Thakore Saheb Dharmendrasinhji was born on the 4th March, 1910 He is a Jadeja Rajput and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and High Gate School England He succeeded to the gadi on the 2nd February, 1930 During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Administration He was invested with full powers on the 21st April, 1931

2 The headquarters of the British Agency is established on a plot of land close to the town of Rajkot which is leased from the State The founder of this State was Jadeja Vibhaji a cadet of the Nawanagar House

3 He also holds a sanad of adoption He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and is a member of the Chamber of Princes

4 Since the 10th October 1924 the Rajkot State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India

(42) RANASAN.

1. The Thakor is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and claims descent from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

2. The present Thakor Takhatsinhji was educated in the local Vernacular school. He was invested with the powers of the Taluka in 1917 which were enhanced in 1929 increasing his jurisdiction in Civil matters to the hearing and decision of suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 and in Criminal matters empowering him to inflict sentences up to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 5,000 as a mark of personal distinction. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Jaswatsinhji was born on 3rd February, 1916.

(43) SANTALPUR.—ESTATE OF JADEJA PRAVINSINHJI RAWAJI OF—IN BANAS KANTHA AND ADESAR IN CUTCH.

The Thakore Saheb is a Jadeja Rajput. He was born on 18th July, 1909, and succeeded on the death of his father Rawaji and owing to his minority the estate is administered by a Manager appointed by the Cutch Darbar. He was at the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, for two years and is now associated with the Manager in looking after the affairs of his estate.

The jurisdictional powers of his estate in Santalpur are those of a third class Magistrate in Criminal matters and to hear suits of the value of Rs. 250 in civil matters and are restricted to his swang villages of Gadsai and Kalyanpura. These powers are at present exercised by a Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Agency.

The Thakore has also the estate of Adesar in Cutch and there exercises the following powers:—

Civil.—He can hear suits upto the value of Koris 2,000.

Criminal.—The Thakore can inflict three months' imprisonment.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

This estate is the most important of all in the Santalpur Taluka.

(44) SAYLA.

1. Thakore Saheb, Shri Madarsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the 25th January, 1924. Sesabhai, the second son of Raj Raisinhji of Dhrangadhra, conquered Sayla in 1751 from the Karpada Kathis and made it his capital. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Karansinhji was born on the 11th May, 1891. The Thakore Saheb received the title of C.I.E. on the 1st June 1933.

2. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

3. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Unlimited Civil powers.

Criminal.—Full Criminal powers except that the State shall not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences and provided that sentences of death shall require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

(45) SUDASNA

The ruling family belongs to the Parmar sect of Rajputs, and claims its lineage to Vikram the great of Ujjain The present ruling Chief Thakor Shri Prathisinhji was born on 24th August, 1884 He succeeded his father in the year 1900 but being minor the Taluka was taken under Agency management He was invested with the full powers of the Taluka in 1906 His powers were raised in 1911 as a mark of personal distinction to two years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs 2,000 in criminal matters and to hear suits upto the value of Rs 5,000 in civil matters In 1919 the status of the Taluka was raised as a permanent measure from the 5th Class to that of the 4th Class in recognition of his meritorious administration of the Taluka and good services rendered by him to Government during the great war His powers were again enhanced in 1929 as a further mark of personal distinction in view of his good administration to 3 years imprisonment and Rs 5,000 fine in criminal matters and to hear suits of the value of Rs 10,000 in civil matters

Relatives —He has only one son The heir apparent Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji was born on 11th August 1910 He is working as Karbhari

(46) SUIGAM

1 This Taluka originally formed part of the Wao Thana Circle which was abolished in 1917 and was subsequently placed in the charge of the Thandar at Deodar

2 In November, 1917, the Talukdars of Suigam were granted powers of a 3rd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and to hear Civil suits up to the value of Rs 200 These powers were exercised through a Joint Kamdar approved by the Political Agent The powers have recently been withdrawn and the Taluka has been placed under Deodar Thana

3 Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826

(47) TERWADA

This Taluka is owned by many Baloch Mahomedan shareholders They have the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hear Civil suits up to the value of Rs 200 These powers are exercised through a Joint Judicial Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent

2 Agreements with the British Government were entered into in 1820 and 1826

3 Successions are governed by the Rule of equal partition amongst brothers except in the share of Thakore Salimkhanji to which the rule of primogeniture was applied in 1917

(48) THANA DEVLI

The Chief Darbar Shri Vala Amra Laxman is a Kathi of the Jaitani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division He was born on the 28th November, 1875 and he succeeded to the gadi on the 12th May 1922 by adoption He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot The Taluka follows the rule of primogeniture

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ram Vala was born on the 8th March, 1920.

3. The Chief of Thana Devli was shareholder of Jetpur but he has exchanged his share with Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram and has now no connection with the Jetpur Taluka.

4. The powers of the State are as under:—

Civil.—To the extent of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers as a personal distinction:—

Civil.—Unlimited civil powers.

Criminal.—Full Criminal powers except that the State shall not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences and provided that sentences of death shall require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(49) THARA.

There are two principal shares in this estate; *viz.*, Sardarsinhji's share and Jasubhai's share. The former's share is now held by his two sons Madarsinhji and Jaswantsinhji, while Ratansinhji and Vajesinhji, Gambhirsinhji and Chimansinhji are the shareholders of Jasubhai's share. These Talukdars have jointly the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hear Civil suits upto the value of Rs. 500. These powers are exercised through a Joint Judicial Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent.

2. Jaswatsinhji's son Ranjitsinhji is being educated at the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture in the shares of Waghelas Madursinhji and Jaswatsinhji.

(50) THARAD.

The Ruling family claims descent from Kanji, one of the supporters of the Babi family. The late Chief died on the 9th February, 1921, leaving three sons of whom Bhimsinhji the eldest succeeded to the State. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. For many years the larger half of the State consisting of what are known as the Jamiya villages was under British administration. The Government of India, however, affirmed in 1884 the principle that these villages were a part of the Tharad State and that the jurisdiction belonged to the Thakor. This jurisdiction was restored to him in 1904 when the Tharad Thana was abolished. The majority of the holders of these Jamiya villages are Chauhan Rajputs who were in possession before the Musalmans conquered them. A son and heir was born to the Thakor on the 13th March, 1923.

The powers of the State are as under:—.

Criminal.—7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Civil.—To the extent of Rs. 20,000.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826

(51) VAKTAPUR THANA

1 This Thana is comprised of 17 villages with a population of 10,323

2 The Thana consists of the following petty jurisdictional and non juris dictional Talukas —

1 Hapa	5 Derol
2 Khedawada	6 Prempur
3 Kadoli	7 Dedhrota
4 Vaktapur	8 Tajpura
9 Lakhi	

3 The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate and limited Civil powers His headquarters are at Vaktapur

4 The following Thakors have been invested with powers as shown against their names as a mark of personal distinction —

Khedawada . . .	*Civil* —To hear suits of the value of Rs 1,000
	Criminal —To inflict 6 months rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs 250
Kadoli Prempur, Derol and Lakhi . .	*Civil* —To hear suits of the value of Rs 500
	Criminal —To inflict 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs 200
Vaktapur	*Civil* —To hear suits of the value of Rs 50
	Criminal —To inflict 1 month's rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs 50

(52) VALA

1 Thakore Vakhatsinhji of Vala is a Gohil Rajput His capital stands on the site of the ancient Valabhi the seat of an ancient dynasty Copper plates coins rings etc are frequently dug up in its vicinity

2 The Chief has two sons the elder of whom is Kumar Shri [illegible] The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot and his heir was for some years at Harrow School in England finishing his education with a course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps

3. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

4. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

5. The founder of the State was Gohil Visoji, the son of Bhavsinh, the founder of Bhavnagar.

(53) VANKANER.

1. Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji, the present Raj Saheb of Vankaner, was educated at the Rajkumar College and after a tour in India and England was invested with full powers of the State on the 18th March, 1889. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November, 1900. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911, and was made a K.C.I.E. The temporary rank of Honorary Captain was conferred on him while on special service at the front and was made permanent on the 1st January, 1918. For services in connection with the War, he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January, 1918. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He also holds a sanad of adoption. Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, the heir-apparent, was born on the 12th April, 1907.

2. The ruler belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs being descended from Sartanji, son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandrashinhji of Halvad. The State was founded in about 1605 A.D. by the said Sartanji.

3. The title of Maharana in favour of the present Ruler and his succession was recognised by Government by an order passed in December, 1924.

4. Since the 10th October, 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(54) VARSODA.

1. The Taluka is situated on the banks of the river Sabarmati.

2. The family belongs to a clan of Chavda Rajputs and is of the same stock as the Raolji of Mansa. It claims its descent from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan.

3. The present Thakor Jorawarsinhji succeeded to the *gadi* in December, 1933.

(55) VIJAYANAGAR.

1. The Vijajanagar State (Mahi Kantha) which was formerly known as Polo State adjoins the State of Udepur. Though not a Salute State in view of its importance it has been brought into direct relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India from 1st April, 1934. The territory is throughout hilly and wild and the population consists mostly of Dungari Bhils.

2 The family belongs to Rathod clan of Rajputs which claims its descent from Jeychand, the last Rathod Rajput Chief of Kanouj (1193). The rulers enjoy the title of Rao, and were rulers of Idar uptil 1731.

3. The present Rao Shri Hamirsinhji, who was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and the Mayo College, Ajmer, was installed on the *gadi* on 26th October, 1924.

4 The Rao is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy

5 The State enjoys plenary powers

6 The heir-apparent who has not been named was born on 24th September, 1930.

(56) VIRPUR

1 Thakore Shri Hamirsinhji of Virpur is a Jadeja Rajput He was born in 1876 This State is an off-shoot of Nawanagar The founder of this house was Bhanji, son of Jam Vibhaji, who received this Taluka in appunage in 1635 A.D. The heir-apparent K S Dilipsinhji was born on the 19th September, 1899.

The present Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers as a personal distinction:—

Civil —Limited to suits of the value of Rs 20,000

Criminal —Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 10,000 fine.

(57) WADHWAN

1. The Thakore Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji assumed full powers of the State on the 16th January, 1920, after completing his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot He belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs

2 He attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes, of which he is a member in his own right He also attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1921

3 He holds the sanad of adoption He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns The heir-apparent Surendrasinhji was born on the 4th January, 1922

4 The Wadhwan State was founded in about A D. 1630 by Rajoji, the son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad.

5. Wadhwan Civil Station which is the headquarters of the Political Agent Eastern Kathiawar Agency is established on the plot of land leased from the Wadhwan State

6 Since the 10th October, 1924 the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(58) WADIA (VADIA)

1 The Chief D S Vala Suraj Bawa is a Kathi of the Virani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division He succeeded his father D S. Vala Bawa Jiwna

who died on 7th May, 1930. The Chief was born on 16th May, 1904. He was married in 1922 and has two daughters and a son who was born on 23rd April, 1931. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The Chief of Vadia was a shareholder of Jetpur, but he has exchanged his share in Jetpur with Darbar Shri Mulu Surag and has now no connection with the Jetpur Taluka.

3. The heir-apparent K. S. Surag Vala was born on the 16th May, 1904. He has received secondary education and is now being trained in the general administration of the Taluka.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

5. The personal powers of the present chief are as follows:—

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

---

(59) WARAHI (MALEK SHRI JORAWARKHANJI).

Malek Shri Jorawarkhanji is a Jat Mahomedan. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. During his minority the State was under Agency management until 1901. For his services during the great famine of 1899-1900 A.D. he was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 2nd class. Powers of the Taluka are of a 1st Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and to hear Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 5,000. But his personal powers have been raised as under:—

Civil.—to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

The heir-apparent was born on the 1st May, 1930. Another son was born on the 30th April, 1932.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

---

(60) WARAHI (MALEK MURIDKHANJI).

After a period of Agency management Malek Muridkhanji succeeded to the State in 1911. He exercises the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hears Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500 through a Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent. A son and heir was born to Malek Muridkhanji on the 29th March, 1923.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

---

(61) WAO.

1. The ruling Chief claims descent from Shambhar and Nandol in Merwara and also claims kindred with Prathiraj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. Rana Vajaji built the town of Wao.

2 The present Chief succeeded to the *gadi* in 1924 on the death of his father

Jurisdiction over the Bhayati estates which were under the Wao Thana was restored to the State on the 1st April, 1917, and the Thana was abolished

The powers of the State are as under —

Civil —to the extent of Rs 10,000

Criminal —Three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs 5,000

The personal powers of the present Chief are as under —

Civil —to the extent of Rs 20 000

Criminal —7 years' rigorous imprisonment Fine to the extent of Rs 10,000

The heir apparent K S Takhatsinhji was born on the [illegible]th June 1923

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826

---

(62) WATRAK KANTHA THANA CIRCLE

This Thana Circle which is situated to the south east of the old Mahi Kantha Agency is comprised of [illegible] villages with an area of [illegible] square miles and having population of 11 400 according to the Census of 1941 It derives its name from the river Vatrak

The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate and limited Civil powers His headquarters are at [illegible]

Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Police force	Salute in guns: Personal	Salute in guns: Permanent	Salute in guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs											
5,12,000	5,000	.							233 (military) 47 (civil)	11		
..												
	(a)											

(a) [illegible] to Rs. [illegible] the period up to [illegible]

2. The earliest reliable information we have of the country is from a Shan account [illegible] by Captain Pemberton [illegible] 777 A.D. [illegible] describing the visit of Sam[illegible], a brother of the P[illegible] king, who found the people in a miserable state. For the next 700 years little is known of what went on, but the Meitei Chief consolidated his power and [illegible] all the other tribes in the valley. In 147[illegible] A.D. Manipur [illegible] with P[illegible] [illegible] Chief [illegible] [illegible] In 1714 P[illegible] afterwards known as Gharib Nawaz [illegible] the [illegible] Raja [illegible] Hinduism began to be introduced shortly before this king's reign, but it

made little progress until he gave it the royal support. Gharib Nawaz made several inroads into Burma, but was finally forced to retire. He was murdered by one of his sons, who in turn was expelled by a younger brother. In the last portion of the 18th and the first portion of the 19th century the country was constantly overrun by the Burmese, who carried off many captives and drove the rest of the inhabitants into Cachar and the hills adjoining the Manipur valley. In 1823, when the first Burmese War broke out and the Burmese invaded Cachar, the East India Company made an alliance with Gambhir Singh, and a Manipuri contingent, which afterwards reached 3,000 men, was taken into British pay and, under command of Captain Grant, drove the Burmese not only out of Manipur, but also out of the Kabaw valley as far as Kale. Subsequent negotiations with the King of Burma ended, however, in the return of the Kabaw valley to Burmese hands, an annual payment of Rs. 6,270 being made to Manipur as compensation. This payment is still continued. By the treaty of Yandaboo Gambhir Singh was declared independent ruler of the country gained with the assistance of the British Government. On Gambhir Singh's death in 1834 his cousin, Nar Singh, placed Gambhir Singh's son Chandra Kirti Singh on the *gadi* and declared himself regent during his nephew's minority. Gambhir Singh's widow, however, in 1844, having failed in a plot to murder Nar Singh, fled to Cachar with the youthful Raja, and Nar Singh then took the throne and held it till his death in 1850, when he was succeeded by Chandra Kirti Singh. This prince twice gave proof of his loyalty to the British power, firstly, by sending troops with Sir J. Johnstone, the Political Agent, to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison of Kohima, and secondly, by sending a force with the same officer in 1885-86 to rescue the Europeans in the Kabaw valley, at the outbreak of the last Burmese War. For these services he was rewarded with the title of K.C.S.I.

3. His successor, Sura Chandra, was more occupied with religious observances than with the governing of his country. On the 23rd September 1890 there was a revolution and Sura Chandra took refuge in the Residency and subsequently abdicated and set out for Brindaban, but on reaching Calcutta he applied to be reinstated, saying that he had been misunderstood as regards the abdication. The matter was under consideration till the following spring, when the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Manipur with an escort of 400 rifles to announce and enforce the Government of India's order recognising Kula Chandradhaja Singh as Raja, but deporting Tikendrajit Singh, his brother, who had been the moving spirit in the revolution. Tikendrajit Singh refused to surrender and an attempt to capture him by force failed, the troops having to retire. The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson and Mr. Cossins, the Assistant Secretary, entered the fortified enclosure to discuss matters, but were murdered, and the escort made its way back to Cachar. For this outrage, those immediately responsible were executed or transported, and the family of Gambhir Singh was debarred from the *gadi*. The State was declared forfeited, but as an act of mercy was regranted to the present Maharaja His Highness Chura Chand Singh, a descendant of Nar Singh. Chura Chand was declared the ruler of Manipur with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. The Political Agent administered the State as Superintendent during the minority of the young Raja. In the meantime His Highness was educated at the Mayo College from 1895-1901, and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. Early in 1906 he married Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri (Ibemacha), in March 1908 Chingakham Syama Sakhi, in June 1908 Ngangbam Priya Sakhi

and in 1912 Chongtham Chetanamanjuri and Haobom Lilabati, thus completing the number of wives which Manipuri custom enjoins for the Maharaja. In February 1925, His Highness married Maisnam Subadani Debi. The Maharani has three daughters living, the second Rani three sons, the third two daughters and one son, the fifth one son and the sixth one daughter and one son. The Maharani having no son of her own, has adopted the son of her sister, the third Rani. His Highness' eldest son Budha Chandra Singh, was born in 1908. He was sent to the Rajkumars' College at Raipur on 7th November 1919 and left the College in April 1927. He married on the 5th of July 1929 Rajkumari Dhirendra Kishori (Ranu Priya) of Badokhemidi, Ganjam district, Madras. The second son Priyabrata Singh who was born in 1911 joined the same College on the 22nd June 1920 and left the College in April 1929 and joined the Allahabad University in July 1929. In April 1922 they were sent to England by His Highness the Maharaja for about six months. Lokendra Singh, son of the fifth Rani, who was born in 1913 joined the College in July 1925. He left it and joined the Mayo College on the 5th July 1931.

4. Two important changes were made during the Superintendency. One of these was the abolition of *lalup*, a system of enforced labour by which the whole Meitei population was divided into four pannas or divisions, which worked for ten days in rotation, so that every male over 16 years came on duty for 10 days out of every 40. The other change was the substitution of a regular cash assessment throughout the valley for the old system of land revenue payment in kind. An eye-sketch survey of the cultivated land in the valley was made at the same time and a record of rights prepared. Many other minor reforms and improvements in the administration were introduced and the finances of the State were put on a sound basis.

5. His Highness the Maharaja's minority and the Superintendency came to an end on May 15th, 1907, and His Highness was formally installed on the *gadi* by Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the 4th February 1908. Since then the administration has been in the hands of His Highness, supported by an advisory Darbar consisting of a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and whose services are lent to the State by the Local Government and six nominated Manipuri Members. His Highness the Maharaja was at first President of the Darbar, but since 1916 he has preferred to exercise a merely supervisory control and the Vice President has become President. The control of the various departments of the administration is distributed among His Highness the Maharaja, the President and four of the members of the Darbar. The President is responsible for all matters concerning revenue and finance while under orders of the Government of India the Hill Tribes dependent on the State of Manipur are administered by him on behalf of the Maharaja and are not amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Darbar and other Manipuri Courts. In cases where both parties are Manipuris the Darbar is the Supreme Court, assisted in the administration of justice by subordinate Courts. In all cases in which both parties are Manipuris His Highness the Maharaja exercises supreme appellate and revisionary powers. The Political Agent deals with all civil and criminal cases in which British subjects are parties, and also exercises powers similar to those of a Sessions Judge in cases in which the parties are hillmen, committed to him for trial by the President who has only powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

6. His Highness' administration has been marked by many important reforms. In 1911 water works were completed, supplying some [illegible]

inhabitants of the town of Imphal with filtered pipe-water from the hills. In the same year the *pothang* system, under which each village was obliged to carry the baggage of touring State officials and to maintain roads, school-houses, etc., within its boundary, was abolished at the request of the people, new taxes being imposed, mainly on land, to meet the consequent extra charges on the State revenues. The Police and Judicial Departments have also been reorganised. In 1910 a Veterinary Department was instituted. A Hydro Electric scheme for the supply of energy to the town of Imphal was completed towards the end of 1930. Manipuris are being educated outside the State, with State assistance, to take their place in the various branches of the administration, notably teaching, medical, public works and surveying. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1932-33 was Rs. 6,80,513 of which Rs. 3,30,758 was land revenue.

7. On the outbreak of war in August 1914, His Highness the Maharaja placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of the King-Emperor and loyally supported the Government to the utmost of his ability. In addition to his personal subscriptions to various war funds, he contributed four motor ambulances at a cost of Rs. 28,000 and an aeroplane at a cost of Rs. 22,500. He raised 50 men for service with the Assam Military Police, and a double company for active service, which was attached to a regiment of the Indian Army for training, and served in Mesopotamia. His Highness also recruited a labour corps of 2,000 hillmen for service in France and offered to raise two others. Rs. 1,40,000 of the State funds have been invested in the 5 per cent. loan of 1945-55 and Rs. 2,390 in post office cash certificates. For his valuable services in connection with the Great European War, His Highness was made a "Maharaja" and the title of Maharaja was made hereditary. He was also appointed a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. He has also been appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

8. Unfortunately, determined opposition on the part of some of the Kuki tribes among the hillmen to going with the Labour Corps to France developed in December 1917 into open rebellion against the British Government. Although several columns of Assam Rifles under British Officers operated against the rebel Kukis in the cold weather of 1917-18, the rebellion was not suppressed until the hills in which the rebel villages lie had been occupied in the cold weather of 1918-19, by large forces of Assam Rifles and Burma Military Police operating under the control of the General Officer Commanding, Burma, and a Brigadier-General with headquarters at Imphal. As a result of the operations a large number of unlicensed guns were withdrawn from the rebel Kukis and communications in the hills were improved. The leaders of the rebellion were deported from the State. It was also decided to strengthen the administration of the Hill area by dividing it into four subdivisions, one to be directly administered by the President of the Darbar as heretofore, and the other three through subdivisional officers who were lent by the Assam administration. In consideration of the additional expense involved, the annual tribute was reduced to Rs. 5,000 for 10 years, and the State was no longer asked to contribute to the maintenance of the cart-road from Imphal to Kohima as theretofore. With effect from the 1st January, 1930, the three hill subdivisions were abolished as an experimental measure for a period of three years, and one of the three subdivisional officers was withdrawn from Manipur State. The remaining two officers were appointed Assistants to the President of the Darbar, with headquarters at Imphal. In July 1930, the Government of India sanctioned a continuance of the reduction

in tribute to Rs. 5,000 for another three years. In 1932, on account of unrest among the Kabui Nagas, it was found necessary to reopen the Tamenlong subdivision from the 1st October 1932, and one of the Assistants to the President was put in charge. In March, 1933, the Government of India sanctioned the reopening of this subdivision, and also that of a second subdivision at Ukhrul, continuing the previous reduction in tribute for another two years on this account and leaving the rest of the hills to be administered by the President of the Darbar with the assistance of a Manipuri officer, whose appointment was to be made by the Darbar and approved by the Government of Assam.

9. His Highness the Maharaja attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. Lord Curzon visited the State in 1901, Lord Kitchener in 1904, Sir W. R. Birdwood in 1926 and Lord Irwin in 1931 Lord Hardinge intended paying the State a visit in October 1914, but was compelled to cancel his arrangements by the outbreak of war His Highness the Maharaja visited Lord Chelmsford at Delhi in January 1917. His Highness the Maharaja attended the ceremonies and receptions in connection with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's visit to Delhi in February 1921 His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in India In December 1921, His Highness the Maharaja visited H R H the Prince of Wales in Calcutta

10. His Highness is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Cooch Behar.	His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan, Bhup Bahadur, Maharaja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	15th December 1915.	20th December 1922.	1,318	590,866	27,32,100
2	Tripura .	His Highness Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, Maharaja of — Hindu — (*Kshatriya*).	19th August 1908.	13th August 1923.	4,116	382,450	*30,13,000

* This figure includes Zamindaris in British India.

COOCH BEHAR.

Nripendra Narayan succeeded his father as Raja in 1863. During his minority the State was managed by the Commissioner of Rajshahi and Cooch Behar. The young Raja was made a Maharaja Bahadur in February 1880, and came of age in 1883, when he was installed as Ruler. His Excellency the Viceroy granted a *sanad* declaring the titles of Maharaja and Bahadur conferred in 1880 to be hereditary and the assumption of the distinctive titles of "His Highness" and "Bhup Bahadur" was also sanctioned, the latter title to be considered a family distinction. In February 1892, His Excellency the Viceroy visited Cooch Behar.

2. Nripendra Narayan was present as Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty at the Coronation in England of His late Majesty as well as that of the present King-Emperor. He died on the 18th September 1911 at Bexhill-on-Sea while on a visit to England, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan, who died in England on the 1st September 1913.

3. Raj Rajendra Narayan was succeeded by his brother, Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, on the 1st September 1913. The latter's succession was confirmed by Government on the 13th September 1913, and he was formally installed on the ancestral *gadi* as Maharaja on the 17th November 1913 by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. The K.C.S.I. was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1917.

4. Jitendra Narayan visited England in 1911 and attended His Majesty King George's Coronation as an Honorary A.D.C. to his father Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur. He was also present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and was presented on each of these occasions with Coronation Medals.

5. Maharaja Jitendra Narayan also attended the inauguration of the chamber of Princes held at Delhi by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in February 1921.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						[illegible]	Salutes in guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		[illegible] Forces			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
29 47,[illegible]	67 784-15 0					112*			222	13		[illegible]
38 16,000				82 [illegible] eluding Indian State Forces Unit)					1 334	13		[illegible]

* 10[illegible] Infantry, [illegible] Camp followers. † 2[illegible] Civil [illegible] Armed. [illegible] Excluding [illegible]

6 He visited England for a few months in 1913 and during his stay there married in August Shrimati Raj Kumari Indira Raja the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. A daughter was born on the 1st October 1914. A son and heir was born on the 15th December 1915. He was named Jubraj Jagaddipendra Narayan. Another son was born on the [illegible]th July 1918 and was named Maharaj Kumar Indrajit Narayan. On the 2[illegible] May 1919 another daughter was born and a third daughter on the 5th June 1920. The late Maharaja died on the 20th December 1922.

7 Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur succeeded his father Jitendra Narayan on the 20th December 1922. His succession to the *gadi* of the Cooch Behar State was recognised by Government on 5th January 1923 and the *Kharita* conveying the recognition of the succession by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India was presented to His Highness by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division on the 16th of May 1923.

8 His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan returned to India from England with the Maharani Regent in January 1921. His Highness with the Maharani Regent proceeded to England in April 1927 returning to India again in November 1929. In October 1930 His Highness with the Maharani Regent proceeded to England returning thence to India in February 1931. His Highness again proceeded to England to resume his studies in April 1931. His Highness the Maharaja returned to India in January 19[illegible] having again [illegible] England in April 19[illegible].

9 The State was managed by the late Maharaja with the assistance of a Council of which he was himself the President. But as the present Chief is a minor the administration of the State is now conducted by the Council of *Regency approved by the Government of India with Her Highness* Maharani Indira Devi, Regent, as the President of the Council of Regency, the State Council having been dissolved with effect from 21st May 19[illegible]. [illegible] K. [illegible] transferred [illegible] of the Foreign and Political Department is

the Vice-President of the Council and the other members are Sreejuts Jatindra Mohan Sen Gupta, B.L., Revenue Officer, Satindra Nath Guha, B.L., Civil and Sessions Judge and Dineshananda Chakravarty, Civil Surgeon. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the members of the Regency Council and 7 other official and non-official members. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State of Cooch Behar.

10. Under sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Cooch Behar State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India with effect from the 15th November 1922. The Governor of Bengal in Council acts as Agent to the Governor General of India for the Cooch Behar State.

11. His Highness is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

12. The Victoria College was opened in 1887 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. In 1894, a narrow-gauge railway was constructed connecting Cooch Behar with the Eastern Bengal Railway system at Mogalhat. It was afterwards extended to the boundaries of the State and since then by Government to the foot of the Bhutan Hills on the Western Duars in the Jalpaiguri district. Its conversion into metre gauge was completed in April 1910.

13. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor General. The form of commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—

My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness' sincere friend.

TRIPURA.

1. This State, of which the Capital is Agartala, is of great antiquity, and used to comprise a varying area won by conquest in the plains as well as in the hill tract. At times its armies enlarged its dominions from the Sundarbans in the west to Burma in the east and south and Kamrup in the north.

2. The military prestige of its Rajas was at its height during the 16th century, but at the beginning of the 17th century the Moguls obtained a footing in the country. In the 18th century it was reduced by the Nawab of Murshidabad, and remained thereafter under Muhammadan control.

3. The Muhammadans, though dominating the whole, actually occupied the plains only, which were parcelled out among the Musalman nobles and placed on the rent-roll under the name of Roshnabad. The British, on assuming charge in 1765, took settlement of these, leaving the hills independent. The two tracts have since been declared to be what is legally known as an "Impartible Raj", and the Raja for the time being is both British Zamindar and a Ruling Prince. The position has had an anomalous effect on succession to the State, which has from time to time been allowed by the British Government to follow the establishment of a title to the zamindari in the British Courts.* The latest decision is, however, that the latter have no further jurisdiction than to declare that the ruler selected by the Government for the State is the rightful proprietor of the zamindari.

* Indian Law Reports, Calcutta IX, p. 535, 1883.

4 The Raj family of Tripura, like that of Manipur, belongs to the Indo Chinese stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood The Rajas have, however, taken the status of the Kshetriya caste and claim descent from King *Druhyu* of the Lunar race Their present title Barman means " armour "—a term applicable to all Kshetriyas, and their family name was " Pha " up to 1279 A D when Tugral, then Governor of Bengal conferred on them the appellation of Manikya (Manik), a jewel *The traditions and history of the* family are contained in the Rajmala, or State record an epic in Bengali said to be the oldest composition in the language in existence The family has recently inter married freely with Kshetriya families in Manipur, Nepal and States in Central India, United Provinces and Gujarat The family lost its hold on the State on the death of Bejoy Manik who was sent prisoner to Delhi for failing to pay the revenue due to the Mogul Shamsher Gazi a Mussalman adventurer, a subject of the State usurped his power for some time After his downfall Krishna Manik became Raja and during his rule the State came under British protection

5 In 1862, when Ishan Chandra Manikya died the succession was disputed but it was eventually decided in 1870 in favour of his brother Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya who rendered assistance to Government in the last Lushai Expedition Raja Radha Kishore Manikya 140th of his line was confirmed in succession to his father, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya in 1897

6 Raja Radha Kishore Manikya died on the 12th March 1909 at Benares and his son Birendra Kishore Manikya, who was born in 1883 was installed as Raja by the Lieutenant Governor on the 25th November 1909 He was married on the 11th March 1900 to a daughter of the late General Rana Padam Jung Bahadur of Nepal, and again on the 30th November 1907 to another daughter of the same General by whom he had one son Bir Birkram Kishor Deb Barman, born on the 19th August 1908 and appointed Jubraj on the 25th November 1909 Three other sons were born to him by the fourth Maharani The Maharaja died on the 13th August 1923

7 Maharaja Manikya Bir Birkram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur succeeded to the *gadi* on the 13th August 1923 and his succession was recognised by His Majesty the King Emperor of India During his minority the administration of the State was entrusted to a Council of Administration consisting of Raj Kumar Nawadwip Chandra Deb Barman uncle of the late Maharaja, who was appointed President Rai Jyotish Chandra Sen Bahadur who held a listed post of Magistrate and Collector in Bengal Vice President and Raj Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman and Thakur Protap Chandra Ray Members The Vice President of the Council was also appointed Manager of the Chakla Roshanabad estate in the Tippera District The *Council of Administration exercised sovereign power subject to an obligation* to be guided by the advice of the Political Agent in all important matters and was inaugurated on the 9th December 1923 It came to an end with the investiture of the Maharaja as a special case with the powers of a Ruling Prince by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on the 19th August 1927 at the early age of 19 This was followed by the religious ceremony of the *Abhishek* (Installation) on the 29th January 1928

8 *On the 16th January 1929, the Maharaja married the sixth daughter* of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Bahadur K C I E K B E of Balrampur and sister of the present Zamindar After her death in November 1930, he married the first Maharaj Kumari Saheba of Panna—daughter

of His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Panna, on the 28th May 1931.

9. The present Maharaja who had a course of Military training during two summers with the 8th Gurkha Regiment at Shillong, takes a keen personal interest in his Military Forces of which two companies have been reorganised under the Indian States Forces Scheme.

10. A survey and settlement of the Zamindari under the Bengal Tenancy Act was completed in 1899.

11. In 1871, a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Agartala, the capital, with the object of protecting British interests on the frontier, which were then in special danger from Lushai raids. In 1878, the Political Agency, as a separate post, was abolished, but it was revived again in 1910. The Magistrate of Tippera is now *ex-officio* Political Agent of the Tripura State.

12. The British Government has no treaty with Tripura, nor does it receive any tribute. A sanad dated the 21st June 1904, was granted to Raja Radha Kishore Manikya by the Viceroy settling the question of succession to the State and its appurtenances. It was presented to the Raja by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on his first visit to Tripura, at a Durbar held in the palace of Agartala in July 1904. The first visit paid to the State by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal was in February 1913.

13. The Maharaja is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

14. The title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon His Highness the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on the 18th January 1919. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal invested the late Maharaja with this title at a Durbar held in Ujjayanta Palace at Agartala on the 22nd August 1919.

15. The State was known as "Hill Tippera" till 1920 when its name was changed to "Tripura" at the request of the late Maharaja.

16. Under sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Tripura State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India with effect from the 15th November 1922. The Governor of Bengal in Council acts as Agent to the Governor General of India for the Tripura State.

17. The highest British authority by whom the Maharaja has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of the letter, is as follows:—My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration Your Highness' sincere friend.

18. The State has an era of its own from 590 A.D. when Raja Bir Raj extended his conquests beyond the Ganges.

Serial No. 1	Name of State or Estate. 2	Name, title and religion of Ruler. 3	Date of birth. 4	Date of succession. 5	Area in square miles. 6	Population. 7	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand). 8
							Rs.
1	Bawlake .	Hkun Nge Myosa (*Spirit Worshipper*).	1894 . .	1916 . .	565	13,802	45,560
2	Kantarawadi (or Eastern Karenni).	See note 1 below . .	..	..	3,015	30,677	1,05,043
3	Kyebogyi .	See note 2 below . .	..	..	700	14,282	12,364

NOTE 1.—Pending the appointment of a successor to the late Chief who died on the 4th August 1930, the State is being run by a Board of two officials who are close relations of the late Chief.

NOTE 2.—Since the death of the late Chief on the 9th October 1933, the State is being temporarily run by an Administrator.

BAWLAKÈ.

1. A Western Karenni State, with a village capital Bawlakè, in the centre of Karenni on the west bank of the Nam Pawn river. This State has recently absorbed Nammekon State, and has temporary control over half the area formerly composing Naungpale State.

2. The independence of the Western Karenni States had been guaranteed by the British Government in the terms of a treaty made in 1875 with King Mindôn and they were therefore left to themselves on the British occupation of the Shan States in 1887. In 1892, the Chiefs were formally recognised as feudatories by the Government of India and presented with *sanads* at Bawlakè, appointing them *Myosa* with powers in all criminal cases over their own subjects only, except in sentences of capital punishment, which requires the sanction of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. In civil cases the Western Karenni Chiefs have unrestricted powers. Each State pays an annual *kadaw or nazzur*, in the case of Bawlakè, Rs. 225.

3. Detached from the main State is the Padaung province, lying north of Kyèbogyi, inhabited by the Padaungs. The women are remarkable for the curious brass collars which they wear.

4. Not being in British India, the forests of Bawlakè are in the entire possession of the Chief and little teak of any girth is now left. Tin and Wolfram deposits are worked by the Mawchi Mines Company under a mining lease, and the outturn of concentrates is now considerable.

KANTARAWADI OR EASTERN KARENNI.

1. Kantarawadi is the most important State in Karenni with its capital at Loikaw on the Bilu Chaung and some 98 miles by road from Taunggyi; it bestrides the Salween between the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude and has a considerable area further south on the west bank of that river.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments. To Government.	To Federation of S. S	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops. Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Indian States Forces. Cavalry	Infantry	Police Forces	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rs	Rs								—	[illegible]	—	—
47 87	225								—	[illegible]	—	—
1 06 54	5 0 5						—	—		[illegible]	—	—
14 574	100											

Kantarawadi is an offshoot from Bawlake [illegible] com prising the whole of the Karenni country

2 When the British Government to[illegible] 1887 an attempt was made to open friendly rel[illegible] Sawlapaw, the Chief of Kantarawadi He took no notice of [illegible] rtly after he invaded the Shan State of Mawkmai. His men were driven out by British troops, and a second raid was repulsed [illegible] Sawlapaw was still defiant, however, and negotiations having [illegible] was despatched against him in December 1888 Little oppo[illegible] was encountered after the first engage ment Sawlapaw fled to the jungle [illegible] to come in and at a meeting of the leading men of the State, Sawlawi [illegible] apparent was elected Chief, and was subsequently confirmed in [illegible] appointment by the British Govern- ment Siamese troops had meanwhile occupied trans Salween Karenni on the plea of co operating against Sawlapaw They failed to retire on the downfall of Sawlapaw and subsequently claimed the territory as Siamese soil A boundary Commission was [illegible] ed to examine the facts, and finding that the territory belonged to Ka[illegible] the Siamese troops were ultimately with drawn Sawlawi wa[illegible] marked ability and conspicuous loyalty He was raised to the rank of *Sawbwa* on the 1st January 1903 and died in 1907 His stepson Hkun Nan, succeeded to the State and died in 1909 The present Chief Hkun Li is a [illegible] Sawlawi During his minority the State was administered by a Council. In July 1913 he was installed as Chief with full powers Chief Hkun Li died on August 4th 19 0 Three boys Sawlawi Sa Wunna and Zi Na have been recognised as potential heirs to the late Hkun L[illegible] Pending appointment of a [illegible] or the State is administered by a Board of Officials composed of two members who are close relatives of the late Chie[illegible]

3 The teak forests are the source of the weal[illegible] been impoverished by reckless exploitation [illegible] taken recently for the conservation and re[illegible]

KYE BOGYI

1 A State in Western Karenni [illegible] of Lower Burma with its capital a[illegible]

Loikaw to Bawlakè main road and some 21 miles from Loikaw. It was formerly part of the State of Bawlakè, from which it broke away about 1845, when Bawlakè was fighting with the Burmese troops.

2. The Chief holds a *Sanad* conferring on him the same powers as are held by Bawlakè. The portion of the State on the Toungoo border is inhabited mostly by Brés, a tribe very low in the social scale and until late years addicted to raiding their neighbours both in Toungoo and in Karenni: of late the Brés have given very little trouble and many of them enlisted in the army during the War.

3. In the drainage of the Tu stream there existed at one time forests of great value, but they have suffered much from reckless exploitation.

"A".

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Dujana .	Jalal-ud-Daula, Nawab Mohammad Iqtidar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Mustaqull-i-Jang Nawab of—, (*Afghan*).	20th November 1912.	21st July 1925.	100	28,216	1,65,000
2	Kalsia .	Raja Ravisher Singh, Raja of —, (*Sikh*).	30th October 1902.	25th July 1908.	192 (including forests)	59,848	4,81,000
3	Pataudi .	Nawab Mohammad Iftikhar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Nawab of —, (*Afghan*).	17th March 1910.	30th November 1917.	53	18,873	1,35,000

DUJANA.

1. The founder of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under the Delhi Emperor. He received a high command in the Mahratta Army which assisted Lord Lake against Scindia, and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mohrana and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab. Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879 and died in 1908. Nawab Mohammad Khurshaid Ali Khan succeeded to the Chiefship in 1908 and died on the 27th June, 1925. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi, in December 1912. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he placed all the resources of his state at the disposal of Government and also offered his personal services. He received the C.B.E. in June 1919 and the C.I.E. on the 1st January, 1921, in recognition of his war services.

2. The present minor Nawab Mohammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, who was born on 20th November, 1912, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father and was formally installed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division, on 22nd January, 1926. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, from April 1927 to June 1930, after which he continued his studies privately with a European tutor Captain Ambler up to the 31st March, 1933. Steps were then taken to give the Nawab administrative training. The Council of Administration which had been administering the State during the minority of the Nawab, was replaced in April, 1933, by a Manager who works under the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala Division.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Tribute		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salutes in use		
	To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States Forces			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Rs.												
1 24 000					8	59			10			
4 66 000					17	86			62			
1 32 000					5	40			34			

3 The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy The late Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905

KALSIA

1 The *founder of the Kalsia family* was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh a prominent member of the Karora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the ... His son Jodh Singh su...

which form the present State of Kalsia besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost Jodh Singh *considered himself the equal of the Phulkian* Princes and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in *marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome* neighbour Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both *the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny* It was *one of the nine* Cis Sutlej States which were allowed to retain their independence when the *others were reduced after the 1st Sikh War to the status of jagirs*, Sardar Lahna Singh was granted a sanad in 1862 securing to him, and his successors *the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs* The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers with the exception that capital punish*ments must be referred for sanction to the Commissioner of the Ambala* Division Sardar Ranjit Singh succeeded his elder brother in 1886 and died *in July 1908 Kalsia ranks sixteenth among Indian States in the Punjab*

2 The present Chief Raja Ravisher Singh succeeded on the death of his father in 1908 During the Raja's minority the State was managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members, one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan The Council was subject to the supervision of

U

"A".

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Dujana .	Jalal-ud-Daula, Nawab Mohammad Iqtidar Ali, Khan Bahadur, *Mustaquil-i-Jang* Nawab of —, (*Afghan*).	20th November 1912.	21st July 1925.	100	28,216	1,65,000
2	Kalsia .	Raja Ravisher Singh, Raja of —, (*Sikh*).	30th October 1902.	25th July 1908.	192 (including forests)	59,848	4,81,000
3	Pataudi .	Nawab Mohammad Iftikhar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Nawab of —, (*Afghan*).	17th March 1910.	30th November 1917.	53	18,873	1,35,000

DUJANA.

1. The founder of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under the Delhi Emperor. He received a high command in the Mahratta Army which assisted Lord Lake against Scindia, and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mohrana and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab. Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879 and died in 1908. Nawab Mohammad Khurshaid Ali Khan succeeded to the Chiefship in 1908 and died on the 27th June, 1925. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi, in December 1912. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he placed all the resources of his state at the disposal of Government and also offered his personal services. He received the C.B.E. in June 1919 and the C.I.E. on the 1st January, 1921, in recognition of his war services.

2. The present minor Nawab Mohammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, who was born on 20th November, 1912, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father and was formally installed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division, on 22nd January, 1926. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, from April 1927 to June 1930, after which he continued his studies privately with a European tutor Captain Ambler up to the 31st March, 1933. Steps were then taken to give the Nawab administrative training. The Council of Administration which had been administering the State during the minority of the Nawab, was replaced in April, 1933, by a Manager who works under the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala Division.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry and Artillery	Police Forces	Salute in guns: Permanent	Salute in guns: Personal	Salute in guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Rs.												
1 24 000					8	59			10			
4 66 000					17	86			62			
1 32,000					5	40			34			

3 The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy The late Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan *was invited to meet* His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905

KALSIA

1 The founder Gurbakhsh Singh, a pro
r nent member of and a companion of the

which form the present State of Kalsia, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Princes and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny It was one of the nine
independence when the
status of jagirs, Sardar
him, and his successors,
tural heirs The Kalsia
ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception that capital punishments must be referred for sanction to the Commissioner of the Ambala Division Sardar Ranjit Singh succeeded his elder brother in 1886 and died in July 1908 Kalsia ranks sixteenth among Indian States in the Punjab

2 The present Chief Raja Ravisher Singh succeeded on the death of his father in 1908 During the Raja's minority the State was managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members, one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan The Council was subject to the supervision of

the Commissioner, Ambala Division. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and paid a visit to Europe in 1921. He returned from England in December 1921 and was installed as a Ruler with full powers on the 6th April 1922 by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab. Since then he has been administering the State himself with the help of his Diwan. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. They also contributed handsomely to war funds and for the purchase of ambulance cars. The settlement of the State was completed during the year 1915. The Raja visited Europe in 1925-26 and again in 1931-32 for medical treatment. During his absence the administration of the State was carried on by his Diwan. He was a representative member of the Chamber of Princes from November 1924 to March 1933.

A son (heir apparent) was born to the Raja on the 25th of May 1931.

3. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Chief on the 1st January, 1916. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Chief, Sardar Ranjit Singh, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

PATAUDI.

1. Pataudi is a small State within the political charge of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shaikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Mahrattas, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Pataudi *Ilaka* in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded in 1898 when Nawab Mumtaz Hussain Khan died without issue. During Mumtaz Hussain's life time it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remained under Government control until the finances had been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan whose conduct, which had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these powers in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them, and the State was placed under management. In 1911 the Nawab was permitted to exercise full powers subject to certain restrictions. He died on the 31st May 1913 and was succeeded by Nawabzada Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The installation of the Nawab was performed by the Commissioner of Ambala Division at Pataudi on the 16th October 1913. Full powers of administration, with certain exceptions, were granted to the Nawab in 1916. Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, died of pneumonia at Delhi on the night of the 29th November 1917. He was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, the present Chief, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he earned distinction by winning "Blues" for both Cricket and Hockey. He returned

to India in October 1931, and was invested with powers as a ruler by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on the 10th of December 1931 He went to Australia with the all England Cricket Team in the winter of 1931 32 During his minority the administration of the State was carried on first by a Council of two members and later on by a Diwan and a Manager under the supervision of the Commissioner Ambala Division Settlement operations have been completed and the final assessment was announced in 1909 On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the late Nawab offered his own personal services and the resources of the State He contributed liberally to the War Funds The Nawab is a representative member of the Chamber of Princes

3 The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy The late Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905 and was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 and at the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912

"B".

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Baghal . .	Raja Surendra Singh, Raja of —, (*Puar Rajput*).	14th March 1909 .	4th October 1922 .
2	Baghat . .	Raja Durga Singh, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	15th September 1901.	30th December 1911
3	Balsan . .	Rana Atar Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*) .	1868	1st March 1920 .
4	Bashahr proper .	Raja Padam Singh, C. S. I., Raja of —, (*Rajput*)	1873	5th August 1914 .
-	Feudatories—			
	Khaneti . .	....	....	....
	Delath . .	....	....	....
5	Bhajji . .	Rana Birpal Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*)	19th April 1906 .	9th May 1913 .
6	Bija . . .	Thakur Puran Chand of —, (*Rajput*) .	27th December 1896	20th June 1905 .
7	Darkoti . .	Rana Raghunath Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*).	1888	24th September 1918
8	Dhami . .	Rana Dalip Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*) .	6th November 1908	4th January 1920 .
9	Jubbal proper .	Rana Bhagat Chand, C.S.I., Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	1888	29th April 1910 .
	Feudatories—			
	Rawingarh .	....	....	....
	Dhadi . .	....	....	....
10	Keonthal proper.	Raja Hamendar Sen, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	21st January 1905 .	2nd February 1916 .
	Feudatories—			
	Koti . .	....	....	....
	Theog . .	....	....	....
	Madhan . .	....	....	....
	Ghund . .	....	....	....
	Ratesh . .	....	....	....
11	Kumharsain	Rana Vidyadhar Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*).	1895	24th August 1914 .
12	Kunihar . .	Thakur Hardev Singh, Thakur of —, (*Rajput*).	26th August 1898 .	7th October 1905 .
13	Kuthar . .	Rana Krishan Chand, Rana of —, (*Rajput*).	23rd August 1905 .	4th October 1923 .
14	Mahlog . .	Thakur Durga Chand, Thakur of —, (*Rajput*).	5th April 1898 .	17th September 1902
15	Mangal . .	Rana Shiv Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*) .	1888	15th February 1920
16	Nalagarh (Hindur)	Raja Jogindra Singh, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	1870	18th September 1911
17	Sangri . .	Rai Ragbhir Singh, of —, (*Rajput*) .	27th November 1908	10th May 1927 .
18	Tharoch . .	Rana Surat Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*) .	4th July 1887 .	14th July 1902 .

Area in square miles	Population	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)	Average annual expend ture (to the nearest thousand)	Tribute		Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
				To Government.	To other States.		Permanent *	Personal.	Local.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs	Rs	Rs					
1 4	26 352	85 000	8 000	3 600		18			
33	9 725	1 50 000	1 25 000			49			
51	6 864	95,000	73 000	1 080		12			
3 820	100 192	3 50 000	3 50 000	3 945		100		9	
	[illegible] 797								
	1 400								
96	15 413	71 000	68 000	1 440		11			
4	994	10 000	10 000	124		6			
4	531	1 700	1 700			4			
26	5 232	30 000	30 000	720		6			
28[illegible]	[illegible]6 021	7 55 000	4 76 000	2 520		45			
	930								
	212								
116	25 560	1 50 000	1 40 000			39			
	8 785								
	6 91[illegible]								
	4 315								
	1 963								
	558								
90	12, 81	57 000	57 000	2,000		4	—		
7	2 061	7 000	7 000	180		[illegible]	—		
20	3 760	14 000	14 000	1 000		4			
43	8 1 [illegible]	18,000	18 000	1 440	—	—	—		
12	1 [illegible]48	4 500	4 500	2		4			
[illegible]56	[illegible]0 015	2 00 000	2 00 000	5,000	—	[illegible]			
16	3 497	7 000	7,000	—	—	[illegible]			
75	4 568	1 30 000	90,000	[illegible]	—	[illegible]			

BAGHAL.

1. Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. Its capital is Arki. The ruling family are Puar Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a sanad granted in September 1815 under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kishen Singh, grand-uncle of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja. Baghal ranks fourth among the Simla Hill States in order of precedence.

2. The late Chief, Raja Dhian Singh, who was born on the 27th January 1842, and succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877, was regarded as the most capable among the minor Chiefs. He died on the 10th of April 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tika Bikram Singh, who attended the Aitchison College at Lahore from 1905 to 1908. The administration of the State pending the investiture of the Raja with full powers was carried on by a manager appointed by Government up till 1921. In that year the post of Manager was replaced by a Wazir and the Raja was granted enlarged powers of administration, on certain conditions. He died of cholera on the 3rd October 1922 while on a pilgrimage to Hardwar and was succeeded by Tika Surendar Singh, the present Chief, in 1922. The State has again come under management. Lala Khan Chand was appointed Manager in September 1927, in succession to P. Warat Chand. Arbitration Panchayats have been successfully established and experiments are being made in fruit farming and mule-breeding. The settlement which commenced in 1906 was completed in 1908. A land revenue assessment of Rs. 69,500 has been approved by Government. Raja Surendar Singh was born on the 14th March 1909. He was married to the daughter of the Rai of Sangri on the 25th of July, 1925, and has three sons. The eldest (heir apparent) was born on the 28th of July 1928. The Raja was invested with full ruling powers in January 1932. Lala Kahan Chand who was formerly Manager of the State has been retained by him as Wazir.

BAGHAT.

1. Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Sabathu and Kasauli. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha war, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death in 1839 of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenburgh restored the State to Bije Singh, brother of Mohindar Singh, but in 1849 he died heirless, and the State was again escheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, only survived the good news a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh,

was installed as Rana at the age of two Baghat ranks sixth among Simla Hill States

2 The late Rana Dalip Singh, was made a C I E , in 1895 96 He attended the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911, and died shortly after his return to the State His son Durga Singh, the present Chief was formally installed on the 23rd May 1913 and during his minority the administration of the State was conducted by his uncle, the late Rai Sahib Kanwar Amar Singh In September 1919, the young Chief, who completed his education at the Aitchison College, was granted the powers of a Manager of the State with a trained Accountant to assist him He was invested with full ruling powers, by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla on the 16th September 1922 The title of Raja was conferred upon the Chief on the 4th June 1928 as a hereditary distinction

3 The Rana offered the services of the State on the outbreak of the war in 1914 He represented the Simla Hill States as an elected member of the Chamber of Princes from November, 1924 to March, 1933

BALSAN

1 Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and previous to the Gurkha invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jogra| Singh by a sanad, dated the 21st September 1815 Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87 He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, and gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh The Thakur was created a Rana *for his services and was rewarded in open Durbar with a valuable* Khillat He was succeeded by aged 64 From 1884 to March 1920 Bir Singh, ingh was chief The Chief exercises full power ly by the usual control over death sentences exercised by the Superintendent Hill States Balsan ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States

2 The present Rana Atar Singh, who for long had managed the State affairs, succeeded on the death of his brother the late Rana Bir Singh on the 1st March, 1920 He was finally installed by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 14th June 1921

3 Tika Ran Bahadur Singh, heir apparent of Rana Atar Singh, was born in January, 1905, and married to the daughter of the Rana of Kot Khai on the 1st July 1925

BASHAHR

1 The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations From 1803 to 1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a sanad to Rajah Mohindar Singh, grand-father by adoption of the present Ruler, confirming him in all his possessions except

Rawin, which was transferred to Keonthal, to whom it originally belonged, and Kotguru or Kotgarh, which was retained as a British possession. The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor. Khaneti and Delath are tributaries of this State. Bashahr ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth among Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Chief, Raja Shamsher Singh, was born in 1838. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was not exemplary, and it was proposed to depose him; but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable. The regime of the Raja being unsatisfactory, in 1886 his son Ragunath Singh, born in 1868, was placed in administrative charge of the State. He ably administered its affairs until his death in February 1898 and under his supervision a settlement of the State was effected. After his death the old Raja made an attempt to regain the administration but Government interfered and an official, Lala Mangat Ram, was made Chief Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State. In 1911 an officer of the Punjab Commission was appointed Manager.

3. Raja Shamsher Singh had no legitimate son but adopted K. Surendra Shah, brother of the late Raja of Tehri Garhwal in 1907. The adoption which was recognised by Government was subsequently cancelled and Surendra Shah was expelled from the State in consequence of his complicity in an attempt to murder the Forest Officer, Mr. Gibson. Shortly before his death, which occurred on the 4th August 1914, Raja Shamsher Singh was permitted to adopt Mian Padam Singh. His succession to the State of Bashahr was confirmed and he was duly installed as Raja by the Superintendent, Hill States, at Rampur on November 13th, 1914. This settlement of the Rohru Tahsil was taken in hand during the year 1912 and was completed by the Manager, Mr. H. W. Emerson, I.C.S. (now Sir Herbert Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.) The new assessment has been well received. Mr. Alan Mitchell, I.C.S., succeeded Mr. Emerson and acted as Manager from 1914 to the 30th November 1917, from which latter date the Raja assumed full powers subject to certain minor reservations. For services in connection with the War a personal salute of nine guns was granted to Raja Padam Singh on the 4th October 1918. He was made a C.S.I. in June 1931.

4. A wire rope suspension bridge has been made over the Sutlej at Rampur by the Public Works Department at the expense of the State, and another by Government on the Nogari Nullah on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, four miles from Rampur. The State forests are on lease to and managed, by Government.

BHAJJI.

1. Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej due north of Simla. Opium celebrated for its purity is an export. The capital, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medicinal virtue. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country between 1803 and 1818 and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by a sanad under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. The family name is Singh. Bhajji ranks eighth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

2 Rana Durga Singh succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875 and died on the 8th May 1913 Tika Birpal born on the 19th April 1906, has been recognised as Rana in place of his late father He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Bishop Cotton School, Simla The administration of the State was originally in the hands of a Council of 4 members which has now been replaced by a Manager appointed by Government

A revenue settlement was satisfactorily concluded in 1924 The finances of the State are sound and the State is well managed The administration of the State was originally in the hands of a Council of four members, but the Council was later replaced by a Manager appointed by Government The Rana now exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate, and is assisted by a Wazir

The Rana was formally installed on the 22nd February 1918 He was married to the daughter of the Raja of Raj Kanika, District Cuttack, on the 25th November 1925 A son (heir apparent) was born to the Rana on the 27th January 1928

3 On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered the resources of his State

BIJA

1 On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the State was restored to Thakur Man Chand who died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son Partap Chand who died in 1841 Partap Chand was succeeded by his son Udai Chand, who died in 1905 The present Chief is Thakur Puran Chand, who succeeded in 1905 as a minor He was formally installed by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 22nd January 1918 and was invested with powers in 1921 He has a son born on the 21st March 1916, who is now being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore

DARKOTI

1 On the expulsion of the Gurkhas Rana Surtes Ram was confirmed in the Chiefship He died in 1854 and subsequent succession to the *gadi* has been by the eldest son in each case The present Chief is Rana Raghunath Singh, who succeeded in 1918 His heir is Tika Shiv Singh

The State forests are managed by Government, the net profits being paid to the Rana

DHAMI

1 The house is Rajput The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab ud din Ghori invaded India in the 12th century The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a sanad dated the 4th September 1815 This sanad was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12 who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half of the State tribute of Rs 720 for his lifetime His son Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867,

and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Hira Singh who was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1913 and received the remission of half his tribute for his general good administration. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He died in January 1920.

2. Rana Dalip Singh, the present Chief, born in 1908, succeeded on the death of his father, and the installation ceremony was performed by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 16th April 1920. He was educated at the Aitchison College and Bishop Cotton School, Simla. He was given revenue training in Kangra District which he completed at the end of March 1927. He then received forest training in Jubbal on the completion of which in August 1927 he was trained at Simla in Judicial and Treasury work. He was appointed President of the Dhami Council in December 1927 and was invested with ruling powers by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 7th of January 1930. Rana Dalip Singh was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Tharoch State in January 1925. A son (heir apparent) was born to the Rana on the 28th November, 1928. Dhami ranks eleventh in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

JUBBAL.

1. Jubbal lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forest trees. The family of Jubbal is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbal became independent after the Gurkha War, and the Rana, Puran Singh, received a sanad from Lord Moira on the 18th November 1815. Jubbal ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States. Rawingarh and Dhadi are tributaries of this State.

2. The late Chief, Rana Gyan Chand, was born on the 16th October 1887. He was recognised as Chief when his father, Rana Padam Chand, died in November 1898, and was formally installed in October 1899. The State which, for a short time after this, was disturbed by the intrigues of Kanwar Gambhir Chand, the Rana's uncle, and by quarrels between the Rana's mother and the late Wazir, who died in 1902, is now prosperous. The administration during the Chief's minority was, after the death of the Wazir, conducted by a Manager appointed by Government. In order to remove them from the faction element in the State, the Rana and his half-brother Bhagat Chand were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in the winter of 1901. The Rana was invested with powers in 1908 and died in 1910.

3. The present Chief, Raja Bhagat Chand, succeeded the late Rana Gyan Chand. The title of Raja, as an hereditary distinction, was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1918, and it was decided that, in accordance with past precedent, this higher title entitled the State to take precedence, in future, above Hill Ranas. The Raja was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. The present Raja Bhagat Chand was made a C.S.I. on the 4th June 1928. Tikka Digbijaya Chand, born on the 5th of April 1913, is the heir-apparent. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and is now assisting in the administration of the State. Two other sons are now at the Aitchison College, and a fourth son has been admitted to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun.

4 A revision of the revenue settlement, which was originally carried out in 1893, was completed in 1907 The management of the Forests was made over to the Rana in 1915

5 On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered his own and his brother s personal services, he also contributed liberally to the War Funds

6 The Raja was elected representative member of the Simla Hill States to the Chamber of Princes and occupied such office from 1921 to 1924 He was again elected to this office in September, 1933

KEONTHAL

1 The Keonthal State ranks third amongst the Simla Hill States and twelfth among Indian States in the Punjab The family is Rajput and the family suffix is Sen Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghund, and Ratesh are tributaries of this State, though in many respects practically independent The Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the Gurkha War, and as he had given no assistance to General Ochterlony a portion of his territories was confiscated and made over to Patiala In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services

2 Raja Balbir Sen, who died in 1901 was succeeded by his son Raja Bije Sen The management of the State was entrusted to him on June 1902 on certain conditions, and owing to the indebtedness of the State it was found necessary to appoint a financial adviser On the death of Raja Bije Sen in February 1916 his son Tika Hamendra Sen, the present Chief succeeded him He was educated at the Aitchison College and after the usual period of training was invested with ruling powers in 1926 He was married to the daughter of the Raja of Alipur in November 1924 A son (heir apparent) was born to the Raja on the 13th September 1925 A second son was born on July 8th 1928 Two daughters of the late Raja Bije Sen were married in February 1916 to His Highness the Raja of Tehri Garhwal and the youngest daughter to the Tikwa of Vizianagram The settlement of the State undertaken in 1912 was completed during 1915

3 The late Raja Bije Sen was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 On the outbreak of the war he offered his personal services and the resources of his State

KUMHARSAIN

1 The founder of this State Kirat Singh came from Gaya about 1 000 A D and acquired the State by conquest This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr but after the Gurkha War a sanad of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power On his death in 1839 leaving no direct heirs his estates lapsed to the British but were restored to a collateral Pritam Singh This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh

Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharani Singh who ruled for 17 years and was in his turn succeeded by Rana Hira Singh on the 12th November 1874. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli, and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Kumharsain ranks seventh among the Simla Hill States.

2. Owing to Rana Hira Singh's mental incapacity the State was at first managed by a Council and afterwards by a Manager appointed by Government until the Rana's death which occurred on the 23rd August 1914. He was succeeded by his son Tikka Vidyadhar Singh.

3. The present Chief Rana Vidyadhar Singh was installed on the 12th November 1915 and he was then invested with the powers of Manager of the State, and in 1920 full powers were conferred upon him. A revenue settlement of the State was satisfactorily concluded in 1927. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 7th of January 1930.

KUNIHAR.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas, Thakur Mungree Deo was confirmed in the Chiefship. Mungree Deo died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son, Kishen Singh, who died in 1866. Kishen Singh was succeeded by his son, Tegh Singh, who died in 1905. Tegh Singh was succeeded by his son, Hardeo Singh, the present Chief, who was born in 1898. Thakur Hardeo Singh succeeded as a minor and received ruling powers in 1917. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Thakur on the 29th of January 1931.

KUTHAR.

1. In early times Kuthar seems to have been tributary in turn to Nalagarh and Bilaspur. At the time of the Gurkha invasion it was, however, tributary to Keonthal. During the Gurkha occupation of the hills Rana Gopal Singh took refuge at Manimajra in Ambala District. He died on his way back to Kuthar at the end of the war and the State was accordingly conferred on his son Bhup Singh.

2. Rana Bhup Singh died in 1858 and was succeeded by his minor son, Jai Chand, to whom a Khillat of Rs. 600 was granted in consideration of the services rendered by the State in the Mutiny. Jai Chand died in 1896 and was succeeded by Jagjit Chand, who abdicated in favour of his son and died shortly afterwards on the 19th of November 1930. Rana Krishan Chand, the present Chief, was born on the 23rd of August 1905, and was educated at the Aitchison College. He was installed as Rana on the 4th of October 1930.

MAHLOG.

1. The ruling house is Rajput. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhowana. After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur settled at Patta, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations. The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815 and, on their expulsion by the British, a sanad, dated the 4th September 1815, confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service required in time of war. Sansar Chand, to whom the sanad was granted, died

in *1849* and was succeeded by Dalip Chand who died in 1880 He was succeeded by Thakur Rughnath Chand, who *died in September 1902*

2 Until 1898 the Chief was styled Thakur but in that year the title of Rana was conferred on Rughnath Chand as a personal distinction He was a good administrator, and had the interest of his people at heart He suffered *much* ... *but two are still alive* the el... the successor to the *gadi* with the title of ... te State was carried on by a Council until 1907 when owing to dissensions among the members the *Council was abolished and a Manager was appointed During his minority* the Chief was educated at the Aitchison College on leaving which in 1918 he was trained in the administration and invested with full powers early in 1921 Thakur Durga Chand was married to the sister of Raja Bir Sher Jodhi Singh of Barpali, Sambhalpur district in the same year A son named Narendra Chand (heir apparent) was born on the 5th October 1921, and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore Mahlog ranks ninth among the Simla Hill States

MANGAL

1 Mangal was originally a tributary of Bilaspur On the expulsion of the Gurkhas, however, Rana Bahadur Singh was granted an independent *sanad*

Rana Bahadur Singh was succeeded on his death by his son Rana Prithi Singh who died in 1844 Prithi Singh was succeeded by his son Jodha Singh, who however died in October 1844 within a few months of his succession The Chiefship then passed to Jit Singh a brother of Jodha Singh *Jit Singh died in 1892 and was succeeded by his son* Rana Tilok Singh who on his death in 1920 was succeeded by his son, Shiv Singh, the present Chief Shiv Singh was installed on the 31st January 1923

NALAGARH (HINDUR)

1 The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chanderi Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended Raja Ram Saran Singh *greatly extended his possessions by conquest but his power was broken and* his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803 When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Saran Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war was granted a sanad which *confirmed him in his possessions*, but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent *Simla Hill States* Nalagarh ranks second in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Indian States in the Punjab

2 The late Chief Raja Isri Singh succeeded his father Raja Agar Singh in 1876 Mian Jogindar Singh, who was born in *1870*, was recognized as *Chief on the death of his brother* Raja Isri Singh in September 1911 The Council of Regency was abolished in December 1914 when Chaudhri Ramji

Lal, Naib-Tahsildar, was appointed Wazir and the Raja was permitted to exercise the powers of a Ruling Chief subject, till the extinction of the State debt, to the control of the Superintendent, Hill States. A rebellion took place in the State in August 1918, and, as the enquiries therewith showed the need for securing a reasonable standard of administration from the Raja, certain conditions were imposed upon him. After the death of Chaudhri Ramji Lal in November 1920, Rai Sahib Lala Ragubir Singh was appointed Wazir. During the latter's administration the State debt amounting to over a lakh of rupees has been cleared off and the finances placed on a firm footing. Most of the conditions imposed upon the Raja in 1919 have now been removed. Rai Sahib Pandit Laiq Ram is the present Wazir.

Co-operative Banks and Societies have been opened.

A revenue settlement of the Pahar *Ilaqa* was completed in 1923-24 and approved by Government. The settlement of the Des *Ilaqa* was completed in 1926-27 by Lala Salig Ram, Settlement Officer. A son (heir-apparent) was born on the 13th January 1922 and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

SANGRI.

1. Sangri was originally a tributary of Bahadur, but was taken from that State by Raja Man Singh of Kulu, some time during the first half of the 18th century. In 1803 it was seized by the Gurkhas, but in 1815 it was restored to its Chief, Bikram Singh (Bikarmanjit). Bikram Singh died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son, Ajit Singh, who died childless in 1841. Jagat Singh, an uncle of Ajit Singh and brother of Bikram Singh, should then have succeeded, but as he was an imbecile, the Chiefship passed to his son, Ranbir Singh. On the latter's death in 1844, Jagat Singh, the imbecile, was recognized as Chief but the State was taken under management and so remained until Jagat Singh's death in 1876. Jagat Singh was succeeded by his son Hira Singh on whom the hereditary title of Rai was conferred in 1887. Rai Hira Singh died in 1927 and was succeeded by his son, Raghbir Singh. The Rai is exercising full powers in the State subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Superintendent, Hill States.

THAROCH.

1. Tharoch was formerly a portion of the Sirmur State. At the time of the expulsion of the Gurkhas its Chief was Karam Singh. He, however, was old and infirm and the administration of the State was in the hands of his brother, Jhobu. On Karam Singh's death in 1819, the State was granted to Jhobu. Jhobu was guilty of mis-government and was required to abdicate about the year 1838 in favour of his son, Syam Singh. Syam Singh was in turn required to abdicate in 1841 and the State was then incorporated in Jubbal. It was restored, however, in 1843 to Ranjit Singh, a son of Karam Singh, on his agreeing to abstain from the barbarities practised by Jhobu and Syam Singh.

Ranjit died in 1871 and was succeeded by his grandson, Thakur Kidar Singh, a child of five, who received his powers in 1884 Kidar Singh died in 1902 and was succeeded by his son, Surat Singh, the present Chief. Thakur Surat Singh succeeded as a minor but was invested with powers in 1908. He has a *son and heir*, Tika Mohindar Singh, born on the 29th September 1905. A second son was born on the 29th November 1928.

Lal, Naib-Tahsildar, was appointed Wazir and the Raja was permitted to exercise the powers of a Ruling Chief subject, till the extinction of the State debt, to the control of the Superintendent, Hill States. A rebellion took place in the State in August 1918, and, as the enquiries therewith showed the need for securing a reasonable standard of administration from the Raja, certain conditions were imposed upon him. After the death of Chaudhri Ramji Lal in November 1920, Rai Sahib Lala Ragubir Singh was appointed Wazir. During the latter's administration the State debt amounting to over a lakh of rupees has been cleared off and the finances placed on a firm *footing*. Most of the conditions imposed upon the Raja in 1919 have now been removed. Rai Sahib Pandit Laiq Ram is the present Wazir.

Co-operative Banks and Societies have been opened.

A revenue settlement of the Pahar *Ilaqa* was completed in 1923-24 and approved by Government. The settlement of the Des *Ilaqa* was completed in 1926-27 by Lala Salig Ram, Settlement Officer. A son (heir-apparent) was born on the 13th January 1922 and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

SANGRI.

1. Sangri was originally a tributary of Bahadur, but was taken from that State by Raja Man Singh of Kulu, some time during the first half of the 18th century. In 1803 it was seized by the Gurkhas, but in 1815 it was restored to its Chief, Bikram Singh (Bikarmanjit). Bikram Singh died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son, Ajit Singh, who died childless in 1841. Jagat Singh, an uncle of Ajit Singh and brother of Bikram Singh, should then have succeeded, but as he was an imbecile, the Chiefship passed to his son, Ranbir Singh. On the latter's death in 1844, Jagat Singh, the imbecile, was recognized as Chief but the State was taken under management and so remained until Jagat Singh's death in 1876. Jagat Singh was succeeded by his son Hira Singh on whom the hereditary title of Rai was conferred in 1887. Rai Hira Singh died in 1927 and was succeeded by his son, Raghbir Singh. The Rai is exercising full powers in the State subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Superintendent, Hill States.

THAROCH.

1. Tharoch was formerly a portion of the Sirmur State. At the time of the expulsion of the Gurkhas its Chief was Karam Singh. He, however, was old and infirm and the administration of the State was in the hands of his brother, Jhobu. On Karam Singh's death in 1819, the State was granted to Jhobu. Jhobu was guilty of mis-government and was required to abdicate about the year 1838 in favour of his son, Syam Singh. Syam Singh was in turn required to abdicate in 1841 and the State was then incorporated in Jubbal. It was restored, however, in 1843 to Ranjit Singh, a son of Karam Singh, on his agreeing to abstain from the barbarities practised by Jhobu and Syam Singh.

Ranjit died in 1871 and was [illegible] Singh, a child of five, [illegible] 1902 and was succeeded [illegible] Surat Singh succeeded [illegible] has a son and heir, Tika [illegible] A second son was born on the [illegible]

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Benares .	Captain His Highness Maharaja Sir Aditya Narayan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of —, (*Bhumihar Brahmin*).	17th November 1874.	4th August 1931.	875	391,165	17,94,872
2	Rampur .	Lieutenant His Highness Alijah, Farzand-i-Dilpizir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhlis-ud-Daulah, Nasir ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Syed Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid-i-Jang, Nawab of —, (*Shia—Mohammadan*).	17th November 1906.	20th June 1930.	892·54	464,919	49,17,023
3	Tehri-Garhwal	Major His Highness Raja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., Raja of —, (*Rajput Panwar*).	3rd August 1898.	25th April 1913.	4,500	470,109	18,01,000

BENARES.

1. The State of Benares was formed on the 1st April 1911. It consists of the Districts of Bhadohi and Chakia (formerly known as parganas Bhadohi and Kera Mangraur respectively of the Family Domains in the Mirzapur District) and Ramnagar (comprising the Ramnagar town and a few adjoining villages). The present ruler is Captain His Highness Maharaja Sir Aditya Narayan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born on the 17th November 1874, and succeeded his father Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., in August 1931. His Highness retains the supreme executive authority in his own hands. While His Highness was Maharaj Kumar he was appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council and held office from 1913 to 1920. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-1906 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales, the then Maharaja (Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur) visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of an informal return visit. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Benares on the 13th December 1921 as the guest of His Highness Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur. On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with War His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction.

RAMPUR.

1. The State of Rampur is the sole surviving representative of what was once termed the Rohilla Power. The present Ruler His Highness Nawab

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Tribute		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
	To Government.	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces			Permanent	Personal	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry	Cavalry	Infantry	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs											
19 20 06.	2,19,099			61*		222	71	772	23,.¶	13		15
48,.3,549	•	•		••	39 Artillery	2511†	331	1,476	3,.2	15	•	•
17,93,000	•							330‡	106§	11		

ers
erly 20

Sayed Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur was born on the 17th November 1906, and succeeded his father H H Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur on the 20th June 1930 The reigning family of Rampur are Sayeds and come from the famous Sayadat of Bahrei in the Muzaffarnagar district, U P His Highness has two sons, viz, Sahebzada Sayed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, Heir-Apparent born on the 22nd November 1923 and Sahebzada Zulfiqar Ali Khan Bahadur born on the 11th March 1933

2 The [illegible] l their present strength is shown in tl[illegible] Great War the 1st Rampur (Raza) [illegible] East Africa and a detachment of the Rampur Lancers trained Government Remounts at the Remount Training Depôt, Aurangabad These troops also did garrison duty in British India during the Afghan War of 1919 His Highness takes a very keen interest in his Army

3 His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by H E the Viceroy

4 The State maintains a well known residential Arabic College (Madrasa-i-Alia), which has lately been reorganised in the light of modern needs The institution maintains its Nizami Course of theology which has been in existence for the last 450 years It still continues to draw the scholars from the Punjab Bengal, and Afghanistan The total number on the rolls of this College on the 1st January 1933 was 131 There is [illegible] or

Library which attracts scholars from far and wide. It contains many rare manuscripts the duplicates of which are available nowhere else.

5. A technical school is being started and new schools are being built in the Tahsils. A middle school for boys will be built soon in the city and a school for girls has also been opened.

6. His Highness has remodelled the administrative machinery of the State. The Judiciary has been reorganised, and a High Court has been established with original and appellate powers. Reforms have been carried out in the Police, Finance, Education, Medical and Public Health Departments. His Highness has been taking a personal interest in the civic improvement of the city.

TEHRI-GARHWAL.

1. The State is situated in the Himalayas, and the Commissioner of Bareilly is Political Agent for the State. His Excellency the Governor, of the United Provinces, being Agent to the Governor General for the State.

2. The Ruling Family are Panwar Rajput of Agnikula (Fire Race). The first Ruler of the line was Raja Kanak Pal, who belonged to the Dharanagaree family, and in Sambat 745 (688 A.D.) founded this Garhwal dynasty. The Ruler Major His Highness Raja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., is the 59th direct male lineal descendant from Raja Kanak Pal. He was born on the 3rd August, 1898, and succeeded his father His late Highness Raja Sir Kirti Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., on the 25th April, 1913. He was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmere. In 1916, he was appointed as Honorary Lieutenant, on 4th October, 1919, was promoted to Captaincy, on 2nd January, 1922, was created a C.S.I., with effect from 17th January, 1930, was promoted to the rank of Major, and on 1st January, 1932, was made a K.C.S.I. His Highness is attached as an Honorary Officer to the 18th (late 39th) Royal Garhwal Rifles. During his minority the administration of the State was conducted by a Council of Regency. On the 4th October, 1919, he was invested with full ruling powers.

3. The Raja enjoys a hereditary salute of eleven guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Teeka Saheb (heir apparent) was born on the 26th May, 1921.

1

MGIPC—L—VI-20—10-10-34—850.